

Record

March 1999

Federal Election Commission

Volume 25, Number 3

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Conferences

FEC 1999-2000 Conference Series Set to Start in April

During this year and next, the FEC will sponsor a series of conferences on campaign finance. At each conference, Commissioners and FEC staff will conduct practical workshops on various aspects of the law.

The first conference, a Corporate and Labor Conference scheduled for April 22-23, will be held in Washington, DC, at the Hyatt Regency on Capitol Hill. The \$250 registration fee covers the conference, materials, breakfasts, lunches and refreshments. To register for this conference, call 800/246-7277 or send an e-mail to tsylvester@worldnet.att.net.

All registration forms and fees must be postmarked by April 8. A \$10 fee will be added to all late registrations.

For program information, call the FEC's Information Division at 800/424-9530 (press 1) or 202/694-1100.

A tentative schedule for 1999 and 2000 conferences appears on page 10. The *Record* will announce more details about the events once plans have been finalized. The information will also be posted on the FEC's web site—
<http://www.fec.gov>. ♦

Regulations

Commission Sets Dates for Two Public Hearings

The FEC will hold a public hearing on March 17 to receive additional testimony and comments about its proposed changes to the rules governing who qualifies as a member of a membership association. The following week, on March 24, the Commission will hold a public hearing on its proposed changes to rules governing the public financing of Presidential primary and general election campaigns.

Both hearings will begin at 10 a.m. in the FEC's 9th floor hearing room in Washington, DC. The address is 999 E Street, NW.

This is the second public hearing regarding the Commission's proposed member regulations. Since the first hearing, the Commission has published a second Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) that lays out a number of additional revisions to the current regulations. The second NPRM was published in the December 16, 1998, *Federal Register* (63 FR 69224), and a summary of the changes appeared in the January 1999 *Record* on page 10.

The public financing hearing will address a number of proposed changes to the Commission's

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Regulations

(continued from page 1)

regulations at 11 CFR Parts 9001 through 9039. The issues covered include coordination between publicly funded candidates and their political parties, qualified campaign expenses and procedures governing audits and repayment determinations. The NPRM was published in the December 16, 1998, *Federal Register* (63 FR 69524), and a summary of the changes was included in an article in the January 1999 *Record* beginning on page 7.

To get a copy of the notices regarding these rulemakings:

- Call the FEC's Public Records Office at 800/424-9530 and press 3 when prompted;
- Request documents 229 (member) and/or 235 (public financing) from FEC Faxline, an automated fax service, at 202/501-3413; or
- Download PDF files containing the notices at <http://www.fec.gov> (click on "What's New!").

Federal Election Commission 999 E Street, NW Washington, DC 20463

800/424-9530
202/694-1100
202/501-3413 (FEC Faxline)
202/219-3336 (TDD for the
hearing impaired)
800/877-8339 (FIRS)

Scott E. Thomas, Chairman
Darryl R. Wold, Vice Chairman
Lee Ann Elliott, Commissioner
David M. Mason, Commissioner
Danny L. McDonald,
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Director
Lawrence M. Noble, General
Counsel

Published by the Information
Division

Louise D. Wides, Director
Angela Rucker, Editor

<http://www.fec.gov>

Anyone wishing to testify must submit written comments and a request to testify by March 1. Written comments and requests to testify should be addressed to Susan E. Propper, Assistant General Counsel. Comments and requests to testify may be submitted by:

- Mailing them to the Federal Election Commission, 999 E Street, NW, Washington, DC 20463;
- Faxing them to 202/219-3923, with a copy mailed to the preceding address to ensure legibility; or
- E-mailing them to members@fec.gov (for member regulations) or publicfund@fec.gov (for public financing regulations). Electronic submissions must include the commenter's full name, e-mail address and postal mail address. ♦

FEC Seeks Comments on Petition Urging Change to "Express Advocacy" Rules

On January 28, the Commission approved for public comment a Notice of Availability on a rulemaking petition that addresses the definition of "express advocacy" found in the Commission's rules at 11 CFR 100.22. The petition for rulemaking was submitted by James Bopp Jr. on behalf of the Virginia Society for Human Life. The deadline for comments is March 5.

