

# RECORD

October 1986

999 E Street NW Washington DC 20463

Volume 12, Number 10

## REPORTS

### DECEMBER REPORTING SCHEDULE

The political committees listed in the chart below are required to file a post-general election report in December.\* (Note that, following the post-election report, the next report required of all political committees will be the year-end report, due January 31, 1987.) To obtain more information, contact the Information Services Division, 999 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20463; or call 202/376-3120 or toll free 800/424-9530.

Type of Filer	Post-General Report (December 4)
1986 Congressional Candidate Committees Active in the General Election	X
PAC/Party Committees: Monthly Filers**	X
PAC/Party Committees: Quarterly Filers	X

### Post-General Election Reports: Quarterly Filers

The post-general election report is due December 4 and must cover activity from the close of books of the last report filed, or the date of registration (whichever is later), through November 24, 1986. Committees that filed a statement of last-minute activity not disclosed on the pre-general election report (i.e., contributions received or independent expenditures made just before the general election) must disclose this activity on the post-general election report.

\*Note that information concerning the pre-general election report was published in the September issue of the Record.

\*\*PACs and party committees that file on a monthly schedule file the post-general election report in lieu of the November monthly report, otherwise due by December 20.

If sent by registered or certified mail, the post-general election report must be postmarked no later than December 4. Note that all PACs and party committees must file this report, regardless of their election activity.

### Post-General Election Report: Monthly Filers

In lieu of the November monthly report, otherwise due in December, monthly filers must file a post-general election report, due by December 4. (See reporting requirements above.)

### WHERE REPORTS ARE FILED

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

### 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.

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- 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, Hart Senate Office Building, Room 232, Washington, D.C. 20510. 11 CFR 104.4(c)(2) and 105.2.
- o All other committees file with the Federal Election Commission, 999 E 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 PACs and party 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.

**NORTH CAROLINA SPECIAL ELECTIONS**

On November 4, the date of the general election, North Carolina will also hold two special elections. One special election\* will be held to fill the remainder of deceased Senator John East's term, which expires on January 3, 1987. A second special election will be held in North Carolina's 10th Congressional District to fill the remainder of Rep. James Broyhill's term, which also expires on January 3. (Rep. Broyhill vacated his House seat when Governor Martin appointed him to serve in the late Senator East's post until the office could be filled through a special election.)

Political committees authorized by candidates who are participating in either special election must file pre- and post-election reports for the election. (See the reporting schedule below.) Note that candidate committees must report last-minute contributions of \$1,000 or more received between two and 20 days before either election.

*\*The Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee has requested an opinion concerning candidates running simultaneously in the special and regular elections for the Senate seat. For a summary of AOR 1986-31, see page 3.*

These contributions must be reported within 48 hours of their receipt.

If a candidate involved in both a special election and the regular general election has not authorized a separate committee for the special election, the candidate's committee may file one pre-election report and one post-election report covering activity for both elections. The committee should clearly indicate on each report that it covers activity for both elections. (If, however, a candidate has authorized a separate committee for a special election, this committee must file separate reports of its activity.)

All other political committees which support candidates in these special elections (except monthly filers) must also follow the special elections reporting schedule.\* Monthly filers file pre- and post-general election reports in lieu of November and December monthly reports.

**Reporting Schedule  
For North Carolina Special Elections**

Report	Period Covered	Mailing Date	Filing Date
October Quarterly	7/1**-9/30	10/15/86	10/15/86
Pre-election	10/1-10/15	10/20/86	10/23/86
Post-election	10/16-11/24	12/ 4/86	12/4/86

The FEC will send notices on reporting requirements and filing dates to individuals known to be actively pursuing election to these seats. All other committees supporting candidates in the special elections should contact the Commission for forms and more information on required reports. Call 202/376-3120 or, toll free, 800/424-9530.

*\*A pre-election report is required only if activity has not been previously disclosed. 11 CFR 104.5(c)(1)(i).*

*\*\*Committees should use this date or the date of candidate status, whichever is later.*

The Record is published by the Federal Election Commission, 999 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20463. Commissioners are: Joan D. Aikens, Chairman; John Warren McGarry, Vice Chairman; Lee Ann Elliott; Danny Lee McDonald; Thomas E. Harris; Thomas J. Josefiak; 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 202/376-3120 or toll-free 800/424-9530.

