

RECORD

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REPORTS

TEXAS SPECIAL ELECTIONS

On June 29, 1985, Texas held a special election in its 1st Congressional district to fill the seat vacated by Representative Sam B. Hall, Jr. If none of the candidates obtain a majority of the votes, a second special election will be held within the timeframe specified by Texas law.

Reporting requirements will depend on the outcome of the election (not known at the time of publication). If one candidate wins a majority of the votes and thus only the first special election is held, the principal campaign committees of candidates participating in the election must file pre- and post-elections reports. The semiannual report, normally due on July 31, is waived.

If no one receives a majority of the votes cast in the special election (and thus a runoff election is to be held), the post-election report for the first special election is not required. Instead, authorized committees should file the pre-election report for the first special election and a semiannual report. Authorized committees of candidates participating in a runoff election must file pre- and post-election reports for the runoff, in addition to the other required reports (see sentence above). (Once the date for the runoff has been established, the FEC will send notices on reporting requirements to participating authorized committees.)

Note that all other political committees which participate in the special election(s) (and which do not report on a monthly basis) must also follow this reporting schedule, as appropriate. Filing deadlines are detailed in the chart below.

Report	Closing Date of Books	Mailing Date	Filing Date
Pre-election	6/9/85	6/14/85	6/17/85
Post-election	7/19/85	7/29/85	7/29/85
Semiannual	6/30/85	7/31/85	7/31/85

The FEC will send notices on reporting requirements and filing dates to individuals known to be actively pursuing election to this House seat. All other committees supporting candidates in the special elections should contact the Commission for more information on required reports. Call 202/523-4068 or toll free 800/424-9530.

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REGULATIONS

EFFECTIVE DATE FOR TESTING THE WATERS RULES

On June 21, the Commission published a notice in the Federal Register announcing that the revised rules governing "testing-the-waters" activities will become effective on July 1, 1985. These rules permit an individual to test the feasibility of a campaign for federal office without becoming a candidate under the election law. See 11 CFR 100.7(b)(1), 100.8(b)(1) and 101.3. Under the revised rules, however, the contribution limits and prohibitions of the Act will apply to funds used for testing the waters. (For a summary of these rules, see page 3 of the April 1985 Record.)

In the Federal Register notice, the Commission stated that, to ensure a smooth transition in monitoring testing-the-waters activities under the new rules, the agency had decided that:

- o After July 1, an individual may not accept unlawful (prohibited and excessive) contributions for testing-the-waters activities.

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REPORTS

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JULY REPORTING SCHEDULE

The following chart and paragraphs in pages 2 and 3 explain the July reporting schedule for the various categories of filers.

Type of Filer	Report		
	Quarterly July 15	Monthly July 20	Semiannual ^{4/} July 31
Authorized Congressional Committees			X
Authorized Presidential Committees/ Quarterly ^{1/}	X		
Authorized Presidential Committees/ Monthly ^{1/}		X	
Unauthorized Committees/Semiannual ^{2/}			X
Unauthorized Committees/Monthly ^{2/}		X	
National Party Convention and Host Committees ^{3/}	X		

¹All authorized Presidential committees are required to file on either a monthly or quarterly basis during 1985. 11 CFR 104.5(b)(2).

²All unauthorized committees (i.e., committees not authorized by candidates) are required to file on either a monthly or semiannual basis in 1985. 11 CFR 104.5(c).

³The quarterly report is due July 10. National party convention and host committees must continue reporting until their financial activity ceases. 11 CFR 9008.12(b)(2)(ii).

⁴Committees supporting candidates in the special election in Texas should consult the article on p. 1 for more information on the semiannual reporting schedule.

Quarterly Report

The report should cover all activity from April 1 (or from the closing date of the last report filed in 1985) through June 30. It is due July 15.

Monthly Report

The monthly report must be filed by July 20. It should cover all activity from June 1 or from the date of registration, whichever is later, through June 30.

Semiannual Report

The semiannual report is due July 31. Political committees that have not previously filed a report during 1984 should report all financial activity through June 30. All other committees should disclose financial activity from the last report filed through June 30.*

Change in Filing Frequency

Unauthorized committees that plan to change their reporting schedule (from monthly to semi-annually or from semi-annually to monthly) must notify the Commission of their intention. The committee may notify the Commission by submitting a letter with the next report due under its current reporting schedule. A committee may not change its filing frequency more than once a year. 11 CFR 104.5(c). The FEC requests that Presidential committees also inform the Commission in writing if they decide to change their reporting schedule.

