

Record

December 2006

Federal Election Commission

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Information

Paper Mailings to End January 1

Beginning January 1, 2007, the FEC will send all courtesy materials to committees exclusively by electronic mail. Reporting reminders and mailings concerning changes in the law will no longer be sent to committees by U.S. mail. As a result, it is important that every committee update its Statement of Organization (FEC Form 1) to disclose a current email address.

Most committees registered with the FEC are already required to disclose an email address on Form 1. Under 11 CFR 102.2(a)(1)(vii) and (viii), all mandatory electronic filers and the principal campaign committees of House and Senate candidates must provide an email address.

The Commission’s decision to switch from paper to electronic mail will obviously improve the timeliness of its communications with committees, but that is only one of the advantages. Email will also offer opportunities for new types of communications and will simplify the process of providing information tailored specifically to each committee’s needs, all while saving tax dollars.

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Compliance

Comments Sought on Reporting of “Purpose of Disbursement”

The Commission requests public comment on proposed guidance for political committees regarding the descriptions of disbursements disclosed on FEC reports. The proposed guidance offers general rules and also lists specific “purpose of disbursement” descriptions that are typically acceptable, and others that are generally not. Comments on the proposal are due by December 4, 2006.

Under federal campaign finance law, political committees and other FEC filers must provide detailed information about certain disbursements, including a brief description of their purpose. 11 CFR 104.3(b)(3) and (4); 104.10(b)(4), 104.17(b)(3) and 300.36(b)(2)(iii). FEC rules require that the “purpose of disbursement” entry be sufficiently specific, when considered with the identity of the recipient, to provide a clear reason for the payment. FEC rules at 11 CFR 104.3(b)(3) and (4) provide examples of acceptable and unacceptable descriptions, but the list is not exhaustive.

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Information

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The Commission recognizes that disclosing a personal email address on a public document may raise privacy concerns. For that reason, committees may wish to create a separate email account intended solely for this purpose. As the agency begins to communicate with committees electronically, keeping that email address current will be essential. Keep watching for more information about this exciting new program and be sure to keep your committee's email address current on your Form 1. (The form is available from the Commission or on its web site at <http://www.fec.gov/info/forms.shtml>.)

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Compliance

(continued from page 1)

In reviewing reports, the Commission's Reports Analysis and Audit Divisions often encounter "purpose of disbursement" entries that do not match the terms in either of the lists provided in the Commission's regulations. Therefore, in order to provide further guidance to filers and to encourage consistency between filers, the Commission is publishing lists of additional generally acceptable and generally unacceptable descriptions. The Commission also suggests a rule of thumb to consider when disclosing the purpose of a disbursement: "Could a person not associated with the committee easily discern why the disbursement was made when reading the name of the recipient and the purpose?"

The Commission asks that members of the regulated community and other interested persons submit comments on this proposal either by email to purposedisburse@fec.gov, by fax to (202) 219-3923 followed by a paper copy, or in written form to the Federal Election Commission, 999 E St. NW, Washington, DC, 20463, ATTN: Amy Rothstein. The Commission strongly encourages commenters to use electronic mail to ensure timely receipt and consideration. The proposed guidance is available online at http://www.fec.gov/law/policy/disbursement_purpose.pdf. For more information, please contact Debbie Chacona, the FEC Reports Analysis Division Branch Chief for the Party/Non-Party Branch at 202-694-1130.

—Dorothy Yeager

Advisory Opinions

Advisory Opinion 2006-29: Candidate's Appearance in an Infomercial Is Not a Contribution

A candidate's appearance in an infomercial that fails to satisfy all three prongs of the Commission's coordinated communication test is not a coordinated communication and thus does not result in an in-kind contribution.

Background

The Palm Springs Desert Resorts Convention and Visitors Authority (CVA) is an unincorporated entity that promotes tourism to the region from nearby counties. CVA invited Representative Mary Bono, a candidate in the 2006 general election, to be its spokesperson and host a televised tourism infomercial. CVA stated that it would not run the infomercial within Representative Bono's congressional district nor would the infomercial distribute any of Representative Bono's campaign materials. Additionally, CVA stated that the infomercial would not expressly advocate the election or defeat of Representative Bono or any other Federal candidate.