## ADVISORY OPINIONS

### 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

- 1986-31 Contribution and party spending limits applicable to candidate running simultaneously in special and regular elections for Senate seat. (Date made public: August 20, 1986; Length: 13 pages)
- 1986-32 Amendment of PAC's by-laws to permit contributor refunds and reimbursement of administrative expenses to parent organization. (Date made public: August 29, 1986; Length: 3 pages, plus 6-page supplement)
- 1986-33 Campaign depository shared by three affiliated PACs. (Date made public: September 4, 1986; Length: 2 pages, plus 5-page supplement)
- 1986-34 Control and operation of insolvent bank's PAC by federally chartered corporation. (Date made public: September 4, 1986; Length: 3 pages, plus 23-page supplement)
- 1986-35 Free broadcast time offered by t.v. station to Congressional candidates. (Date made public: September 15, 1986; Length: 1 page, plus 2-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 1986-23: Trade Association's Game Sold to Congressional Offices at Discount Rate

The National Association of Manufacturers (NAM), an incorporated trade association, may offer a discount rate to Congressional offices that purchase a computerized game which simulates a Congressman's first term and reelection campaign. (The game was developed jointly by NAM and Claremont College.) Since the purpose of the game is to educate players rather than to influence federal elections, the discount rate will not result in prohibited corporate contributions from NAM to Congressional purchasers, provided:

- o The game is not altered to convey a partisan or electioneering message; and
- o The game is made available to all federal candidates on a nondiscriminatory basis, that is, the same discount rate is offered to incumbents, challengers and candidates in open seat races.

(Date issued: August 15, 1986; Length: 5 pages)

#### AO 1986-24: PAC Contributions by Testamentary Bequest

Political Action for Candidate Election (PACE), the separate segregated fund of the National Association of Social Workers (NASW), may accept a bequest of approximately \$70,000 to be distributed to its general account in annual increments of \$5,000. The bequest was contained in the will of a deceased member of NASW. Since the deceased member's estate is considered his alter ego for purposes of making contributions to PACE, the estate is subject to the same contribution limits and prohibitions that the member would have been. This means that the estate may contribute no more than \$5,000 of the bequest to PACE each year.

Since PACE plans to handle the bequest according to the procedures approved by the Commission in Advisory Opinion 1983-13,\* PACE may establish a special interest-bearing escrow account for the purpose of holding the balance of the bequest and distributing it to PACE's general account in annual increments, provided:

- o PACE does not pledge, assign or otherwise obligate funds in the escrow account to augment other PACE or NASW funds; and
- o PACE follows the reporting procedures described in AO 1983-13.

The Commission cautioned that its conclusions in this opinion applied only to the specific issues raised in the request, namely, contributions made by specific testamentary bequest and distributed through the decedent's estate.

*continued*

\*AO 1983-13 was summarized on page 3 of the November 1983 Record.

The Commission noted that, since PACE had not asked for an opinion on other permissible methods of handling the bequest, the agency had not addressed such methods. Commissioners Thomas E. Harris and Thomas J. Josefiak filed separate dissents. (Date issued: August 15, 1986; Length: 8 pages, including dissents)

#### **AO 1986-25: Corporation's Use of FEC Contributor Information**

Under a provision of the election law restricting the sale or commercial use of information contained in FEC reports, Public Data Access (PDA), a for-profit corporation, is prohibited from copying and selling lists of contribution information derived from FEC reports. PDA might, however, use FEC contributor information in its computer data base for conducting joint research projects with nonprofit organizations, provided this research did not involve the sale or use of the information for the purpose of soliciting contributions or for other commercial purposes. The Commission noted, however, that it had not approved a specific research project because PDA had not described one in its advisory opinion request.

#### **PDA's Proposed Use of FEC Information**

PDA gleaned contributor information from the reports filed by 1983-84 Congressional candidate committees to compile 1,135 separate list packages, which categorize individual contributors by Congressional district and by employer.\* (PDA planned to make the material available in book form as well.) Although the lists omit the street addresses of contributors, they include the other contributor information available from FEC reports: the contributor's name, city and zip code and the amount of his/her contribution(s).

PDA states that its purpose in marketing the lists would be to promote knowledge of, and research into, patterns of political giving. Consequently, PDA would include a warning against commercial use of the information on each page of the lists. Moreover, the lists would be sold at prices that allowed recovery of PDA's investment costs but that were affordable to nonprofit corporations.

