

RECORD

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Washington DC

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PARTY ACTIVITIES

1992 COORDINATED PARTY EXPENDITURE LIMITS

The 1992 limits on coordinated party expenditures are now available. Party committees may make these special expenditures on behalf of 1992 general election candidates. Coordinated party expenditure limits are separate from the contribution limits. Coordinated party expenditures also differ from contributions in that the party committee must spend the funds on behalf of the candidate rather than giving the money directly. Although these expenditures may be made in consultation with the candidate, only the party committee making the expenditures—not the candidate committee—must report them. (Coordinated party expenditures are reported on Line 25 of FEC Form 3X and itemized on Schedule F, regardless of amount.)

The tables on pages 3 and 4 provide information on 1992 coordinated party expenditures. Table 1 shows which party committees have authority to make coordinated party expenditures on behalf of Presidential and Congressional nominees. Table 2 shows the 1992 party expenditure limits and the formulas used to calculate them. Table 3 lists the state-by-state expenditure limits for 1992 Senate nominees.

(continued, page 3)

CONFERENCES

FEC TO HOLD CONFERENCES IN LOS ANGELES, ORLANDO AND WASHINGTON, DC

The FEC is planning to hold three conferences in upcoming months:

- o California Regional Conference, Los Angeles, March 23-24;
- o Florida Regional Conference, Orlando, April 30-May 1; and
- o Washington, DC, Corporate/Labor Conference, May 21-22.

Call the FEC to place your name on a mailing list to receive an invitation to

any one of these conferences (800/424-9530 or 202/219-3420). Invitations include registration forms and schedules of workshops. Those planning to attend the California conference should call right away.

Each of the conferences lasts one and one-half days, ending after the morning workshops on the second day.

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California Conference

The conference will be held at the Sheraton Plaza La Reina Hotel (near the airport), 6101 West Century Boulevard, Los Angeles. Call 310/642-1111 for room reservations. To receive the group rate of \$79 per night, notify the hotel that you will be attending the FEC conference.

The \$100 conference fee covers the cost of the conference, materials, meals (continental breakfast and lunch) and a reception. The registration form (with fee enclosed) must be postmarked by March 9 to avoid a \$10 late fee.

This conference will offer assistance to House and Senate candidates, political party organizations, and corporations and labor organizations and their PACs. It will feature an introduction to the campaign finance law as well as workshops on fundraising, candidate support, reporting, and allocation of federal and nonfederal activity. Moreover, representatives from the Internal Revenue Service and the California Fair Political Practices Commission will be available to answer questions.

Florida Conference

This conference will follow the format of the California conference. Consult next month's issue for more information.

Washington, DC, Conference for Corporations and Labor Organizations

This conference will focus on the campaign finance law's requirements for corporations, labor organizations and their PACs. More information will appear in future issues.

COMPUTER RESOURCES

DIRECT COMPUTER ACCESS TO AOS AND COURT CASES

Subscribers to the Commission's Direct Access Program (DAP) may now access FEC advisory opinions (AOs) and court case summaries. These are recent additions to the DAP service, which continues to offer on-line access to campaign finance data in a variety of formats. DAP subscribers access the information through personal computers and modems.

The complete text of all AOs issued since 1975 is now available on-line, as are the court cases summaries that appear in Selected Court Case Abstracts. That publication contains Record summaries of significant court suits concerning the federal campaign finance law.

Using a key word or phrase, subscribers can identify all advisory opinions in which the word or phrase occurs. The user can then print the full text of the AOs or the list of cited AOs. A similar search program is available for the court case summaries. However, to use either of the search programs, subscribers must be able to set modem software to some form of VT emulation (e.g., VT100 or VT102), as opposed to TTY or other options available in the terminal settings portion of the software program.

The cost of the Data Access Program is \$25 per hour, with no additional sign-up fees. For more information, call Phylliss Stewart-Thompson, Data Systems Development Division, 800/424-9530 or 202/219-3730.