WHERE REPORTS ARE FILED

Committees must file all reports and statements simultaneously with the appropriate federal and state officials. 11 CFR 108.5.

**Committees supporting candidates in the special election in Texas should consult the article on p. 1 for more information on the semi-annual reporting schedule.*

Filing with the Federal Government

- o The principal campaign committees of House candidates and committees supporting or opposing only House candidates file with the Clerk of the House, Office of Records and Registration, 1036 Longworth House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515. 11 CFR 104.4(c)(3) and 105.1.
- o The principal campaign committees of Senate candidates and committees supporting or opposing only Senate candidates file with the Secretary of the Senate, Senate Public Records, 119 D Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20510. 11 CFR 104.4(c)(2) and 105.2.
- o All other committees, including the principal campaign committees of Presidential candidates, file with the Federal Election Commission, 1325 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20463. 11 CFR 105.3 and 105.4.

Filing with State Governments

- o The principal campaign committees of Congressional candidates must file a copy of every report and statement with the Secretary of State or the appropriate elections official of the state in which the candidate seeks federal office. 11 CFR 108.3.
- o Unauthorized committees making contributions or expenditures in connection with House and Senate races file in the state in which the candidate seeks election. The law requires a copy only of that portion of the report applicable to the candidate(s) being supported. Committees supporting Presidential candidates must file in the state(s) in which the Presidential committee and donor committee have their respective headquarters.

HOW TO OBTAIN MORE INFORMATION

During 1985, reporting forms and additional information will be sent to registered committees. Questions and requests for additional forms should be addressed to the Information Services Division, Federal Election Commission, 1325 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20463; or call 202/523-4068 or toll free 800/424-9530.

The Record is published by the Federal Election Commission, 1325 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20463. Commissioners are: John Warren McGarry, Chairman; Joan D. Aikens, Vice Chairman; Lee Ann Elliott; Danny Lee McDonald; Thomas E. Harris; Frank P. Reiche; Jo-Anne L. Coe, Secretary of the Senate, Ex Officio; Benjamin J. Guthrie, Clerk of the House of Representatives, Ex Officio. For more information, call 202/523-4068 or toll-free 800/424-9530.

continued from p. 1

- o Before July 1, however, an individual may accept unlawful contributions for testing-the-waters activities as long as the contributions are refunded if the individual becomes a candidate.
- o Within 10 days after becoming a candidate, an individual must return any unlawful funds received before July 1 for testing-the-waters activities.
- o A registered candidate who, prior to July 1, received unlawful contributions for testing-the-waters activities must disclose these contributions—and reimbursements made for the contributions—on his or her first FEC report.

The final rules transmitted to Congress were published in the Federal Register on March 13, 1985. (50 Fed. Reg. 9992) Copies are available from the Commission's Office of Public Communications.

FEC SEEKS COMMENTS ON ENFORCEMENT REGULATIONS

On May 22, the Commission published an advance notice of proposed rulemaking in the Federal Register, which seeks comments on possible revisions to FEC Regulations implementing the Federal Election Campaign Act's (the Act's) compliance procedures. 50 Fed. Reg. 21077. The Commission's compliance regulations were last revised in 1980 and have served, in their current form, through three election cycles. See 11 CFR Part 111. During that period, a number of related questions have been raised by public groups, by individuals involved in FEC compliance actions and by the Commissioners themselves. In this advance notice, the Commission seeks comments on four issues which the agency believes are significant to the enforcement process and which might result in amended rules. The Commission welcomes comments on any other enforcement regulations as well. The major issues raised in the notice are highlighted below.

Providing Respondents with the Legal and Factual Basis for Commission "Reason to Believe" Findings in Complaints Filed by the Public

The Commission seeks comments on:

- o Whether, in the case of externally generated complaints, the FEC should provide respondents with a separate statement explaining the factual and legal basis for the agency's "reason to believe" finding; or
- o Whether the agency should prepare the analysis only for those issues not adequately or clearly explained in the complaint.

Under current practice, in the case of internally generated compliance actions (e.g., potential violations uncovered through staff review of a committee's FEC reports), the Commission sends the respondent a copy of the staff report, which explains the factual and legal basis for the Commission's "reason to believe" finding. 11 CFR 111.8.

In the case of complaints filed by members of the public, however, the agency does not send the respondents a factual and legal analysis of the issues prior to a "reason to believe" finding. The complaint forwarded to the respondents is considered adequate notice to them. In some cases, however, the issues are not clearly or fully stated in the complaint.