#### **Commission Interpretation: Use Prohibited**

To protect contributors from being victimized by list brokering, the Act and FEC Regulations specifically prohibit contributor information contained in FEC reports from being sold or used for commercial purposes. 2 U.S.C. §438(a)(4) and 11 CFR 104.15(c); AOs 1981-5 and

1981-38. This prohibition does not, however, prohibit the publication of contributor information in newspapers, magazines, books, editorials, commentaries and other similar communications, provided the information is merely incident to the sale of the publications.

Despite PDA's statements concerning the research purpose of the lists and its intention to include a warning against commercial use of the information, the Commission viewed PDA's marketing plan as a prohibited commercial use of FEC contributor information for the following reasons:

- o The lists would have a commercial value. Even though they omit street addresses, the lists are formatted in a way that is essentially indistinguishable from those marketed by list brokers for solicitations and commercial purposes.
- o PDA's use of contributor information would not be merely incident to its sales but would be the primary focus of PDA's activities.
- o Even though PDA states that the primary market for the lists would be researchers and journalists, PDA would nevertheless sell the lists to "all who wish to buy them."
- o Since PDA is a for-profit corporation, sales of its lists would presumably be made for commercial purposes. (This presumption is not negated by PDA's statement that it planned to sell the lists at or near cost.)

(Date issued: August 15, 1986; Length: 5 pages)

#### **AO 1986-26: Presidential Candidate Appearances at Convention**

The Commission cannot give advance approval to the National Conservative Foundation's (the Foundation's) proposed method for financing a National Conservative Convention because the Foundation's advisory opinion request lacked sufficient details on the convention. Under the Act and FEC Regulations, the Commission may not issue advisory opinions on hypothetical situations. See 11 CFR 112.1(b) and (c).

The Foundation is a nonprofit corporation which has been established to sponsor public forums on domestic and foreign policy issues. It plans to conduct a national convention open to the general public for the purpose of adopting policy positions and a set of "conservative" principles. The Foundation noted in its advisory opinion request that funding for its proposed convention might come from sources which are prohibited under the Act, such as government contractors, corporations, foreign nationals and the Foundation itself. See 2 U.S.C. §§441b, c and e. Furthermore, by the time of the convention in 1987, some of the participants might be potential or qualified 1988 Presidential candidates. The Foundation stated, however, that during the convention: no contributions would be solicited to the candidates' campaigns; their candidacies would not be

\*The information for the 1983-84 cycle is not currently available from the FEC, due to recent cuts in operations.

expressly advocated; and the convention program would not be structured to promote one candidate over another.

The Commission concluded that:

- o The request lacked sufficient facts for the agency to determine that the candidates' appearances at the convention would not be campaign-related activities subject to the Act. The Commission decided in several previous advisory opinions that the absence of express advocacy or solicitations at an event did not preclude the agency from determining in particular circumstances that a candidate's appearance was campaign-related. See, for example, AOs 1980-22, 1982-16 and 1984-13.
- o The Foundation's proposed convention would not qualify as a nonpartisan activity (for example, a voter guide or a registration drive) directed to the general public. (See the Commission's regulations at 11 CFR 114.4(b)(5) and (c)). Similarly, as planned, the convention would not be structured as a "candidate debate," an activity which, under the Regulations, may be conducted by qualified organizations that do not support, endorse or oppose political candidates or parties (i.e., 501(c)(3) or (c)(4) organizations). 11 CFR 110.13(a) and 114.4(e).

The Commission did not express an opinion on the Foundation's eligibility for tax-exempt status under the Internal Revenue Code or on other tax issues because they are beyond its jurisdiction. (Date issued: August 21, 1986; Length: 6 pages)

#### **AO 1986-27 Consolidated Report Filed by Union's Federal and Nonfederal PACs with State Elections Office**

The separate segregated fund of Teamsters Local 959, Alaska Labor Independent Voters Education (A.L.I.V.E.), may not be required to file a consolidated report (covering all the transactions of both its federal and state committees) with the Alaska Public Offices Commission (the Alaska Commission). Alaska state law requires a report that would cover activity of both A.L.I.V.E.'s federal account registered with the FEC (A.L.I.V.E. Voluntary) and its nonfederal account registered with the Alaska Commission (A.L.I.V.E. Regular). The Federal Election Campaign Act (the Act) preempts the filing of a consolidated report because Alaska's requirements for reporting and itemization exceed the disclosure requirements of the Act. 2 U.S.C. §453; 11 CFR 108.7(b). A.L.I.V.E. may, however, file the consolidated report as a matter of administrative convenience. 11 CFR 104.3(a)(4)(i).