Federal Election Commission, 999 E Street, NW, Washington, DC 20463
800/424-9530 202/219-3420 202/219-3336 (TDD)

Joan D. Aikens, Chairman
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Representatives, Ex Officio Commissioner

TABLE 1: AUTHORITY TO MAKE COORDINATED PARTY EXPENDITURES

	Expenditures on Behalf of:	
	Presidential Nominee	House and Senate Nominees ^{1/}
National Party Committee	Yes. (Only national party committee has authority to make Presidential expenditures.)	Yes, has authority to make expenditures on behalf of each nominee; House and Senate campaign committees share national committee's limits.
State Party Committee	No authority; may make expenditures against national committee's limit only with prior written authorization of national committee. ^{2/}	Yes, has authority to make expenditures on behalf of each nominee seeking election in state.
Local Party Committee	No authority; may make expenditures against national committee's limit only with prior written authorization of national committee. ^{2/}	No authority; may make expenditures against national or state committee's limits only with prior written authorization of committee. ^{2/}

¹Also applies to expenditures on behalf of Delegate and Resident Commissioner nominees.

²A prior written authorization should specify the amount the party committee may spend.

TABLE 2: 1992 COORDINATED PARTY EXPENDITURE LIMITS

COLA means cost-of-living adjustment^{1/} and VAP means voting age population.

	Amount	Formula
Presidential Nominee	\$10,331,703	2 cents x national VAP ^{2/} x COLA
Senate Nominee	See Table 3	The greater of: \$20,000 x COLA or 2 cents x state VAP x COLA
House Nominee in States with Only One Representative	\$55,240	\$20,000 x COLA
House Nominee in Other States	\$27,620	\$10,000 x COLA
Nominee for Delegate or Resident Commissioner ^{3/}	\$27,620	\$10,000 x COLA

¹The 1991 COLA--the figure used to determine the 1992 party expenditure limits--was 2.762. This figure is unofficial in that it has not yet been certified by the Secretary of Labor. Committees may nevertheless rely on the limits listed in this table. In the unlikely event that the certified COLA differs from the 2.762 figure, revised limits will be published in the April Record.

²The 1991 national voting age population was 187,033,000.

³The District of Columbia, Guam and the Virgin Islands elect Delegates; Puerto Rico elects a Resident Commissioner.

(Table 3 follows)

TABLE 3: 1992 COORDINATED PARTY EXPENDITURE LIMITS FOR SENATE NOMINEES

State	Voting Age Population	1992 Limit ^{1/}
Alabama	3,018,000	\$166,714
*Alaska	391,000	\$55,240
Arizona	2,740,000	\$151,358
Arkansas	1,746,000	\$96,449
California	22,218,000	\$1,227,322
Colorado	2,493,000	\$137,713
Connecticut	2,527,000	\$139,591
*Delaware	512,000	\$55,240
Florida	10,280,000	\$567,867
Georgia	4,848,000	\$267,804
Hawaii	846,000	\$55,240
Idaho	721,000	\$55,240
Illinois	8,545,000	\$472,026
Indiana	4,144,000	\$228,915
Iowa	2,069,000	\$114,292
Kansas	1,822,000	\$100,647
Kentucky	2,754,000	\$152,131
Louisiana	3,018,000	\$166,714
Maine	924,000	\$55,240
Maryland	3,659,000	\$202,123
Massachusetts	4,622,000	\$255,319
Michigan	6,884,000	\$380,272
Minnesota	3,243,000	\$179,143
Mississippi	1,841,000	\$101,697
Missouri	3,818,000	\$210,906
Montana	585,000	\$55,240
Nebraska	1,158,000	\$63,968
Nevada	962,000	\$55,240
New Hampshire	824,000	\$55,240
New Jersey	5,919,000	\$326,966
New Mexico	1,089,000	\$60,156
New York	13,691,000	\$756,291
North Carolina	5,094,000	\$281,393
*North Dakota	461,000	\$55,240
Ohio	8,120,000	\$448,549
Oklahoma	2,330,000	\$128,709
Oregon	2,174,000	\$120,092
Pennsylvania	9,132,000	\$504,452
Rhode Island	774,000	\$55,240
South Carolina	2,622,000	\$144,839
*South Dakota	503,000	\$55,240
Tennessee	3,723,000	\$205,659
Texas	12,380,000	\$683,871
Utah	1,128,000	\$62,311
*Vermont	422,000	\$55,240
Virginia	4,748,000	\$262,280
Washington	3,703,000	\$204,554
West Virginia	1,364,000	\$75,347
Wisconsin	3,644,000	\$201,295
*Wyoming	323,000	\$55,240

*In these states, the Senate limit also applies to the House nominee.