Analysis

Under the Act and Commission regulations, the definitions of contribution and expenditure include any gift of money or "anything of value" given for the purpose of influencing a federal election. See 2 U.S.C. 431(8)(A)(i) and (9)(A)(i); 11 CFR 100.52(a) and 100.111(a). The phrase "anything of value" includes in-kind contributions, which in turn include expenditures made in coordination with a candidate, a candidate's committee, or their agents. See 2 U.S.C. 441a(a)(7)(B)(1).

The Commission has a three-prong test to determine whether a

communication is coordinated and thus an in-kind contribution to a candidate. *See* 11 CFR 109.21(a). A communication is coordinated only if it satisfies all three prongs. The first prong requires that the communication be paid for by someone other than the candidate, the candidate's committee, a political party, or their agents. 11 CFR 109.21(a)(1). The second prong examines the content of the communication. This prong is satisfied if the communication qualifies as an electioneering communication or is a public communication that republishes or distributes campaign materials prepared by the candidate, expressly advocates the election or defeat of a federal candidate, or refers to a House or Senate candidate and is distributed in the candidate's Congressional District within 90 days of an election. *See* 11 CFR 109.21(c). The third prong analyzes the interaction between the candidate, the candidate's committee, political party committee, or their agents and the person paying for the communication. *See* 11 CFR 109.21(d).

CVA's infomercial would satisfy the first prong of the coordination test because the infomercial would be paid for by the CVA. However, it would not fulfill any of the content standards, as it is not an electioneering communication as defined in 11 CFR 109.29, it will not republish Representative Bono's campaign materials, it will not expressly advocate the election or defeat of any federal candidate, and it will not be aired in Representative Bono's jurisdiction within 90 days before the general election. Since the infomercial failed to meet the second prong of the coordination test and thus is not a coordinated communication, the Commission did not reach the third prong of the coordination test.

Date: November 2, 2006

Length: 5 pages

—Meredith Metzler

Advisory Opinion 2006-30: Contributions Earmarked for Potential Candidates

ActBlue, a nonconnected political committee, may solicit and accept earmarked contributions on behalf of potential candidates for the Democratic Party's nomination for president in 2008, even though the individuals have not formally declared their candidacy with the Commission. If those individuals do not become candidates by a certain date, ActBlue may forward the contributions to the Democratic National Committee (DNC) instead, provided that the contributor is clearly informed of this possibility. In either case, ActBlue must report all earmarked contributions on its reports to the Commission and must provide all necessary information to the recipient potential candidate or party committee.

Background

ActBlue proposes to solicit and forward earmarked contributions to prospective candidates for the Democratic Party nomination for president in 2008. If the individual does not register a campaign committee with the Commission by a certain date, ActBlue instead proposes to forward any contributions earmarked to that individual to the DNC.

ActBlue would provide the recipient campaign committee (or party committee) with all information required by Commission regulations and would also report the earmarked contributions to the Commission on its next regularly-scheduled report. ActBlue's solicitations would inform potential contributors that any contributions received would be subject to the limitations and prohibitions of the Act, and that contributions earmarked for individuals who do not become candidates would be forwarded to the DNC.

Enforcement Query System Available on FEC Web Site

The FEC continues to update and expand its Enforcement Query System (EQS), a web-based search tool that allows users to find and examine public documents regarding closed Commission enforcement matters. Using current scanning, optical character recognition and text search technologies, the system permits intuitive and flexible searches of case documents and other materials.

Users of the system can search for specific words or phrases from the text of all public case documents. They can also identify single matters under review (MURs) or groups of cases by searching additional identifying information about cases prepared as part of the Case Management System. Included among these criteria are case names and numbers, complainants and respondents, timeframes, dispositions, legal issues and penalty amounts. The Enforcement Query System may be accessed on the Commission's web site at www.fec.gov.

Currently, the EQS contains complete public case files for all MURs closed since January 1, 1999. In addition to adding all cases closed subsequently, staff is working to add cases closed prior to 1999. Within the past year, Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) cases were added to the system. All cases closed since the ADR program's October 2000 inception can be accessed through the system.