The Act does not, however, preempt the Alaska Commission from requiring A.L.I.V.E. Regular to report, in accordance with state law: 1) the original source of fundraising proceeds transferred from the federal account to the

nonfederal account and 2) any fundraising expenses allocable to the nonfederal account.

#### **The Alaska Commission's Consolidated Reporting Requirement**

The federal account conducts raffle fundraisers each year for both accounts and subsequently transfers a portion of the fundraising proceeds to the nonfederal account. These transactions have been properly reported by both accounts with their respective filing offices. The Alaska Commission requires a consolidated report because it believes that, in conducting the fundraisers, the federal account has acted as the fundraising arm of the nonfederal account.

While A.L.I.V.E. may not be required to file the consolidated report, the Act does not prohibit it from doing so. Even though a consolidated report might include both treasury monies from Teamsters Local 959 and contributions to Federal candidates, the consolidation of this information for state reporting purposes would not violate the Act, provided A.L.I.V.E.:

- o Maintained the federal account as a separate political committee (11 CFR 102.5(a)); and
- o Made contributions to federal candidates only from the federal account.

The consolidated report would not affect the federal account's registration or organization or its other requirements as a separate federal committee under the Act. If A.L.I.V.E. decides to file a consolidated report with the Alaska Commission, however, it must nevertheless file, under the Act, a separate report of the federal account's activity with the appropriate state official. 11 CFR 108.3. Commissioner Thomas E. Harris filed a dissent. (Date issued: August 21, 1986; Length: 6 pages, including dissent)

#### **AO 1986-30: Candidates' Expenses for Houseboat Tour Reimbursed to Corporate Sponsors**

Congressman David Martin, along with other federal and state officeholders in New York, plans to participate in a houseboat tour of the state's waterways, which is designed to promote both the officeholders' reelection efforts and state tourism. The corporations which own and operate the houseboat do not plan to charge the officeholders any rental or operation fees.

Under FEC Regulations, the travel expenses associated with the tour constitute reportable campaign expenditures, which must be reimbursed in a commercially reasonable time. 11 CFR 106.3; 114.9(e)(2). These travel expenses must be allocated among the federal candidates in proportion to the benefit each candidate expects to derive from the tour. 11 CFR 106.1(a). Accordingly, in addition to reimbursing the houseboat's manufacturer and the manufacturer's sales representative

*continued*

for David Martin's share of the houseboat's maintenance and operating costs during the tour, Congressman Martin's reelection campaign must also reimburse the corporations for his share of: 1) the usual and normal rental fees for using the boat and 2) the fee for the pilot's services.

The procedures for reporting Congressman Martin's travel expenses will depend on how the candidates decide to allocate the expenses.

- o If each candidate pays his or her share of the travel expenses, Mr. Martin's campaign must report his share of the expenses as an operating expenditure. 11 CFR 104.3(b)(2) and (4).
- o If Congressman Martin also pays the expenses of other federal candidates participating in the tour, his campaign should report the additional payments as in-kind contributions to the candidates' campaigns. The recipient campaigns, in turn, would report the payments as both contributions and expenditures. 11 CFR 106.1(b); 104.3(b)(2) and (4); 104.13(a).
- o Finally, if Congressman Martin's campaign pays the travel expenses allocable to state and local officeholders, the payments must be reported by his campaign as either: 1) other disbursements or 2) operating expenditures, if the payments are made to influence Congressman Martin's reelection. 11 CFR 104.3(b)(2) and (4).

(Date issued: August 21, 1986; Length: 3 pages)

## COMPLIANCE

### FEC PUBLISHES NONFILERS

During August and September, the Commission published the names of House and Senate campaigns that had failed to file pre-election reports for Congressional elections held in September.

On August 29, 1986, the Commission published the names of two House campaigns (one in Georgia and one in Florida) that had failed to file pre-election reports for Congressional primaries held on September 2.

On September 5, the Commission published the names of two Maryland House campaigns, three New York campaigns (two House and one Senate) and a Rhode Island House campaign that had failed to file their respective pre-election reports for primary elections held in those states on September 9.