¹Numbers rounded to nearest dollar. See also footnote 1, Table 2 (page 3).

REGULATIONS

REPEAL OF REGULATIONS ON HONORARIA

The Commission recently repealed all FEC regulations on honoraria to reflect the legislative repeal of 2 U.S.C. §441i, which had applied to the acceptance of honoraria. Section 441i was repealed in August 1991. The repealed regulations were 11 CFR 110.12 and two provisions that contained references to section 110.12 (11 CFR 100.7(b)(19) and 114.1(a)(2)(iv)). Because these amendments were technical in nature, they became effective upon their publication in the Federal Register on January 15, 1992 (57 FR 1640).

The 1976 amendments to the Federal Election Campaign Act gave the Commission jurisdiction over the acceptance of honoraria by all federal officeholders and employees. However, the Ethics Reform Act of 1989^{1/} amended section 441i to apply only to U.S. Senators and Senate officers and employees; all other federal officers and employees—including Members of the U.S. House of Representatives—were prohibited from accepting honoraria. That amendment became effective January 1, 1991.

In 1991, the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act^{2/} extended the prohibition on honoraria to the Senate and repealed section 441i. This legislation thus ended the Commission's jurisdiction over honoraria transactions of federal officers and employees taking place after August 14, 1991, the effective date of the law.^{3/}

¹Section 601, Public Law No. 101-194, 103 Stat. 1716.

²Sections 6(d) and 6(f)(1), Public Law No. 102-90, 105 Stat. 447 (1991).

³The Commission's jurisdiction over honoraria transactions occurring before August 14, 1991, remains intact. *FEC v. Wright*, No. 4-91-0542-A, slip op. at 13 (N.D. Tex. Nov. 12, 1991).

ADVISORY OPINIONS

ADVISORY OPINION REQUESTS

Recent requests for advisory opinions (AORs) are listed below. The full text of each AOR is available for review and comment in the FEC's Public Records Office.

AOR 1992-5

Incumbent candidate's participation in cable television public affairs programs. (Date Made Public: January 24, 1992; Length: 3 pages)

AOR 1992-6

Presidential candidate's paid speaking engagement at university. (Date Made Public: January 28, 1992; Length: 4 pages)

AOR 1992-7

Corporate PAC's solicitation of franchisees and their executive and administrative personnel. (Date Made Public: February 11, 1992; Length: 15 pages plus attachments)

ALTERNATE DISPOSITION OF ADVISORY OPINION REQUEST

AOR 1991-40: Use of Candidate's Name in Special Project of Joint Fundraising Committee

On February 6, 1992, the Commission failed to approve an advisory opinion by the required four votes. See Agenda Documents 92-18 and 92-18A.

ADVISORY OPINION SUMMARIES

AO 1991-36: Corporation's Payment of Employee's Travel Expenses to Attend Party Fundraiser

While Boeing PAC, the Boeing Company's separate segregated fund, intends to pay the fee for a Boeing representative to attend a fundraiser sponsored by the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, the Company may use its treasury funds to pay the employee's travel and lodging expenses, since those costs may be viewed as an administrative expense of Boeing PAC.

As an exception to the ban on corporate contributions and expenditures, the Federal Election Campaign Act permits a corporation to use its treasury funds to establish, administer and solicit contributions to its separate segregated fund (SSF). 2 U.S.C. §441b(b)(2)(C).

With respect to travel expenses, AOs 1978-13 and 1980-50 said that a corporation could pay, as an administrative expense, the costs of employee travel to attend events sponsored by the corporation's SSF. In Boeing's situation, the travel is to a fundraising event sponsored by another political committee to whom Boeing PAC plans to make a contribution (by paying the attendance fee). Nevertheless, the travel costs arising from Boeing PAC's participation in the fundraiser may be viewed as an administrative expense, payable with Company treasury funds. (Date Issued: January 10, 1992; Length 3 pages)

AO 1991-37: Nonconnected PAC's Payment to Incorporated Firm for Shared Facilities and Services Contributed to Committees

The Democratic Election Reporting Education Fund (DEREF), a political committee, was organized and initially funded by the president of an incorporated accounting firm and four other individuals. DEREf may share office facilities with the firm (Campaign Financial Consultants or CFC) and purchase CFC services to provide in-kind accounting and compliance services to federal candidates and committees. Based on facts presented in the advisory opinion request, DEREf is considered a nonconnected committee rather than a separate segregated fund of CFC. Because CFC is not the committee's connected organization, DEREf does not have to pay the firm in advance for in-kind services contributed to committees. The value of the in-kind contributions may vary, depending on whether DEREf purchases them from CFC or whether, under an alternative plan, DEREf acts as a dual-employer of CFC personnel. Finally, the presence of any candidates on DEREf's honorary board may result in contributions, depending on the circumstances.