The petitioners urge the Commission to revise this definition to conform with the decisions in *Maine Right to Life Committee (MRLC) v. FEC* and *Right to Life of Dutchess County v. FEC*. In those cases, district courts found that paragraph 100.22(b) was invalid because it expanded the definition of express advocacy beyond the Supreme Court's interpretation of it in *Buckley v. Valeo*. In the *MRLC* case, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit upheld the lower court

ruling, and the U.S. Supreme Court declined to hear the case on appeal.

The challenged paragraph defines express advocacy as any communication that, when taken as a whole and with limited reference to external events, can only be interpreted by a reasonable person as expressly advocating the election or defeat of a clearly identified candidate or group of candidates. The petitioners—and the courts in the two cases mentioned above—argue that the express advocacy standard requires words specifically calling for the election or defeat of a named candidate, as expressed in *Buckley v. Valeo*.

The express advocacy standard determines whether certain communications qualify as independent expenditures, whether independent communications by corporations and labor organizations are permitted and whether a communication requires a disclaimer. The Notice of Availability seeks comments on whether the FEC should initiate a rulemaking in response to the petition. The Commission routinely provides an opportunity for comments on rulemaking petitions before the agency considers their merits.

This particular petition is similar to a petition filed by the James Madison Center for Free Speech in late 1997. The Commission declined to open a rulemaking in response to that petition. See the April 1998 *Record*, p. 6.

The notice, published in the February 3 *Federal Register* (64 FR 5200), is available from the following sources:

- Public Records Office at 800/424-9530 (press 3); and
- FEC Faxline at 202/501-3413 (request document 237).

Public comments must be submitted in either written or electronic form to Susan E. Propper, Assistant General Counsel. Written comments should be mailed to the Federal Election Commission, 999 E St.,

NW, Washington, DC 20463. Faxed comments should be transmitted to 202/219-3923, with a copy mailed to the preceding address to ensure legibility. Comments also may be sent by e-mail to expressad@fec.gov. Electronic submissions must include the commenter's full name, e-mail address and postal mail address. ♦

Federal Register

Federal Register notices are available from the FEC's Public Records Office.

Notice 1999-2

Definition of "Express Advocacy;" Notice of Availability (64 FR 5200, February 3, 1999)

Notice 1999-3

Definition of "Member" of a Membership Association, Notice of Public Hearing (64 FR 8270, February 19, 1999)

Notice 1999-4

Public Financing of Presidential Primary and General Election Candidates, Notice of Public Hearing (64 FR 8270, February 19, 1999)

Status of FEC Regulations

This table provides a status report on current projects. The *Record* will periodically publish a list of regulations projects and their status.

Regulation	Status
Definition of Express Advocacy (11 CFR 100.22)	Notice of Availability on Rulemaking Petition published. Comments due March 5.
Definition of Member (11 CFR 100.8 and 114.1)	Public Hearing scheduled for March 17.
Party Committee Coordinated and Independent Expenditures (11 CFR 100.23, 109.1 and 110.7)	On hold.
Recordkeeping and Reporting (11 CFR Parts 102, 104 and 108)	Draft Final Rules being revised by FEC staff.
Soft Money (11 CFR Parts 100, 102, 104, 106, 110 and 114)	Recommendations for Final Rules expected in Spring 1999.
Public Financing of Presidential Primary & General Election Candidates (11 CFR Parts 9001-9031)	Public Hearing scheduled for March 24.
Definition of Personal Funds for Contributors (11 CFR 110.10)	Draft Notice of Proposed Rulemaking being drafted by FEC staff.
Limited Liability Companies	Notice of Proposed Rulemaking comment deadline was February 1.
Compliance Procedures (11 CFR Part 111)	PwC report recommendations being reviewed in conjunction with drafting of final rules.*
Electronic Freedom of Information Act Amendments (11 CFR Part 4)	Draft Notice of Proposed Rulemaking approved by Commission on February 25.
Allocation of Travel Expenses (11 CFR 106.3)	Draft Notice of Proposed Rulemaking being drafted by FEC staff.
Definition of Major Purpose (11 CFR 100.5)	On hold.
Loans to Political Committees by Brokerage Firms	On hold.

* See article about PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) report on page 7.

Statistics

Party Committee Fundraising Continues Climb

Democratic and Republican party committees reported raising \$628 million between January 1, 1997, and November 23, 1998. The total represents a 41 percent increase over the total amount raised during the same reporting period of the last mid-term election cycle, in 1994. The figure includes both hard and soft money.