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Advisory Opinions

(continued from page 3)

Analysis

The Act and Commission regulations allow for earmarking and forwarding of contributions to candidates through a conduit. A conduit is described as “any person who receives and forwards an earmarked contribution to a candidate or a candidate’s authorized committee.” 11 CFR 110.6(b)(2). Typically, a conduit must forward earmarked contributions to the designated candidate within ten days of receipt. 11 CFR 102.8.

In Advisory Opinion 2003-23 (WE LEAD), the Commission concluded that a committee could solicit, collect and hold contributions earmarked for the “presumptive” Democratic presidential nominee until the DNC could certify that he or she had enough delegates to win the nomination. At that point, the committee would have ten days to forward the contributions to the candidate. In this case, the Commission similarly concludes that ActBlue’s ten-day forwarding requirement does not begin until the intended recipient registers a presidential campaign committee with the Commission.

Contributions earmarked for a candidate through a conduit or

No more waiting for the mail



Effective January 1, 2007,
the FEC will send courtesy
materials only by email.

intermediary are contributions from the original contributor to the designated candidate, unless the conduit exercises “direction or control” over the contributor’s choice of candidate. In that case, the contribution would count against the limit of both the original contributor and the limits of the conduit or intermediary. 11 CFR 110.6(d).

While ActBlue plans to list on its web site and accept contributions earmarked only for individuals that ActBlue considers to be “serious” prospective candidates, that alone would not constitute “direction or control,” because the potential contributor is free to choose whether or not to make a contribution to a given individual. Accordingly, ActBlue’s contribution limits would not be affected by the earmarked contributions; only the contributor’s limit would be affected.

ActBlue must forward the contributions to the candidate along with a transmittal report containing the contributor’s name, mailing address, the amount of the contribution, the date the contribution was received by ActBlue, the name of the designated recipient, the date the contribution was forwarded, and whether the earmarked contribution was forwarded in cash, by contributor’s check, or by ActBlue’s check. 11 CFR 110.6(c)(iv). For each earmarked contribution in excess of \$200, ActBlue would also have to provide the contributor’s occupation and the name of the contributor’s employer.

If a prospective candidate does not register a presidential campaign

committee with the Commission before 11:59 EDT on the seventh day before the first day of the 2008 Democratic National Convention or otherwise chooses not to accept the earmarked contributions, ActBlue may forward those contributions instead to the DNC, provided that ActBlue clearly states in its solicitations how it will distribute earmarked contributions under such circumstances.

Any transmittal report forwarded to the DNC would include the same information as above, but ActBlue would have to provide contributor information to the DNC only for contributions in excess of \$50. 11 CFR 102.8(b)(2). See also AO 2003-23.

Date Issued: November 9, 2006

Length: 7 pages.

—Myles Martin

Need FEC Material in a Hurry?

Use FEC Faxline to obtain FEC material fast. It operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Hundreds of FEC documents—reporting forms, brochures, FEC regulations—can be faxed almost immediately.

Use a touch tone phone to dial 202/501-3413 and follow the instructions. To order a complete menu of Faxline documents, enter document number 411 at the prompt.

Advisory Opinion Request

AOR 2006-33

Whether a national trade association’s payment of treasury funds to its state affiliates to encourage the state affiliates to increase their fundraising for the national trade association’s SSF is a permissible solicitation cost (National Association of Realtors and Realtors Political Action Committee, October 20, 2006)

Administrative Fines

Committees Fined for Nonfiled and Late Reports

The Commission recently publicized its final action on 51 new Administrative Fine cases, bringing the total number of cases released to the public to 1,312 with \$1,786,596 in fines collected by the FEC.

Civil money penalties for late reports are determined by the number of days the report was late, the amount of financial activity involved and any prior penalties for violations under the administrative fines regulations. Penalties for nonfiled reports—and for reports filed so late as to be considered nonfiled—are also determined by the financial activity for the reporting period and any prior violations. Election sensitive reports, which include reports filed prior to an election (i.e., 12-day Pre-Election, October Quarterly and October Monthly reports), receive higher penalties. Penalties for 48-Hour Notices that are filed late or not at all are determined by the amount of the contribution(s) not timely reported and any prior violations.

The committee and the treasurer are assessed civil money penalties when the Commission makes its final determination. Unpaid civil penalties are referred to the Department of the Treasury for collection.