Nonconnected Committee Status

Even though DEREf plans to share CFC office facilities and use CFC services to make in-kind contributions, the committee will pay its own expenses rather than receive financial support from CFC. Moreover, four of the five individuals who founded and provided initial funding to DEREf were not associated with CFC. Given these circumstances, CFC is not the connected organization of DEREf, and DEREf is a nonconnected committee rather than a separate segregated fund. See 2 U.S.C. §431(7); 11 CFR 100.6(a); see also AOs 1984-12 and 1982-63.

(continued)

Office Facilities

DEREF may maintain a separate office or, under a second alternative, share an office with CFC and pay a portion of office expenses. Under this second alternative, photocopying charges would be based on the number of pages copied. Telephone charges would be based on a combination of actual long-distance charges and the base monthly charge allocated on the basis of staff time spent on DEREf activities to total staff time. Other overhead expenses, such as rent and utilities, would be allocated on the same percentage basis. These proposed allocation methods are consistent with AO 1977-12.

DEREF, however, would have to pay its full allocated share of office expenses within a commercially reasonable time. See 11 CFR 114.9(d). Insufficient or late payment could lead to the conclusion that CFC was DEREf's connected organization (through its financial maintenance of DEREf) and that the committee was a separate segregated fund. See 11 CFR 114.5(g)(1); see also AO 1984-12.

Payment to CFC for Services Contributed to Candidates

CFC may bill DEREf for services provided as in-kind contributions to committees and later receive payment from DEREf. DEREf is not required to make advance payment to CFC because the firm is not the connected organization of DEREf. (Compare with AO 1984-37, wherein the separate segregated fund of a corporation was required to pay in advance for the use of the corporation's employees to provide in-kind services to candidates. That conclusion stemmed from the unique relationship between a separate segregated fund and its connected organization.)

Although CFC, as a commercial vendor, may extend credit to DEREf, the credit must be extended in CFC's ordinary course of business with terms substantially the same as those applied to similar amounts of credit extended to nonpolitical debtors of similar risk. This is necessary to avoid making a prohibited contribution to DEREf. 11 CFR 100.7(a)(4) and 116.3(b). Additionally, CFC must charge its usual and normal fee for the services (see below). 11 CFR 100.7(a)(1)(iii)(A).

Valuation of In-Kind Services

If CFC acts as a vendor, the usual and normal charge for its services would be the same as the hourly rate it charges other customers. 11 CFR 100.7(a)(1)(i)(B). The value of DEREf's in-kind contributions would equal CFC's charges.

If DEREf chooses a dual-employment arrangement in providing services to committees, the in-kind contributions could equal the pro rata share of employee salaries based on the number of hours spent on in-kind services. The salary rate, although much lower than CFC's commercial rate, would be a permissible valuation under the dual-employment method because DEREf would not be operating as a commercial vendor to recipient committees. The salary rate would have to be the usual rate paid to the employee for the type of services performed. Furthermore, DEREf would have to include as part of each in-kind contribution the pro rata share of fringe benefits for each employee who provided services and an appropriate charge for the facilities used for a particular committee. See AO 1984-37 and 11 CFR 114.9(d). If it wishes to, however, DEREf could value in-kind services at the higher commercial rate.

Travel Related to In-Kind Services

Committees benefiting from CFC services may pay for related travel, lodging and meal expenses incurred by DEREf or CFC personnel and still receive the services as in-kind contributions from DEREf. DEREf also suggested that employees themselves initially pay travel-related expenses from their own pocket, with reimbursement by DEREf. The opinion did not address whether such payments would constitute in-kind contributions from the employees because DEREf did not fully explain the circumstances under which this activity would occur.