Republican committees led the fundraising race with \$385 million in receipts—\$273.6 million in federal contributions and \$111.3 million in soft money donations. The totals represent a 22 percent increase in hard money receipts and a 112 percent increase in soft money receipts from 1994. Democratic committees raised \$243 million—\$153.4 million in federal contributions and \$89.4 million in soft money donations. The Democrats posted a 27 percent increase in hard money receipts and an 82 percent increase in soft money donations when compared to 1994.

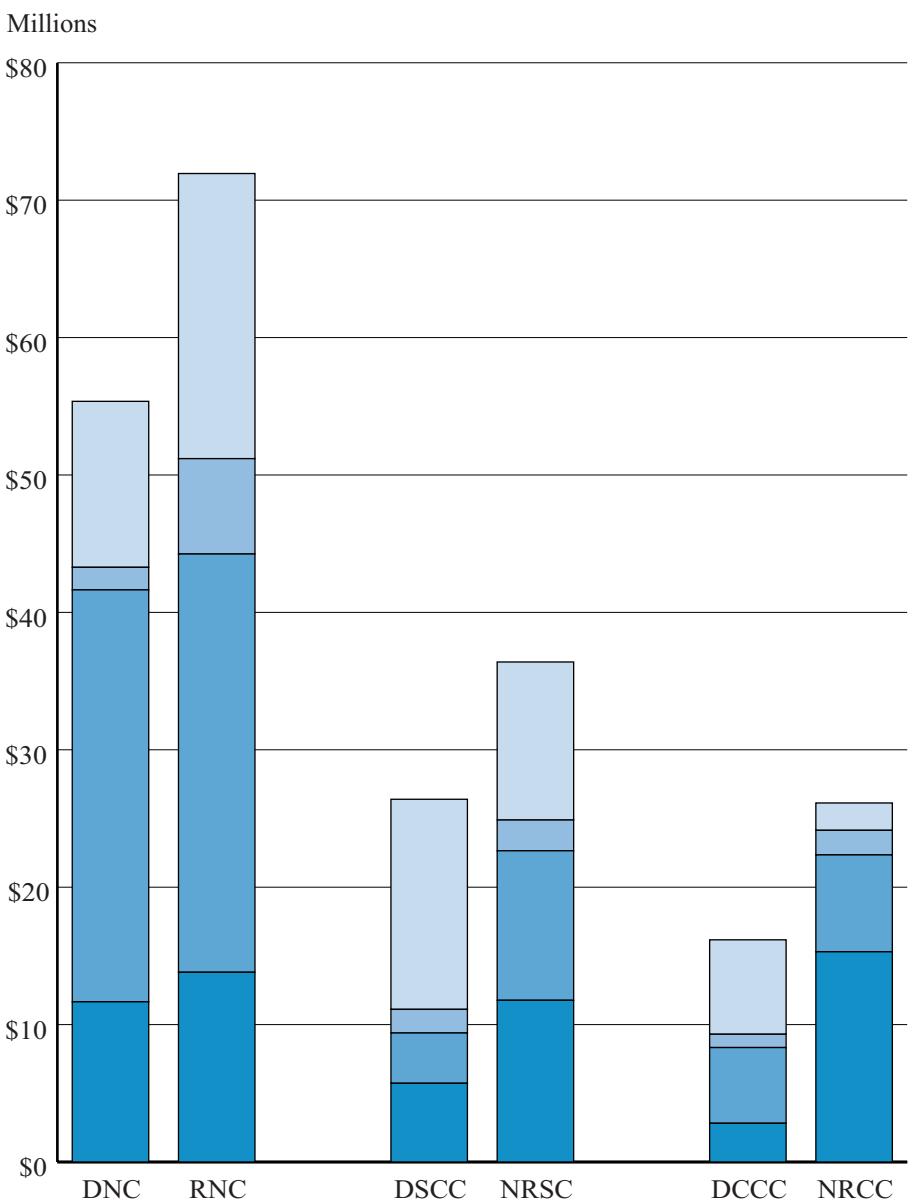
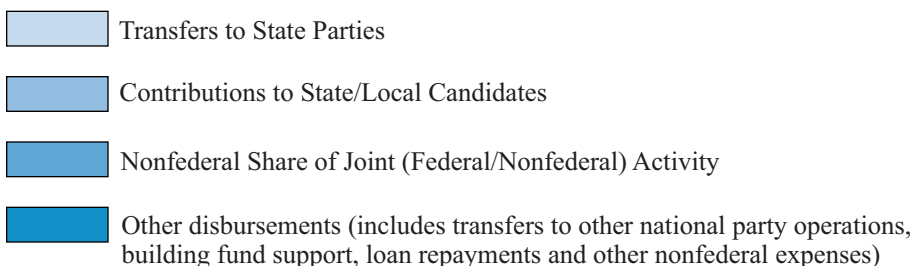
Republicans reported spending \$265.4 million in federal funds, up \$51 million from 1994; Democrats reported spending \$147.6 million, up \$32.3 million from 1994. Without counting soft money transfers between party committees, the Republicans reported \$106.9 million in nonfederal disbursements and the Democrats reported \$87.8 million.