The election law requires the agency to publish the names of nonfiling candidates. Compliance actions against nonfilers are decided on a case-by-case basis. The law gives the Commission broad authority to initiate enforcement actions resulting from infractions of the law, including civil enforcement and imposition of civil penalties.

## COURT CASES

### SPANNAUS v. FEC

On August 26, 1986, the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York granted the FEC's motion for summary judgment in *Spannaus v. FEC* (Civil Action No. 85-Civ-0404(LLS)). The Court dismissed plaintiffs' suit with prejudice. It held that Lyndon LaRouche's campaign committee for his 1984 Presidential primary and the campaign's treasurer, Edward W. Spannaus, had "failed to make even a preliminary showing of bad faith on the part of the Commission [in conducting investigations of the campaign's potential violations of the election law] or to allege facts sufficient to show an infringement of their First Amendment rights..."

### Background

In a suit filed with the district court on January 16, 1985, plaintiffs asked the court to make the following declarations:

- o FEC investigations of the LaRouche Campaign's 1984 campaign activities were "motivated solely by bad faith" and were "an abuse of process," in violation of federal laws and the U.S. Constitution.
- o The FEC was "selectively and discriminatorily enforcing the election laws resulting in violation of the plaintiffs' rights of equal protection."
- o In seeking information from contributors to The LaRouche Campaign concerning certain credit card contributions, the FEC had abridged First Amendment rights by creating a chilling effect on: 1) the contributors' participation in the electoral process and 2) The LaRouche Campaign's ability to recruit volunteers.
- o The FEC had violated the confidentiality provisions of the federal election laws.

### District Court's Ruling

The court affirmed the FEC's claim that, in initiating investigations against The LaRouche Campaign, the agency had followed procedures established by the Federal Election Campaign Act and FEC Regulations and had undertaken each investigation "for legitimate purposes." Although plaintiffs asserted that the FEC had failed to respond to The LaRouche Campaign's inquiries concerning the agency's investigations into the campaign's activities, the court noted that plaintiffs had "failed to make even a preliminary showing of bad faith and accordingly are not entitled to discovery into the FEC's motives and activities."

With regard to alleged discriminatory enforcement of the election law, the court held

that "plaintiffs have not alleged facts demonstrating unequal treatment under the Act."

Similarly, the court found no merit to plaintiffs' claim that their First Amendment rights had been abridged. The court concluded that "to the extent that the Commission's investigation has 'chilled' any volunteer activities on the part of contributors...that chill does not under the circumstances rise to a constitutional claim."

#### **ANTOSH v. FEC (Fourth Suit)**

On August 13, 1986, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit granted Mr. James E. Antosh's motion to dismiss his appeal of an April 1986 decision handed down by the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia in *Antosh v. FEC* (Civil Action No. 85-2036). For a summary of the district court's decision, see page 8 of the June 1986 *Record*.

#### **NEW LITIGATION**

##### **National Rifle Association of America v. FEC (Second Suit)**

Pursuant to 2 U.S.C. §437g(a)(8), the National Rifle Association of America (NRA), an incorporated membership organization, asks the district court to review the FEC's decision dismissing an administrative complaint NRA had filed with the Commission against another incorporated membership organization, Handgun Control, Inc. (HCI). In the complaint, NRA alleged, among other things, that HCI violated section 441b(b)(4)(A)(i) of the election law by soliciting contributions to its separate segregated fund from individuals who were not HCI members.\* NRA therefore asks the court to:

- o Declare that the FEC's dismissal of NRA's complaint against HCI for this violation was contrary to law; and
- o Issue an order directing the FEC to initiate enforcement proceedings against HCI within 30 days of the order.

U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, Civil Action No. 86-2285, August 19, 1986.

##### **FEC v. Louis Rocha, Jr.**

On March 31, 1986, the Commission entered into a conciliation agreement with Louis Rocha, Jr., in which Mr. Rocha agreed to pay a \$3,000 civil penalty for knowingly accepting contributions made by one person in the name of another

\*An incorporated membership organization may only solicit contributions to its separate segregated fund from its noncorporate members, its own executive and administrative personnel and the families of both.

person. See 2 U.S.C. §441f. Although Mr. Rocha agreed to pay the penalty in 12 equal monthly installments, he has not yet paid any portion of the penalty.