The committees listed in the adjacent chart, along with their treasurers, were assessed civil money penalties under the administrative fines regulations.

Closed Administrative Fine case files are available through the FEC Press Office and Public Records Office at 800/424-9530.

Committees Fined and Penalties Assessed

AAI Corporation Political Action Committee	\$600
Air Transport Association of America PAC 2004 October Monthly	\$1,400
Air Transport Association of America PAC 2004 12-Day Pre-General	\$900
Allen W. McCulloch MD for US Senate	\$1,300
American Gaming Association PAC	\$2,600
American Intellectual Property Law Assoc. Intellectual Property PAC	\$700
American Pilots' Association PAC	\$900
ARPAC	\$380
Bi-County PAC (FKA Suffolk PAC)	\$1,700
Christensen 4 Congress	\$4,500 ^{1 2}
Citizens for Caludia Bermudez for Congress	\$3,800
Citizens for Joe Kennedy 1988	\$2,550
Cohen & Grigsby Political Action Committee	\$1,500
Cooksey for Senate	\$8,000 ^{1 2}
Craig Romero for Congress Inc.	\$5,800
Denise Majette for Senate	-- ³
Diageo North America, Inc. Employees' Political Participation Comm.	\$225
Fresenius Medical Care North America PAC	\$680
Friends of Ferris	\$2,962
Gary Dodds for Congress	\$1,050
Gilliland for Congress	\$475 ¹
Harrell for U.S. Congress 2004 30-Day Post-General	\$8,000
Harrell for U.S. Congress, 2004 Year End	\$300
Hostetler for Congress	-- ³
Intergraph Corporation Political Action Committee	\$320
Irish American Democrats	-- ³
Jack Davis for Congress 2004 12-Day Pre-Primary	\$9,000
Jack Davis for Congress 2004 General Election 48-Hour Reports	\$8,950
James A. Garner Congressional Committee	\$9,000 ¹
Joe Torsella for Congress	\$12,525
John Kyl for U.S. Senate	-- ³
John Kennedy for U.S. Senate Inc.	\$4,500
Kern County Republican Central Committee	\$150
Klein for Senator Campaign 2004 July Quarterly	\$1,975
Klein for Senator Campaign 2004 12-Day Pre-Primary	\$1,200
Larry Kissell for Congress	\$210
Machinists Non Partisan Political League	\$3,600
Marijuana Policy Project Medical Marijuana PAC	\$460
Mike Miles for Senate Committee	-- ³

(continued on page 7)

¹ This civil money penalty has not been collected.

² This civil money penalty was reduced due to the level of activity on the report.

³ The Commission took no further action in this case.

Statistics

Financial Activity by Candidates and Parties

The Commission has compiled fundraising statistics for national party committees and congressional candidate committees for the period from January 1, 2005, through October 18, 2006.

National Party Committees

The national committees of the two major political parties raised

\$768 million between January 1, 2005, and October 18, 2006. Republican committees raised \$435.4 million, while the Democratic committees raised \$332.7 million. During this period, the parties reported spending a total of \$709.5 million. The Republican committees had \$49.1 million in cash on hand remaining on October 18, 2006, while the Democratic committees had \$31.5 million available on that date (see the graph below).

The 2006 election cycle is the second election cycle since the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of

2002 (BCRA) prohibited national parties from receiving “soft money.” The national committee, senatorial campaign committee, and congressional campaign committee of each party are each considered to be a national party.

As of October 29, 2006, independent expenditures by the national committees in the 2006 election cycle had increased by 54 percent over the 2004 campaign to \$177.3 million. Each party made the majority of the expenditures in opposition to the other party’s candidate, rather than in support of their own candidate.

Direct contributions from individuals continue to be the primary source of funds for national party committees, with 82 percent of Republican committees’ funds coming from individual contributions while Democrats raised 76 percent directly from individuals.