This article and the accompanying graphs are based on data taken from a January 26 news release. The release is available at the following places.

- FEC home page (<http://www.fec.gov>; select “News Releases and Media Advisories”)
- FEC Public Records and Press offices (800/424-9530)
- FEC Faxline (202/501-3413, document 609) ♦

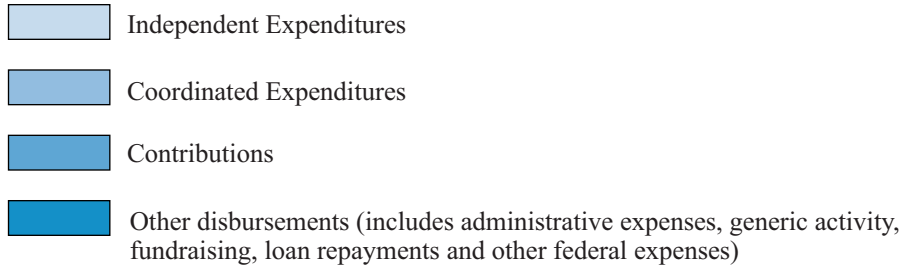
Soft Money Disbursements by National Party Committees January 1, 1997 — November 23, 1998

The Republican National Committee, National Republican Senatorial Committee and National Republican Congressional Committee spent \$106.86 million in nonfederal disbursements through the post-general reporting period. The Democratic National Committee, Democratic National Senatorial Committee and Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee spent \$87.81 million in nonfederal disbursements for the same period.

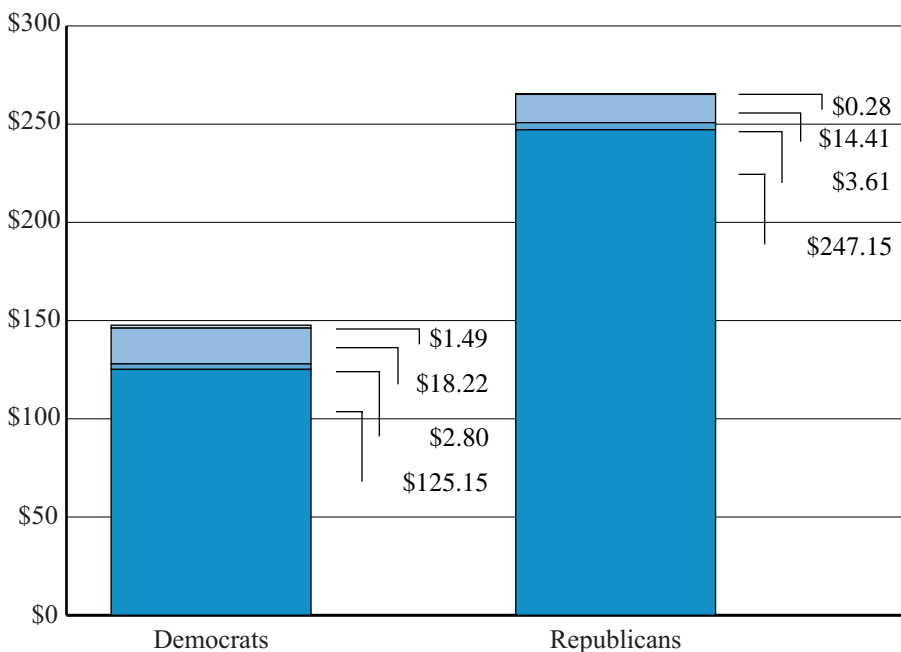


Federal Disbursements by Party Committees January 1, 1997 — November 23, 1998

Republican party committees spent \$265.44 million from their federal accounts through the post-general reporting period. Democratic party committees spent \$147.65 million from their federal accounts for the same period.