The FEC therefore asks the court to:

- o Declare that Mr. Rocha violated the terms of the conciliation agreement;
- o Order him to comply with these terms;
- o Assess a \$5,000 civil penalty against him for violating the agreement; and
- o Permanently enjoin Mr. Rocha from further violations of the election law.

U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Florida, Civil Action No. 86-1203-CIV-T-10C, August 20, 1986.

## **CLEARINGHOUSE**

#### **FEC CLEARINGHOUSE PANELS MEET IN WASHINGTON**

On September 22 and 23, 1986, two panels of the FEC's National Clearinghouse on Election Administration met in Washington: the Clearinghouse's Advisory Panel and its Advisory Committee on Voting System Standards. (The panels are composed of state and local election officials, some of whom serve on both panels.)

In joint sessions held during the two-day meeting, the panels' members discussed several topics:

- o The Clearinghouse's current and projected activities.
- o The Voting System Standards Project mandated by Congress. The Clearinghouse director presented a proposed plan to implement voluntary standards for voting equipment.
- o Proposed software standards for voting equipment.
- o The Voter Accessibility for Elderly and Handicapped Act (Pub. L. 98-435). Discussion focused on the current status of making polling places accessible to handicapped and elderly individuals.
- o Recent case law pertaining to federal and state elections.
- o Significant election legislation, including laws for regional primaries and the Uniform and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act.
- o A general model for a computerized election management system.
- o Computer security in elections.
- o Development of regulations to govern direct electronic voting systems.
- o Management guidelines for election administrators.

# STATISTICS

## ACTIVITY OF 1985-86 CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGNS INCREASES

By the end of June, with just over half of the 1986 primaries completed, House and Senate candidates had spent \$192 million on their campaigns, an 18 percent increase over spending by Congressional candidates during the same 18-month period in the 1983-84 election cycle.

From January 1985 through June 1986, House and Senate candidates raised \$262 million, a 23 percent increase over fundraising by their

counterparts during the previous election cycle. Total political action committee (PAC) contributions to 1986 Congressional candidates (\$65.5 million) increased 29 percent over the PAC contributions to 1984 candidates (\$50.7 million).

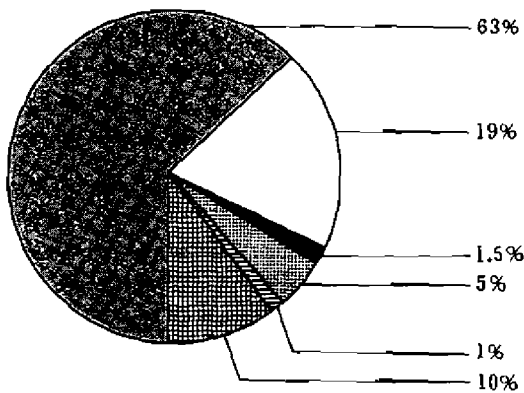
Charts I and II below depict the receipts of 1986 House and Senate candidates by source.

More detailed information on 1985-86 Congressional campaign activity may be obtained from the FEC's August 17, 1986, press release. The release provides comparative information on past election cycles. It also lists the "top 50" 1986 candidates who reported the most campaign finance activity in various categories, for example, the top 50 PAC recipients and the top 50 fundraisers. Contact the FEC's Public Records Office. Call: 376-3140 locally or, toll free, 800/424-9530.

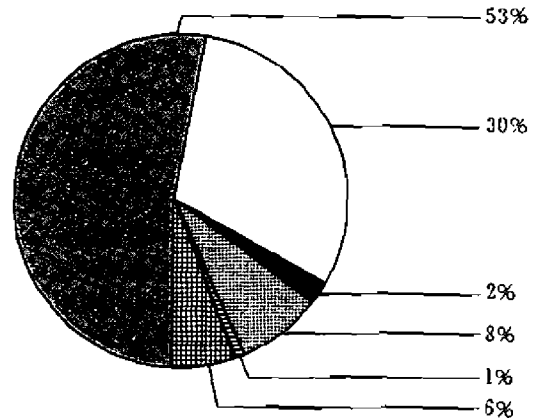
RECEIPTS OF HOUSE AND SENATE CANDIDATES, 1/85-6/86

- Individual Contributions
- PAC Contributions\*
- Candidate Contributions
- Candidate Loans
- Other Loans
- Other Receipts\*\*

SENATE CANDIDATES



HOUSE CANDIDATES



\*PAC contributions include contributions from other candidate committees and from any other political committees that are not part of national or state party organizations.