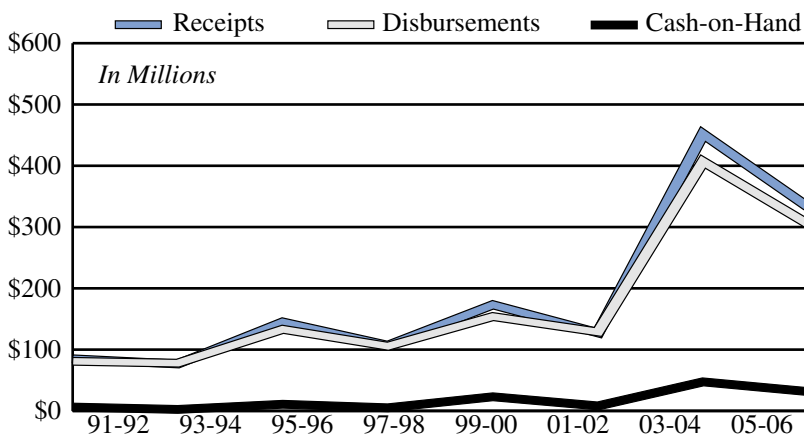
The four congressional campaign committees have all seen growth in contributions from the campaign committees of their members. The Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee and the National Republican Campaign Committee each received about \$27.4 million from their candidates, while the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee reported \$10.2 million from members and the National Republican Senatorial Committee received \$4 million.

Congressional Campaigns

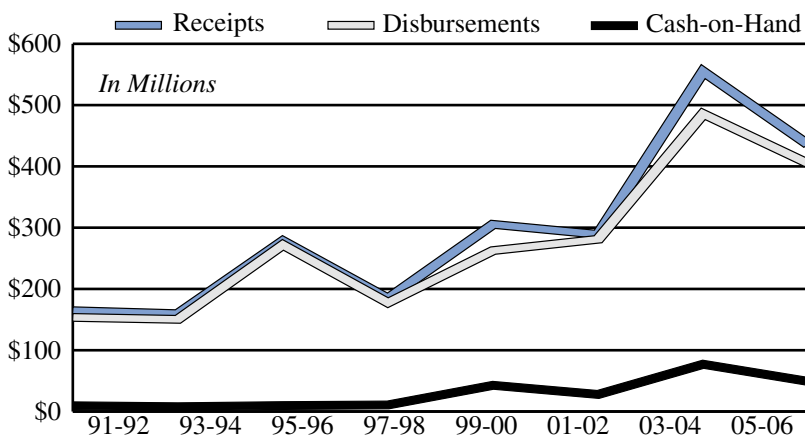
From January 1, 2005, to October 18, 2006, Congressional campaigns raised a total of \$1.14 billion and spent \$965.7 million, an increase of 30 percent in receipts and 36 percent in disbursements over the comparable period in 2004.

Senate candidates in the 2006 general election raised \$457.4 million and spent \$401.5 million from January 1, 2005 through October 18, 2006, representing increases of 39 percent in receipts and 44 percent in spending. Comparisons across elec-

Democratic National Party Financial Activity Through 20 Days Prior to the General Election



Republican National Party Financial Activity Through 20 Days Prior to the General Election



*These charts depict national party federal activity only.

tion cycles are difficult for Senate races as the states involved vary and a few campaigns can significantly affect totals.

House candidates' general election fundraising increased 25 percent over 2004 levels to a total of \$678.6 million. Spending also increased by 30 percent to \$546.2 million. Both parties experienced growth in financial activity, but increases were concentrated between Republican incumbents and Democratic challengers and open seat candidates.

Contributions from individuals continue to be the largest source of receipts for Congressional candidates, with \$689.8 million over the two-year period (see the graph below). This was 61 percent of all fundraising as of October 18, 2006. PACs contributed an additional \$316.8 million or 28 percent while candidates themselves contributed or loaned a total of \$86.8 million, or 8 percent of all receipts. When compared with 2004, contributions by individuals grew by 25 percent, PAC contributions increased by 26 percent, and candidate loans and contributions nearly tripled.

Committees Fined and Penalties Assessed, cont.

(continued from page 5)

Minamyer for Congress	\$0 ²
National Association of Wheat Growers PAC	\$320
Next Century Fund	\$2,500
Pacific Palisades Democratic Club Campaign Account	\$3,500
Political Hall of Fame PAC	\$680
SHORE PAC	\$200
Socas for Congress	\$0 ²
South Dakota Republican Party	\$1,000
Steamfitters Local 475 Political Action Committee	\$4,656
Team America Political Action Committee, Inc.	\$900
Travis County Democratic Party	\$130
Wulsin for Congress	\$475

¹ This civil money penalty has not been collected.