Requests for Stays of Final Repayment Determinations

Under the election law and FEC Regulations, publicly funded Presidential candidates must repay public funds used for nonqualified campaign expenses* to the U.S. Treasury. In the event a publicly funded campaign decides to appeal a final FEC repayment determination, the campaign may request a stay of the FEC's determination, pending the outcome of the appeal in the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit or, in appropriate cases, the Supreme Court. A campaign's request for a stay must be timely and may be filed with a federal court only after the FEC has denied the stay request. In addition to establishing procedures for requesting a stay, the Commission has identified a set of criteria to determine whether to grant a stay in a particular case. (These review standards are based on those applied by federal appeals and district courts.)

The Commission seeks comments on whether to include these procedures and review standards for stay requests in the revised rules.

Respondents' Requests for Extensions of Time in Responding to FEC Inquiries

Under procedures approved by the Commission on April 8, 1985,** a respondent who wants a deadline extension must submit, at least five days before the original deadline, a written explanation of the merits of the request. Without Commission approval and without a showing of good cause, the General Counsel will not grant deadline extensions that exceed 20 days.

The Commission welcomes comments on whether these procedures should be included in the enforcement regulations.

*A nonqualified campaign expense is an impermissible use of public funds by a publicly funded Presidential campaign.

**See page 2 of the June 1985 Record.

Liability of Committee Officials

Under the election law, the Commission has the authority to bring compliance actions against a committee treasurer for potential violations of the Act's accounting, recordkeeping and reporting requirements. The agency may also bring actions against a candidate and the officials of his/her authorized committee for knowingly accepting excessive or prohibited contributions.

In August 1983, the Commission decided to name candidates and committee officials (in their official capacities) as respondents to compliance actions brought against their committees. Agenda Document 83-119. (Candidates and committee officials would be held personally liable for potential violations only if they were knowing violations.) In May 1984, the Commission extended this practice by deciding to name a committee's current treasurer as a respondent, even if the action involved potential violations of the Act incurred during a previous treasurer's tenure. Agenda Document 84-79.

By notifying these parties that the FEC has received a complaint against their committee, and that they may be held liable (in their official capacities) for certain alleged violations, the Commission gives committee officials and candidates an opportunity to respond to alleged violations at every stage of the enforcement process.

The Commission seeks comments on whether these liability procedures should be included in the proposed regulations as a way of providing notice to potential respondents in compliance actions.

General Request for Comments on Any Other Provisions of 11 CFR Part 111

The Commission seeks comments on whether any existing provisions in the current enforcement rules should be revised. For example, should the rules include additional measures to protect the confidentiality of compliance actions?

ADVISORY OPINIONS**ALTERNATE DISPOSITION OF
ADVISORY OPINION REQUEST****AOR 1985-15: Nonfederal Account Established by
Nonconnected PAC**

Withdrawn by requester on June 3, 1985.

ADVISORY OPINION REQUESTS

The following chart lists recent requests for advisory opinions (AORs). The full text of each AOR is available to the public in the Commission's Office of Public Records.

AOR Subject

- 1985-17 Congressional Scholarship Trust program established by nonprofit corporation. (Date made public: May 15, 1985; Length: 3 pages)
- 1985-18 Conversion of State PAC into combined Federal/State PAC. (Date made public: May 24, 1985; Length: 2 pages, plus 27-page supplement)

ADVISORY OPINIONS: SUMMARIES

An Advisory Opinion (AO) issued by the Commission provides guidance with regard to the specific situation described in the AOR. Any qualified person who has requested an AO and acts in accordance with the opinion will not be subject to any sanctions under the Act. Other persons may rely on the opinion if they are involved in a specific activity which is indistinguishable in all material aspects from the activity discussed in the AO. Those seeking guidance for their own activity, however, should consult the full text of an AO and not rely only on the summary given here.