Millions



(Statistics continued on page 11)

Advisory Opinions

AO 1998-26 Loan Repayment by Contested Election Entity to Principal Campaign Committee

The Louisiana Contested Election Trust Fund, an entity established to raise and spend funds to defend against a challenge to Senator Mary Landrieu’s 1996 Senate victory, may repay Ms. Landrieu’s principal campaign committee the remaining \$97,000 it had borrowed during spring 1997.

The Trust Fund borrowed \$122,000 from The Friends of Mary Landrieu Committee (Landrieu Committee), Ms. Landrieu’s principal campaign committee for re-election in 2002, to defend against the challenge to the results of the 1996 general election, brought by her opponent, Woody Jenkins. The Trust Fund has paid back part of the loan, but still owes \$97,000. It plans to borrow that sum from a New Orleans bank (where it has a \$150,000 line of credit secured by Ms. Landrieu), repay the Landrieu Committee and raise funds from individuals to repay the bank.

Commission regulations define “contribution” and “expenditure” to include any gift, loan or payment of money or anything of value for the purpose of influencing a federal election. But the regulations make an exception for payments made with respect to a vote recount or a contested federal election. 11 CFR 100.7(a)(1), 100.8(a)(1), 100.7(b)(20) and 100.8(b)(20). In these cases, donations may exceed the contribution limits, but they still cannot come from certain prohibited sources—namely corporations, national banks, labor organizations or foreign nationals. 2 U.S.C. §441a(a)(1)-(3).

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Advisory Opinions

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When a candidate sets up a separate entity to raise and spend funds to defend against an election challenge, the receipts and disbursements are not considered contributions or expenditures, and the entity does not have to report as a political committee. In this case, however, the Trust Fund has registered and files reports with the Commission. Because the entity's purpose is limited to financing Ms. Landrieu's defense against the vote challenge, the Trust Fund may accept donations in excess of the limits, but it may not accept the above-cited prohibited contributions.

As long as the Trust Fund has not accepted and retained funds from prohibited sources, the \$97,000 loan repayment is permissible as is the acceptance of the repayment by the Landrieu Committee. Because the Landrieu Committee initially made the loan from its pool of contributions and not from donations raised expressly for funding the '96 election challenge, it does not have to segregate the loan repayment receipts in a special account and may use the funds to influence federal elections.

The Trust Fund must be sure that it does not use any funds that exceed the contribution limits to make contributions or expenditures in connection with federal elections.

Date Issued: January 28, 1999;
Length: 4 pages. ♦

AO 1998-27

Status of State Party as State Committee of Political Party

The Hawaii Green Party Coordinating Committee meets both of the Commission's requirements for state committee status.

The Federal Election Campaign Act (the Act) defines a state committee as "the organization which, by virtue of the bylaws of a political

party, is responsible for the day-to-day operation of such political party at the State level, as determined by the Commission." 2 U.S.C. §431(15).

The definition of a state committee requires the existence of a political party. A political party is "an association, committee, or organization which nominates a candidate for election to any Federal office whose name appears on the election ballot as the candidate of such association, committee, or organization." 2 U.S.C. §431(16).

In a number of advisory opinions, the Commission has identified two requirements necessary for state political committee status. First, the organization must have a state affiliate agreement that "delineates activities commensurate with the day-to-day operation" of a party at a state level. Second, the state affiliate must gain ballot access for its Presidential and other federal candidates. See AOs 1998-24, 1998-23, 1997-29, 1997-7, 1997-3 and 1996-51.

The Commission has made clear that a state political party can qualify as a state party committee without an affiliation with any national political party. The state party's candidate must qualify as a candidate under FEC regulations in order for the party to satisfy the second requirement.

The Hawaii party meets both requirements. In addressing the first requirement, the party's bylaws set out a comprehensive organizational structure for the party from the statewide level down through local levels. These bylaws do indeed delineate activity commensurate with the day-to-day functions and operations of a political party on the state level.