² This civil money penalty was reduced due to the level of activity on the report.

³ The Commission took no further action in this case.

Additional Information

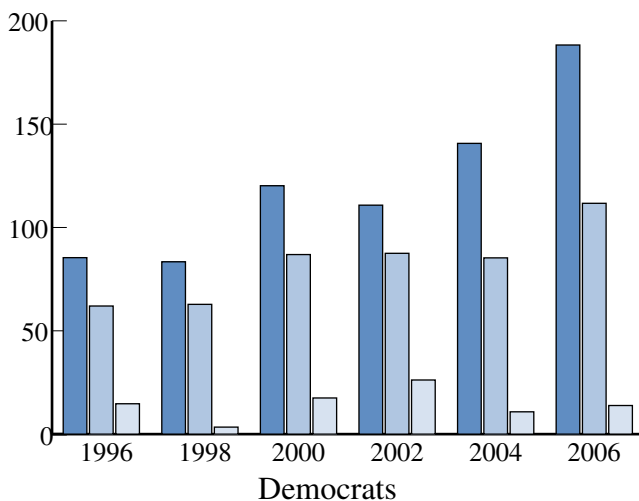
More information on campaign finance statistics for the 2005-2006 election cycle is available in press releases dated October 30, 2006 (party committees), and November 2, 2006 (candidate committees).

The releases are available on the FEC web site at <http://www.fec.gov/press/press2006/2006News.shtml> or by calling the FEC's Public Disclosure and Press offices at 800/424-9530.

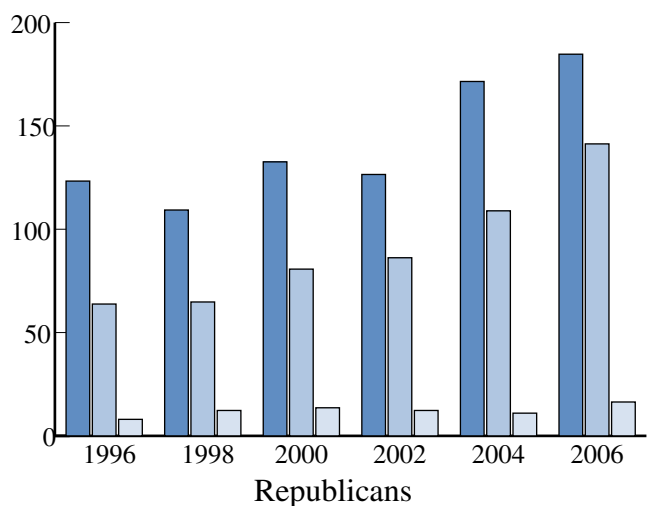
—Meredith Metzler

Sources of Funds for House Candidates—1996-2006

Millions of Dollars



Millions of Dollars



Legend:
 Candidate
 Other Committees
 Individuals

Nonfilers

The following candidate committees failed to file the 2006 October Quarterly report:

Bill Glass for Congress	North Carolina
Chagnon for US Congress	Florida
Charlie Thompson for Congress	Texas
Committee to Elect Jake Ford for Congress	Tennessee
Friends of Amata	American Samoa
Harms for Congress	Florida
Hooper for Congress	California
Ken Hurt for Congress	Mississippi
Maatta for Congress Campaign Committee	South Carolina
Matt Wertz for Congress	Pennsylvania
Neil Evangelista for Congress	Florida

The following candidate committees failed to file the 12-Day Pre-General report:

Al Green for Congress	Texas
Bill Glass for Congress	North Carolina
Carol for Congress Committee	California
Chagnon for US Congress	Florida
Committee for a Change in Congress— Blake for Congress	North Carolina
Committee to Elect Brad Blanton	Virginia
Committee to Elect Terry Holley	Georgia
Don Richardson for U.S. Congress	Texas
Follow Me to DC	Texas
Friends of Amata	American Samoa
Gary R. Page for Congress	Texas
Hal Spake for Congress	Oklahoma
Harms for Congress	Florida
Hooper for Congress	California
Ken Hurt for Congress	Mississippi
Maatta for Congress Campaign Committee	South Carolina
Matt Wertz for Congress	Pennsylvania
Neil Evangelista for Congress	Florida
Noy for Congress Committee	Ohio
Pixton for Congress	Virginia
Robert Fitzgerald for Senate	Minnesota
The Byrne for Congress Committee	Missouri
Vince Micco for Congress	New Jersey

Prior to the reporting deadlines, the Commission notified all affected committees of their filing obligations. Committees that failed to file the required reports were subsequently notified that their reports had not been received and that their names would be published if they did not respond within four business days.