**AO 1985-13: Candidate Committee's Transfers to
Successor's Campaign**

In the event that Congressman Lagomarsino (R-California) decides not to run for reelection, his principal campaign committee, the Committee to Re-Elect Congressman Lagomarsino (the Committee), may not transfer unlimited excess campaign funds to the authorized committee of the Republican candidate who wants to succeed Rep. Lagomarsino in the same House seat. The Committee could, however, contribute up to \$1,000 per election to the succeeding campaign committee. Alternatively, if the Committee converted to a multicandidate committee, it could contribute up to \$5,000 per election to a successor candidate (and to any other candidate). 2 U.S.C. §441a(a)(2)(A). Moreover, the multicandidate committee could contribute up to \$5,000 to any other multicandidate committee. The committee could also make unlimited contributions to any local, state or national party committee. 2 U.S.C. §439a; 11 CFR 113.2. (Date issued: May 9, 1985; Length: 3 pages)

continued

AO 1985-14: National Party Committee's Expenditures for Media Program

Some of the political advertising planned by the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee (DCCC), a multicandidate national party committee, may be subject to the Act's limits for "coordinated party expenditures" (under 2 U.S.C. §441a(d)). The multimedia political ads, planned for June and September 1985, will criticize the records of Republican Congressmen. DCCC has indicated that the purpose of the ads is to influence the 1986 election process. DCCC plans to produce and disseminate the program in 20 to 100 Congressional districts represented by Republican Congressmen who may or may not be announced candidates for the 1986 elections. Whether any given ad is considered a generic expenditure (not allocable to any particular candidate) or a "coordinated party expenditure" (allocable to Democratic opponents of Republican Members) depends on the characteristics of the particular advertisement.

Expenditures DCCC makes for political ads that refer to Republican Congressmen, as a group of people, are considered generic expenditures regardless of whether they include a message urging the audience to "vote Democratic." Such ads are neither subject to the "coordinated party expenditure" limits (441a(d)) nor attributable to specific candidates. These expenditures are, nevertheless, reportable as "operating expenditures" and must be made from funds permissible under the Act. See 2 U.S.C. §§434, 441a, 441b, 441c, 441e and 441f; 11 CFR 104.3(b).

In the case of expenditures that refer to individual Congressmen, the Commission took the following actions:

1. It determined that a mailer which identifies a specific Congressman by name and is mailed to voters in that Member's district is considered a "coordinated party expenditure" benefiting the Congressman's eventual Democratic opponent, regardless of whether the mailer urges readers to "vote Democratic."

2. The Commission could not reach agreement on a radio or T.V. ad which criticizes the record of "your Republican Congressman" and also includes a message urging the audience to "vote Democratic."

3. The Commission determined that a radio or T.V. ad which criticizes the record of "your Republican Congressman" but does not include a message urging the audience to "vote Democratic" is considered a generic expenditure, not subject to limits or allocation rules. It is, however, reportable.

With regard to the §441a(d) coordinated expenditures discussed in the opinion, the Commission noted that:

- o The DCCC does not plan to make the expenditures in coordination or cooperation with candidates.

- o Coordinated party expenditures under §441a(d) may be made more than a year before the general election, and before a nominee is selected, because the Act and Regulations do not restrict the time period during which such expenditures may be made. Nor do they require that the nominees be decided before general election expenditures are made. See AO 1984-15.

- o The DCCC is permitted to make "coordinated party expenditures," under §441a(d), as long as it is designated as an agent by the Democratic National Committee before DCCC makes the expenditures. See 11 CFR 110.7(a)(4).

The Commission's conclusions are limited to the timetable specified by DCCC (June and September 1985). The Commission did not, in this opinion, address the issue of similar expenditures implemented at a later time. (Date issued: May 30, 1985; Length: 9 pages)

AO 1985-16: Prohibited Use of FEC Contributor Information

Mr. Robert Weiss may not use contributor information obtained from FEC reports to verify the names of contributors contained on a list (prepared without the use of FEC information), which he plans to market "for commercial and/or solicitation purposes." Such use would enhance the commercial value of his list. To protect contributors from being victimized by list brokering, the Act and FEC Regulations specifically prohibit the use of FEC reports for soliciting contributions or for other commercial purposes.* 2 U.S.C. §438(a)(4); 11 CFR 104.15(a).

Mr. Weiss had not intended to use information obtained from FEC reports to add new names to his contributor list. Nevertheless, by using the FEC information to purge contributors from his list or to otherwise identify contributors, he would have increased the commercial value of his list, thereby violating the Act's ban on commercial use of FEC contributor information. (Date issued: May 24, 1985; Length: 3 pages)

*As an exception to this rule, the names and addresses of political committees may be used for solicitation purposes.