The second requirement of ballot access for a federal candidate also has been satisfied. The party's 1992 federal candidate, Linda Martin, attained ballot access and satisfied FEC requirements for establishing

herself as a federal candidate under 2 U.S.C. §431(2). It makes no difference that Ms. Martin was a bona fide candidate more than six years ago because the party continued to pursue its political objectives through the 1997-1998 election cycle, placing candidates on the ballot for several local offices.

Date Issued: January 29, 1999;
Length: 4 pages. ♦

Advisory Opinion Requests

Advisory opinion requests are available for review and comment in the Public Records Office.

AOR 1999-1

Use of campaign funds to pay salary to candidate (Mark Greene, January 19, 1999; 8 pages)

AOR 1999-2

Use of corporate treasury funds to provide meals to employees attending candidate forums (Premera Blue Cross, January 21, 1999; 3 pages) ♦

Audits

Perot '96 Repayment Reduced

The FEC has determined that Perot '96 must repay the U.S. Treasury \$1,706,915 it received in public funding during the 1996 Presidential election. This figure is approximately \$600,000 less than the Commission's original repayment determination.

After challenging the Commission's original repayment determination of \$2,310,127, Perot '96 received an oral hearing before the Commission. The committee challenged the repayment determination on two bases. First, because the committee was unable to terminate in April 1998, as it had

expected, it needed more funds to pay winding-down costs. Second, the committee argued that \$1,447,000 in litigation expenses were qualified campaign expenses and should be reflected in its Statement of Net Outstanding Qualified Campaign Expenses.

The Commission allowed the additional funds for winding-down costs, but again rejected Perot '96's claim that its litigation expenses were qualified campaign expenses. See the February 1998 *Record*, p. 1. The Commission found that the litigation expenses—for two lawsuits filed by the committee—were not incurred in furtherance of the 1996 general election and were not incurred prior to the close of the expenditure report period. 11 CFR 9002.11(a)(1) and (2). The lawsuits challenged the Commission on Presidential Debates and the Republican and Democratic national committees. See these *Record* issues: November 1996, p. 1, and June 1998, p. 3. ♦

Compliance

MUR 4834 Facilitating Impermissible Contribution Results in Civil Penalty

Howard Glicken has paid a \$40,000 civil penalty for knowingly and willfully soliciting a \$20,000 contribution from a foreign national and causing a foreign contribution to be falsely made in the name of a U.S. citizen.

Mr. Glicken solicited the contribution from Thomas Kramer in April 1993 and knew at the time that Mr. Kramer was a German national and that foreign nationals are prohibited from making contributions in elections in the United States. Mr. Glicken told Mr. Kramer

that he should have someone else write the check to the DSCC and then reimburse that person. Subsequently, Mr. Glicken was present when Mr. Kramer asked his secretary to write a \$20,000 contribution check, which the DSCC received a few days after it was made. Mr. Glicken knew that Mr. Kramer reimbursed his secretary for the full amount of the check.

It is unlawful for a foreign national to make contributions in connection with any election, either directly or through another person. Further, it is unlawful for any person to solicit, accept or receive a contribution from a foreign national. 2 U.S.C. §441e. It is also unlawful for any person to make a contribution in the name of another. 2 U.S.C. §441f. In this case, Mr. Glicken solicited a contribution from a foreign national to the DSCC and caused a contribution to be made to the DSCC in the name of another, both in knowing and willful violation of the Federal Election Campaign Act (the Act).

This compliance matter was referred to the FEC by the Department of Justice. The Commission entered into a conciliation agreement with Mr. Glicken after finding reason to believe that he had violated the Act. ♦

Information

Independent Audit Report On FEC Submitted to Congress

An independent audit of the FEC, conducted over the past eight months by PricewaterhouseCoopers, LLP (PwC), determined that the Commission executes its duties "...without partisan bias," and addressed the necessity for Congress to authorize mandatory electronic

filing of campaign reports. The audit was requested by Congress in 1997.

Findings

In the report's Executive Summary, the PwC auditors state: "The FEC is basically a competently managed organization with a skilled and motivated staff, although it has its shortcomings. The ability of the FEC to adapt to the changing election environment, however, has been hindered by the FECA [Federal Election Campaign Act] statute itself, escalating campaign finance disclosure and compliance workloads, and an organizational culture that has attempted incremental change in a deadline-driven environment stretched by limited resources."