\*\*Other receipts include, for example, party committee contributions, interest and dividends earned on investments, and offsets to expenditures.



# PUBLICATIONS

**FREE PUBLICATIONS**

The FEC offers the following free publications. To order, return the completed form below.

**Federal Election Campaign Laws**

Complete compilation of Federal election campaign laws prepared by FEC.

**FEC Regulations (11 CFR)**

FEC regulations; subject indexes prepared by FEC.

**FEC Record**

Monthly newsletter covering reporting, advisory opinions, litigation, legislation, statistics, regulations, compliance, Federal Register notices, FEC procedures and staff, and publications.

**Campaign Guides**

Clear explanation and illustration of election law requirements. Separate Guide for:  
 Congressional Candidates and Committees  
 Party Committees  
 Corporations and Labor Organizations  
 Nonconnected Political Committees

**House and Senate Bookkeeping Manual**

Recommended method of bookkeeping and reporting for Federal candidates and their committees.

**FEC and Federal Election Law**

Brief overview of major provisions of the Federal Election Campaign Act and the Commission's role in administering it.

**Using FEC Campaign Finance Information**

Brochure explaining how to gather information on financial activity of political committees and candidates by using reports and FEC's computer indexes.

**Brochures**

- Advisory Opinions
- Candidate Registration
- Committee Treasurers
- Contributions
- Corporate/Labor Communications
- Corporate/Labor Facilities
- Independent Expenditures
- Local Party Activity
- Political Ads and Solicitations
- Public Funding of President Elections
- State Elections & Federal Campaign Law

Trade Associations  
 Using FEC Campaign Finance Information  
 Volunteer Activity

**Annual Report**

Report to President and Congress, summarizing agency's activities, advisory opinions and litigation; and presenting Commission's legislative recommendations.

### Order Form

NAME	
STREET	
CITY, STATE, ZIP CODE	
CONNECTED ORGANIZATION	PHONE (Optional)

Please indicate quantity in box to left of each item.

#### General

Federal Election Campaign Laws	Bookkeeping Manual for Candidates
FEC Regulations	Annual Report
FEC Record (subscription)	

#### Campaign Guides

Congressional Candidates	Corporations and Labor Organizations
Party Committees	Nonconnected Committees

#### Brochures

Advisory Opinions	Local Party Activity
Candidate Registration	Political Ads and Solicitations
Committee Treasurers	Public Funding of Presidential Elections
Contributions	State Elections & Federal Campaign Law
Corporate/Labor Communications	Trade Associations
Corporate/Labor Facilities	Using FEC Campaign Finance Information
FEC and Federal Election Law	Volunteer Activity
Independent Expenditures	

**Mail to:** Federal Election Commission  
 Information Services  
 Washington, D.C. 20463

**Phone:** Toll Free: 800/424-9530  
 Local: 202/376-3120

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## REGULATIONS

### DEADLINE EXTENDED FOR COMMENTS ON BANK LOAN AND PUBLIC FINANCING RULES

The Commission has extended the deadline for submitting comments on proposed revisions to its regulations governing bank loans and the administration of the public financing program for Presidential primary and general election candidates.\* (See FEC Regulations at Parts 100, 106, 9001 through 9007 and 9031 through 9039.) Written comments on the proposed revisions should be submitted to Ms. Susan E. Propper, Assistant General Counsel, by October 20, 1986. For more information, Ms. Propper may be contacted by writing the Federal Election Commission, 999 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20463 or by calling 376-5690 or toll-free 800/424-9530.

Copies of the Federal Register notice concerning proposed revisions to those regulations may be obtained by calling 376-3120 or, toll-free, 800/424-9530. (See 51 Fed. Reg. 28154, August 5, 1986.)

\*For a summary of the issues, see the August 1986 Record, page 12.

### PUBLIC APPEARANCES

- |       |   |
|-------|---|
| 9/24  | House Legislative Assistants Association<br>Washington, D.C.<br>Chairman Joan D. Aikens   |
| 10/8  | The American University<br>Washington, D.C.<br>Janet Hess, Public Affairs Specialist<br>Michael Dickerson, Chief of Public Records  |
| 10/15 | The American University<br>Washington, D.C.<br>Ian Stirton, Public Affairs Specialist<br>Michael Dickerson, Chief of Public Records |

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