The Federal Election Campaign Act requires the Commission to publish the names of principal campaign committees if they fail to file 12-day pre-election reports or the quarterly report due before the candidate's election. 2 U.S.C. §437g(b). The agency may also pursue enforcement actions against nonfilers and late filers on a case-by-case basis.

Reports

Post-General Reporting Reminder

The 30-day Post-General Election report is due on December 7. The Post-General Election report covers activity from October 19 (or from the close of books of the last report filed) through November 27. The following committees must file this report:

- All registered PACs and party committees—even committees with little or no activity to disclose. Monthly filers must submit this report in lieu of the December monthly report.¹
- Authorized committees of federal candidates running in the general election, including committees of unopposed candidates. Note that because the reporting period for the Post-General Election report spans two election cycles, candidate committees must use the [Post-Election Detailed Summary Page](#) (FEC Form 3, Pages 5-8) instead of the normal Detailed Summary Page.

Filing Electronically

Under the Commission's mandatory electronic filing regulations, individuals and organizations that receive contributions or make expenditures, including independent expenditures,² in excess of \$50,000 in a calendar year—or have reason to expect to do so—must file all reports and statements with the FEC electronically. Electronic filers who instead file on paper or submit an electronic report that does not pass the Commission's validation program will be considered nonfilers and may be subject

¹ Monthly filers are not required to file a December monthly report in addition to the Post-General report.

² Disbursements for electioneering communications do not count toward the \$50,000 threshold for mandatory electronic filing. See 11 CFR 104.18(a).

to enforcement actions, including administrative fines. Reports filed electronically must be received and verified by 11:59 p.m. Eastern Time on the December 7 filing date.

Senate committees and other committees that file with the Secretary of the Senate are not subject to the mandatory electronic filing rules, but may file an unofficial copy of their reports with the Commission in order to speed disclosure.

Timely Filing for Paper Filers

Registered and Certified Mail.

Reports sent via registered or certified mail must be postmarked on or before December 7 to be considered timely filed. Please note that a certificate of mailing from the U.S. Postal Service is not sufficient to prove that a report is timely filed. A committee sending its reports by certified mail should keep its mailing receipt with the U.S. Postal Service postmark as proof of filing because the U.S. Postal Service does not keep complete records of items sent by certified mail. A committee sending its reports by registered mail should also keep its proof of mailing or other means of transmittal of its reports.

Overnight Mail. Reports filed via overnight mail³ will be considered timely filed if the report is received by the delivery service on or before the December 7 filing date. A committee sending its reports by Express or Priority Mail, or by an overnight delivery service, should keep its proof of mailing or other means of transmittal of its reports.

Other Means of Filing. Reports sent by other means—including first class mail and courier—must be **received** by the FEC before close of business on the December 7 filing deadline. 2 U.S.C. §434(a)(5) and 11 CFR 104.5(e).

³ “Overnight mail” includes Priority or Express Mail having a delivery confirmation, or an overnight service with which the report is scheduled for next business day delivery and is recorded in the service’s on-line tracking system.

Louisiana 2nd District Runoff Election Reporting

The runoff election to fill the U.S. House seat in Louisiana’s 2nd Congressional District will be held on December 9, 2006. The committees involved in the General Runoff election will be required to file Pre-Runoff and Post-Runoff reports. Note that 48-hour notices are required of authorized committees that receive contributions of \$1,000 or more for the General Runoff between November 20 and December 6. Political committees must file 24-hour notices of independent expenditures that aggregate at or above \$1,000 between November 20 and December 7. This requirement is in addition to that of filing 48-hour notices of independent expenditures that aggregate \$10,000 or more at other times during a calendar year. Additionally, the 60-day electioneering communications time period for the General Runoff runs from October 10 through December 9.¹

Committees Involved in the General Runoff (12/09/06) File:

	Close of Books ²	Reg./Cert./Overnight Mailing Date ³	Filing Date
Pre-Runoff	November 19	November 24	November 27
Post-Runoff	December 29	January 8	January 8
Year-End	December 31	January 31	January 31

¹ Individuals and other groups not registered with the FEC who make electioneering communications costing more than \$10,000 in the aggregate in the calendar year must disclose this activity to the Commission within 24 hours of the distribution of the communication. See 11 CFR 100.29 and 104.20.