COURT CASES

ALWIN HOPFMANN v. FEC

On May 13, 1985, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit affirmed a district court ruling that the FEC's decision to dismiss an administrative complaint filed by Alwin Hopfmann was not contrary to law (Hopfmann v. FEC, Civil Action No. 82-03667). In keeping with the district court's ruling, the appeals court also dismissed certain constitutional questions involving FEC actions and the election law. The court found that Mr. Hopfmann's "appeal was so meritless as to be frivolous" and, as a penalty, ordered him to pay the Commission's attorneys' fees. Moreover, the appeals court found that Mr. Hopfmann's appeal "should properly be dismissed in view of appellant's failure to comply with orders of this court." The appeals court's ruling followed a July 1984 ruling in which the court had denied expedited consideration of Mr. Hopfmann's appeal.

Background

In seeking the Massachusetts State Democratic Party's endorsement as candidates for the U.S. Senate, both Mr. Hopfmann and Senator Edward Kennedy participated in the Party's May 1982 pre-primary convention. Under the Party's "15 percent rule," only candidates receiving at least 15 percent of the votes cast at the Party's pre-primary convention appear on the state's primary ballot. Senator Kennedy alone obtained ballot access by receiving more than 15 percent of the votes. Mr. Hopfmann, on the other hand, failed to receive ballot access because he received less than 15 percent of the total votes cast.

In his administrative complaint, Mr. Hopfmann claimed that, since the convention vote had resulted in only Senator Kennedy being eligible for the primary ballot, the convention had the authority to nominate a candidate. Consequently, Mr. Hopfmann maintained, the convention qualified, under the election law, as an "election." 2 U.S.C. §431(1)(B). Based on this assumption, Mr. Hopfmann alleged that Senator Kennedy and his campaign committee had failed to file timely pre-election reports and may have received excessive contributions. See 2 U.S.C. §§434(a), (b) and 441a(f), respectively.

Appeals Court Ruling

In affirming the district court's decision that the FEC's dismissal of Mr. Hopfmann's complaint was "sufficiently reasonable" to merit [the] Court's deference,* the appeals court noted that

*For a summary of the district court's ruling, see page 8 of the May 1984 Record.

the agency "has consistently held that in order for a convention to constitute an 'election' under 2 U.S.C. §431(1)(B), the convention must actually nominate a candidate, rather than...narrow the field of candidates on the primary ballot....Inasmuch as write-in candidates were permitted by state law in the 1982 Massachusetts primary, Senator Kennedy did not secure the Democratic nomination until he won the party's primary. In consequence, the Massachusetts Democratic Convention of 1982 was not an 'election' under the FECA." Consequently, there were no separate reporting requirements for the convention.

As to Mr. Hopfmann's constitutional claims, the court found that "it is not within the FEC's province to determine whether Massachusetts' primary system satisfies the federal Constitution. That is a claim that Mr. Hopfman must make, if at all, to the courts; we take note in this respect of an adverse decision in litigation brought by Mr. Hopfmann claiming that the Massachusetts system was unconstitutional. Hopfmann v. Connolly, 746 F.2d 97 (1st Cir. 1984)."

The court described one of Mr. Hopfmann's court papers as "filled with invective and scurrilous comments...." Since he had failed to comply with two court orders, the court found dismissal of his appeal justifiable under court rules. The court stated that "having considered the merits of the case, we conclude that the appeal is in any event utterly without merit....We firmly admonish counsel for appellant to refrain in any future filings in this court from engaging in unprofessional, inappropriate comments and outrageous name-calling."

NEW LITIGATION

James Edward Antosh v. FEC

Mr. Antosh seeks action against the FEC concerning the agency's dismissal of an administrative complaint he had filed with the FEC in March 1984. In the complaint, Mr. Antosh alleged that the Engineers Political Education Committee/International Union of Operating Engineers (EPEC/IUOE) had violated the election law by making an excessive contribution to Congressman Fernand T. St. Germain's 1982 reelection campaign. See 2 U.S.C. §441a(a)(2)(A). Congressman St. Germain's campaign had, in turn, violated the law by accepting the contribution. See 2 U.S.C. §441a(f).

Pursuant to 2 U.S.C. §437g(a)(10), Mr. Antosh asks the court to:

- o Expedite its review of his suit;
- o Declare the Commission's dismissal of his administrative complaint contrary to law, in violation of 2 U.S.C. §437g; and
- o Issue an order directing the Commission to act, within 30 days, in conformity with the provisions of section 437g.

U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, Civil Action No. 85-1410, May 1, 1985.

STATISTICS

**FINANCIAL ACTIVITY OF
1984 CONGRESSIONAL RACES**

During the 1983-84 election cycle, spending by Congressional campaigns rose only 9.3 percent over spending by Congressional campaigns during the 1981-82 election cycle. This growth in total Congressional campaign spending is considerably less than that which occurred between previous election cycles. (See Chart I below for an overview of House and Senate campaign spending over four election cycles.)