Among specific FEC strengths, the independent audit report mentions that:

- Disclosure and compliance activities are executed without a partisan bias. The report gives an "unqualified yes" to the question: "Are FEC programs conducted in a non-partisan, ethical, and independent manner?"
- The FEC "...places a premium on facilitating voluntary compliance, and the regulated community values the products and services designed and employed by the FEC to enhance this voluntary compliance."

Recommendations

With regard to the future, the PwC audit report states:

- "The Congress and the FEC need to initiate actions that will eventually allow the FEC to shift some resources from its disclosure activities to its compliance programs by the following means: develop a comprehensive, mandatory electronic data filing system for the major filers in conjunction with a significant business process reengineering throughout the FEC;

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Information

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redesign disclosure processes (using industry standard software) and realign organizational units to improve processing time, accuracy, and cost.”

- The FEC should be authorized to move “...non-deliberate and straightforward reporting violations, such as failure to meet reporting deadlines, away from the enforcement process and into an administrative fine system to allow enforcement resources to handle more significant violations.”

“The FEC faces an increasing and volatile workload with the year 2000 election cycle that features a non-incumbent Presidential election. ... Depending on the number of Presidential candidate committees, the size of the enforcement caseload and the Commission desire to increase case activation rates, additional compliance resources in FY2000 may be warranted above normal inflation adjusted levels. FY2000 appropriations should be conditioned on the agency’s continued progress in implementing opportunities to increase productivity in its disclosure and compliance programs.”

FEC Response

The official response of the Commission, published as Section 6 of the report, draws attention to PwC’s recognition of FEC accomplishments, the influence of outside factors on FEC operations and the need for legislative change in order to accomplish some of the PwC recommendations. Additionally, the FEC’s formal response summarizes and endorses the basic themes of PwC’s recommendations.

The report is available at the General Accounting Office’s web site (<http://www.gao.gov/special.pubs/publist.htm>) and from the FEC’s Public Records Office by calling 800/424-9530 (press 3) or 202/694-1120. ♦

FEC Conducts Monthly Roundtable Sessions

The FEC has begun conducting monthly roundtable sessions for the regulated community at its offices in Washington. The roundtable sessions, limited to 10 participants per session, focus on a range of topics. See the chart below for dates and topics.

Registration is \$25 and will be accepted on a first-come, first-served basis. Please call the FEC before registering to be sure that openings remain in the session of your choice. Prepayment is required. The registration form is available at the FEC’s web site (<http://www.fec.gov>) and from Faxline, the FEC’s automated fax system (202/501-3413, request document 590). For more information, call 800/424-9530 (press 1) or 202/694-1100. ♦

Date	Subject	Intended Audience
April 7 9:30 -11 a.m.	FEC Rules on Use of the Internet to Raise Funds (Code #499)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Candidates • Political Party Staff • Nonconnected PACs
May 5 9:30 -11 a.m.	Fundraising Through Payroll Deductions and Combined Dues/PAC Solicitations (Code #599)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corporate/Labor/Trade PAC Staff • Lawyers, Accountants and Consultants to Above PACs



FEC Faxline Menu

FEC Faxline documents may be ordered 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, by calling **202/501-3413** on a touch tone phone. You will be asked for the numbers of the documents you want, your fax number and your telephone number. The documents will be faxed shortly thereafter.

Federal Election Commission

411. Complete Menu of All Material Available
501. The FEC and the Federal Campaign Finance Law
502. La Ley Federal relativa al Financiamiento de las Campañas
503. Federal and State Campaign Finance Laws
504. Compliance with Laws Outside the FEC’s Jurisdiction
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506. Telephone Directory
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- 548. Advances: Contribution Limits and Reporting
- 549. Volunteer Activity
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- 551. Local Party Activity
- 552. Corporate Communications/Facilities
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- 568. 1993 Changes to Checkoff
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- 570. Presidential Fund Income Tax Checkoff Status
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- 651. 1996 Presidential Primary Dates
- 652. Selected 1996 Campaign Names and Addresses
- 653. Selected 1996 Campaign Finance Figures
- 654. 1996 Public Funding Certifications and Payments
- 655. 1996 Presidential General Election Ballots
- 656. 1996 Presidential General Election Results

Office of Election Administration

- 701. List of Reports Available
- 702. Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and Handicapped Act
- 703. National Voter Registration Act Regulations
- 704. National Voter Registration Act of 1993
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- 707. Primary Functions of an Election System