² This date indicates the end of a reporting period. A reporting period always begins the day after the closing date of the last report filed. If the committee is new and has not previously filed a report, the first report must cover all activity that occurred before the committee registered.

³ Reports filed electronically must be received and verified by 11:59 p.m. Eastern Time on the filing date. A committee required to file electronically that instead files on paper reporting forms will be considered a nonfiler. Reports filed on paper and sent by registered or certified mail must be postmarked by the mailing date above (please note that a “certificate of mailing” from the U.S. Postal Service is not sufficient to prove that a report is timely filed). If using overnight mail, the delivery service must receive the report by the mailing date. “Overnight mail” includes Priority or Express Mail having a delivery confirmation, or an overnight delivery service with which the report is scheduled for delivery the next business day and is recorded in the service’s on-line tracking system. Reports sent by other means must be received by the Commission’s close of business on the filing date.

For those filers who are not required to file their reports electronically, paper forms are available on the FEC’s web site (<http://www.fec.gov/info/forms.shtml>) and from FEC Faxline, the agency’s automated fax system (202/501-3413).

Additional Information

For more information on 2006 reporting dates:

- See the reporting tables in the January 2006 Record;

- Call and request the reporting tables from the FEC at 800/424-9530 or 202/694-1100;
- Fax the reporting tables to yourself using the FEC’s Faxline (202/501-3413, document 586); or
- Visit the FEC’s web page at http://www.fec.gov/info/report_dates.shtml to view the reporting tables online.

—Elizabeth Kurland

Outreach

Reporting and FECFile Help

On January 17, 2007, the Commission will host reporting and electronic filing workshops. See the chart below for details. The reporting workshops will address common filing problems and respond to questions committees may have as they prepare to file their year-end report.

The workshops will be followed by a half-hour “meet and greet” at which each attendee will have an opportunity to meet the campaign finance analyst who reviews his or her committee’s reports. The electronic filing sessions will provide hands-on instruction for committees that use the Commission’s FECFile software and will address questions filers may have concerning electronic filing.

Attendance is limited to 30 people per session for reporting workshops,

and 16 people per session for the electronic filing workshops. Registration is accepted on a first-come, first-served basis. The registration is available on the FEC web site at <http://www.fec.gov/info/outreach.shtml#roundtables> and from Faxline, the FEC’s automated fax system (202/501-3414, request document 590). For more information, call the Information Division at 800/424-9530, or locally at 202/694-1100.

—Kathy Carothers

Roundtable Workshops:

Date & Time	Subject	Intended Audience
January 17, 2007 9:30–11:00 a.m. Meet & Greet 11–11:30 a.m.	Reporting for PACs and Party Committees , plus Talk to Your Analyst One-On-One SOLD OUT - Waiting List Only	Individuals responsible for filing FEC reports for PACs and Party Committees. Up to 30 may attend.
January 17, 2007 1:30–3:30 p.m.	Hands-on Help with FECFile and E-filing for PACs and Party Committees . SOLD OUT - Waiting List Only	PACs and Party Committees that use FECFile and/or have questions about electronic filing. Up to 16 may attend.
January 17, 2007 1:30–3 p.m. Meet & Greet 3–3:30 p.m.	Reporting for Candidates and Their Committees , plus Talk to Your Analyst One-On-One	Individuals responsible for filing FEC reports for Candidate Committees. Up to 30 may attend.
January 17, 2007 9:30–11:00 a.m.	Hands-on Help with FECFile and E-filing for Candidates and their Committees	Campaigns that use FECFile and/or have questions about electronic filing. Up to 16 may attend.

To register, contact the FEC at 800/424-9530 (press 6)
or visit <http://www.fec.gov/info/outreach.shtml#roundtables>.

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