Information contained in the interim study released by the FEC during May shows that, while total spending by Senate campaigns during the 1983-84 cycle increased 23.1 percent over 1981-82 levels, spending by House races decreased by .2 percent. The decline in spending by House campaigns may be partially accounted for by the large percentage of incumbent candidates who won with 60 percent or more of the vote (31 percent of all general election Congressional candidates). The

average campaign spending by these candidates was less than the average spending by other types of candidates (i.e., successful challengers, candidates running in open seat races, and incumbents who won with less than 60 percent of the vote).

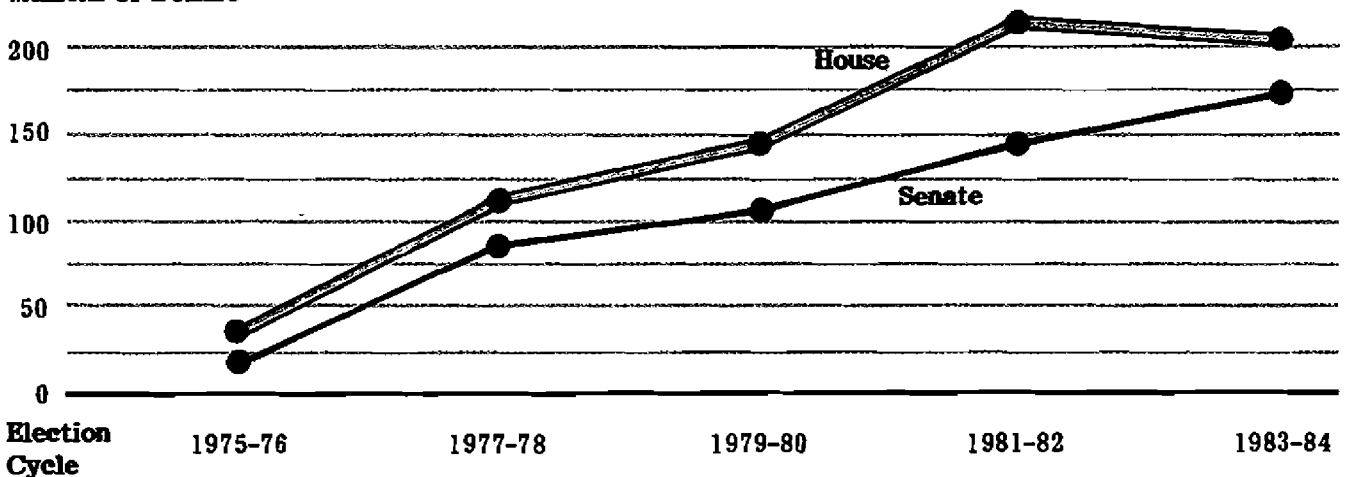
Of the \$5.16 million spent independently on 1984 Congressional candidates, \$3.4 million was spent to promote their election and \$1.76 million, to advocate their defeat. Independent spending on behalf of Republican Congressional candidates totaled \$2,463,766, while spending against them totaled \$1,408,522. Democratic Congressional candidates were the beneficiaries of \$937,305 in independent expenditures; independent expenditures advocating their defeat totaled \$347,609.

Chart II below details the sources of support provided to 1984 House and Senate candidates by type of campaign and party affiliation.

More detailed information on 1984 Congressional races may be obtained from The FEC Reports on Financial Activity, 1983-84: U.S. Senate and House Campaigns, Interim Report No. 9, available for \$15 per copy from: FEC, Office of Public Records, 1325 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20463. Checks should be made payable to the FEC.

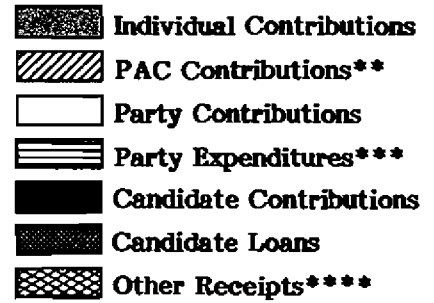
**CHART I
TOTAL SPENDING BY
CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES: 1975-1984***

Millions of Dollars



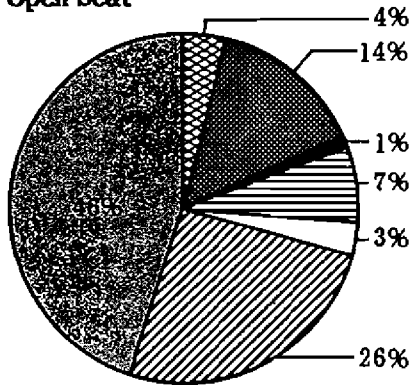
*Chart covers all campaign spending (primary, runoff and general) of major party candidates running in Congressional elections.