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- 801. Form 1, Statement of Organization
- 802. Form 2, Statement of Candidacy
- 803. Form 3 and 3Z, Report for an Authorized Committee
- 804. Form 3X, Report for Other Than an Authorized Committee
- 805. Form 5, Report of Independent Expenditures
- 806. Form 6, 48-Hour Notice of Contributions/Loans Received
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- 808. Form 8, Debt Settlement Plan
- 809. Form 1M, Notification of Multicandidate Status

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- 831. Schedules H1-H4, Allocation
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Regulations (11 CFR Parts 100-201)

- 100. Part 100, Scope and Definitions
- 1007. Part 100.7, Contribution
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- 101. Part 101, Candidate Status and Designations
- 102. Part 102, Registration, Organization and Recordkeeping by Political Committees
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- 441. Section 441
- 4411. Section 441a
- 4412. Section 441b
- 442. Section 442
- 451. Section 451
- 452. Section 452
- 453. Section 453
- 454. Section 454
- 455. Section 455

FEC Conference Schedule

Type	Place	Date
Corporate and Labor Conference	Washington, DC	April 22-23, 1998
Membership and Trade Association Conference	Washington, DC	May-June 1998
Partnership Conference	Washington, DC	July 1999
Regional Conference (Includes candidate, corporate/labor and party workshops)	Chicago, IL	September 1999
Regional Conference (Includes candidate, corporate/labor and party workshops)	San Francisco, CA	November 1999
Candidate Conference	Washington, DC	February 2000
Regional Conference (Includes candidate, corporate/labor and party workshops)	Miami, FL	March 2000
Corporate and Labor Conference	Washington, DC	May 2000
Membership and Trade Association Conference	Washington, DC	June 2000

- 4413. Section 441c
- 4414. Section 441d
- 4415. Section 441e
- 4416. Section 441f

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- 9801-25. AOs 1998-1 through 1998-25
- 9701-29. AOs 1997-1 through 1997-29
- 9601-52. AOs 1996-1 through 1996-52
- 9501-49. AOs 1995-1 through 1995-49
- 9401-40. AOs 1994-1 through 1994-40
- 9301-25. AOs 1993-1 through 1993-25
- 9201-44. AOs 1992-1 through 1992-44
- 9101-40. AOs 1991-1 through 1991-40
- 9001-40. AOs 1990-1 through 1990-40

Statistics

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Year-End PAC Count Inches Up

The FEC’s semi-annual PAC count shows that the number of PACs has increased slightly since the last count in July 1998. The table at right shows the midyear and year-end PAC figures since 1991.

To see a complete PAC tabulation dating back to 1974, visit the FEC’s web site—<http://www.fec.gov>—or request a copy of the FEC’s February 12 new release from either the Public Records or Press offices by calling 800/424-9530. ♦

Midyear and Year-End PAC Counts, December 1991 — December 1998

	Corporate	Labor	Trade/ Member/ Health	Coop- erative	Corp. w/o Capital Stock	Non- connected ¹	Total
Dec. '91	1,738	338	742	57	136	1,083	4,094
Jul. '92	1,731	344	759	56	144	1,091	4,125
Dec. '92	1,735	347	770	56	142	1,145	4,195
Jul. '93	1,715	338	767	55	139	1,011	4,025
Dec. '93	1,789	337	761	56	146	1,121	4,210
Jul. '94	1,666	336	777	53	138	963	3,933
Dec. '94	1,660	333	792	53	136	980	3,954
Jul. '95	1,670	334	804	43	129	1,002	3,982
Dec. '95	1,674	334	815	44	129	1,020	4,016
Jul. '96	1,645	332	829	43	126	1,058	4,033
Dec. '96	1,642	332	838	41	123	1,103	4,079
Jul. '97 ²	1,602	332	826	41	118	953	3,875
Dec. '97	1,597	322	825	42	117	931	3,844
Jul. '98	1,565	325	820	43	112	897	3,762
Dec. '98	1,567	321	821	39	115	935	3,798

¹ Nonconnected PACs must use their own funds to pay fundraising and administrative expenses, while the other categories of PACs have corporate or labor “connected organizations” that are permitted to pay those expenses for their PACs. On the other hand, nonconnected PACs may solicit contributions from the general public, while solicitations by corporate and labor PACs are restricted.

² During the first six months of 1997, 227 PACs were administratively terminated because of inactivity.

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