CHART II
SOURCES OF FUNDING: 1983-84*

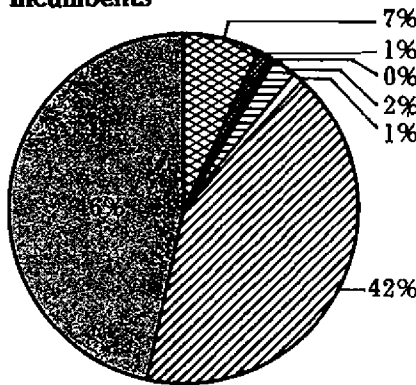


HOUSE CANDIDATES

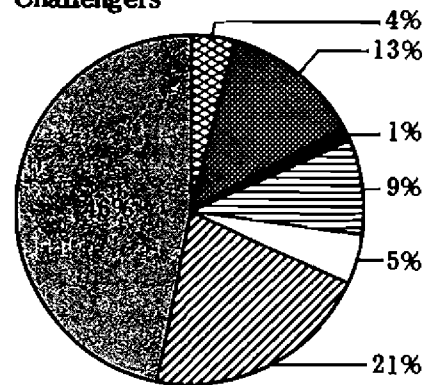
Open Seat



Incumbents

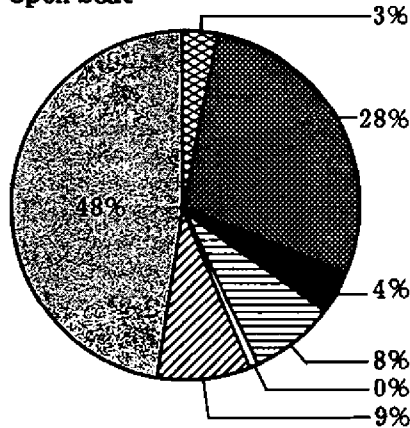


Challengers

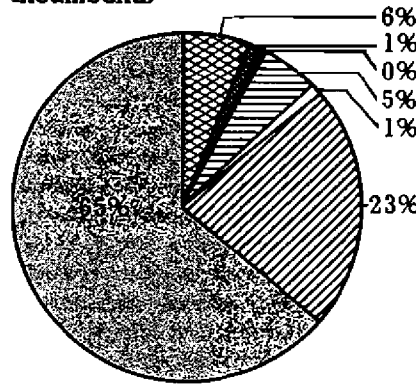


SENATE CANDIDATES

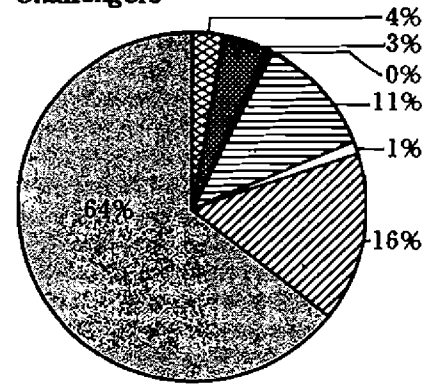
Open Seat



Incumbents



Challengers



*Chart includes all spending (primary, runoff and general) of all candidates running in the November 1984 general election. Proportions of receipts from particular sources in Senate races may be significantly affected by a small number of campaigns.

**A "PAC" (or political action committee) is a political committee that is neither a candidate committee nor a party committee.

***"Party Expenditures" are limited expenditures made by party committees on behalf of federal candidates in the general election. 2 U.S.C. 441a(d).

****"Other Receipts" include loans, rebates, refunds, contributions from unregistered entities and other campaign committees, interest and dividends.

FINANCIAL ACTIVITY OF DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN PARTIES: 1983-84

In the 1983-84 federal election cycle, the gap between the Democratic Party's spending and the Republican Party's spending narrowed. During 1983-84, the Republicans spent more than \$3 for every \$1 spent by the Democratic Party; in 1981-82, the Republicans spent \$5 for every \$1 spent by the Democrats.

According to a study released by the FEC during May, the Democratic Party's total spending during the 1983-84 election cycle (\$97.2 million) represented a 143 percent increase over the 1981-82 spending level (\$40.1 million). By contrast, the Republican Party spent \$303.2 million, a 40 percent increase over the Party's 1981-82 spending level (\$214 million).

The Democratic Party began the 1983-84 cycle with \$1.4 million cash on hand and raised an additional \$96.7 million (a 148 percent increase over 1981-82 fundraising). The Republican Party began the 1983-84 cycle with a total of \$7.5 million and raised an additional \$300.2 million (a 40 percent increase over 1981-82 fundraising).

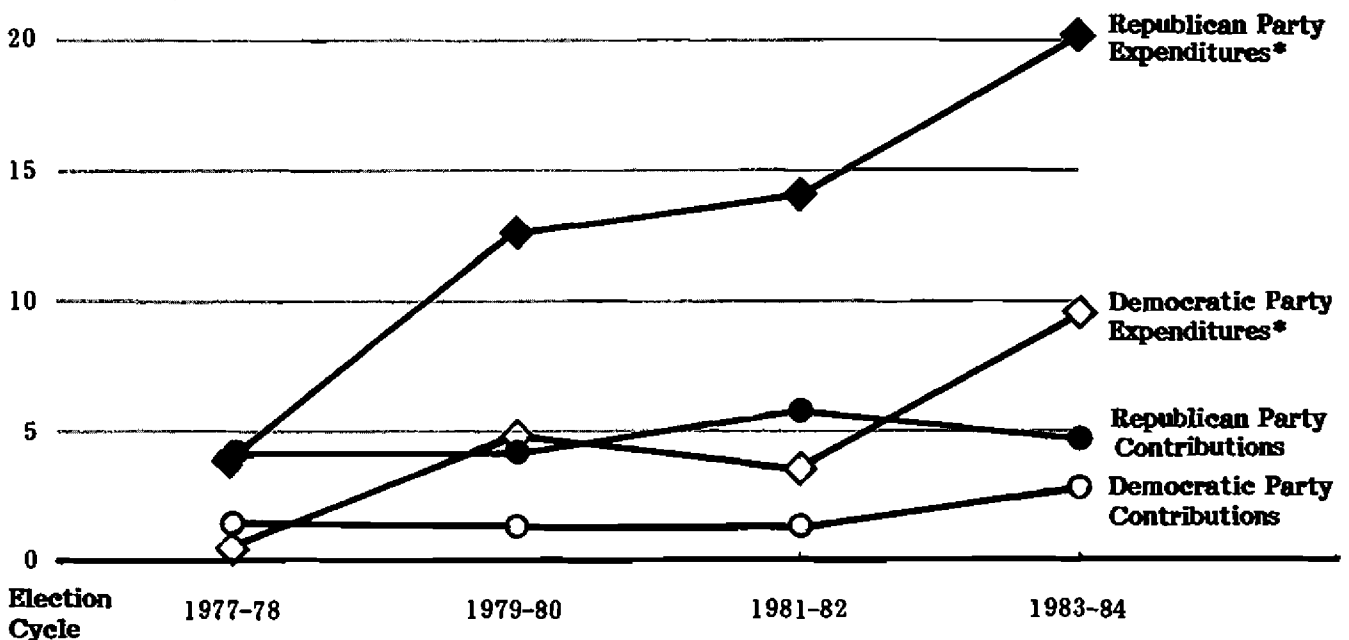
Both parties ended the election cycle in a better financial position than in 1981-82. The Democratic Party had \$2.4 million cash on hand and debts totaling \$3 million. By contrast, the Democrats ended the 1981-82 cycle with \$1.4 million cash on hand and debts totaling \$4.1 million. The Republicans ended the cycle with \$4.9 million cash on hand and debts totaling \$2 million; the Party had \$7.5 million cash on hand at the end of the previous cycle, with debts totaling \$5.3 million.

Chart III below shows how the major parties distributed support (both contributions and "party expenditures") to their respective candidates over four election cycles.

More detailed information may be obtained from the four-volume, FEC Reports on Financial Activity, Interim Report No. 10: Party and Non-Party Political Committees. Copies are available at \$15 per volume from the FEC's Office of Public Records, 1325 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20463. Telephone 202/523-4181 or toll free 800/424-9530. Checks should be made payable in advance to the FEC.

**CHART III
MAJOR PARTY SUPPORT PROVIDED
TO CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES: 1977-1984**

Millions of Dollars



*"Party Expenditures" are limited expenditures made by party committees on behalf of federal candidates in the general election. 2 U.S.C. 441a(d).



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FEC regulations; subject indexes prepared by FEC.

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