Honorary Advisory Board

The presence of a candidate on DEREf's advisory board, or the appearance of the candidate's name in DEREf's letterhead or literature, raises the possibility of an in-kind contribution either to or from the candidate. (See AOs 1985-38 and 1983-12.)

DEREF, however, has stated that board members will not influence the choice of recipients for committee contributions. That fact plus two other factors would tend to negate the conclusion that a contribution would result from the presence of any candidates on DEREf's board: (1) the candidates will not be involved in DEREf's operations and (2) DEREf will make no reference to their candidacies.

(Date Issued: January 17, 1992;
Length: 8 pages)

AO 1991-36: Repayment of Embezzled Funds to Candidate Committee

A court-ordered repayment of embezzled funds to Senator Dennis DeConcini's

previous campaign committee (DeConcini '88) is reportable on Schedule D as a debt owed to the committee. 2 U.S.C. §434(b)(8); 11 CFR 104.3(d) and 104.11. Payments to extinguish the debt must be itemized as "other receipts" on Schedule A, with a note explaining the nature of the receipt to show that the funds are not subject to the contribution limits. 11 CFR 104.3(a)(3)(x) and (4)(vi). DeConcini '88 may transfer the debt, which is an account receivable, to Senator DeConcini's current committee (DeConcini '94).

A \$500,000 embezzlement by a former treasurer left DeConcini '88 approximately \$60,000 in debt. Following the Commission's advice in AO 1989-10 (issued in July 1989), the committee held a fundraiser to retire the debt. Now, a district court has required the former treasurer to repay the funds. The amount owed is considered an account receivable of DeConcini '88, reportable as a debt owed to the committee until extinguished.

The debt may be transferred to the DeConcini '94 under 11 CFR 110.3(c)(4), which permits the transfer of unlimited funds between a candidate's previous and current campaign committees (unless the candidate is a candidate for more than one federal office or the transfer contains impermissible funds). The rollover of the debt should be disclosed on Schedule D by both committees.

The former treasurer, who is making restitution, may not act as a conduit for funds from prohibited sources or for contributions made in the name of another (which are prohibited under 2 U.S.C. §441f). (Date Issued: January 17, 1992; Length: 3 pages)

COURT CASES

AKINS v. FEC

On January 21, 1991, with the consent of all parties, the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia remanded the case to the FEC and ordered the agency to make a final determination on plaintiffs' administrative complaint by May 29, 1992. (Civil Action No. 91-2831.)

The court then dismissed the case from the court dockets but allowed plaintiffs to apply for the case to be reinstated after May 29, 1992. If they do not apply by June 29, however, the court will dismiss the case with prejudice.

Mr. Akins and five other individuals had originally asked the court to: declare that the FEC's failure to act on their complaint within 120 days was contrary to law pursuant to 2 U.S.C. §437g(a)(8)(C); and order the agency to take action within 30 days.

NEW LITIGATION

Trinsey v. FEC, et al.

John H. Trinsey, Jr., who is on the New Hampshire ballot as a 1992 Republican Presidential candidate, brings suit against the FEC, 49 of the 50 states (all states except New Hampshire), the District of Columbia and Guam. He seeks a declaration that the ballot access laws in South Dakota (where he alleges he was denied access to the Presidential primary ballot) and in the other named jurisdictions are unconstitutional. He asks the court to issue restraining orders and injunctions to prevent the jurisdictions from holding 1992 Presidential primary elections. Mr. Trinsey also asks the court for a restraining order and an injunction to suspend payment of matching funds to 1992 candidates until he is permitted to gain access to the ballots in the jurisdictions.

U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Civil Action No. 91-8041, December 31, 1991.

Freedom Republicans, Inc. v. FEC

The Freedom Republicans, Inc., and its president, Lugenia Gordon, allege that the Republican Party's delegate selection rules result in the underrepresentation of African Americans and other ethnic minorities in the Party's national nominating convention. Based on this allegation, plaintiffs claim that the selection procedure for the Party's 1992 convention is in violation of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. §2000d, which bars racial and ethnic discrimination in any program receiving federal funding. Plaintiffs further claim that the FEC, as the agency responsible for certifying public funds, is also responsible for ensuring that the convention funding program complies with Title VI. Plaintiffs had included these allegations in an administrative complaint that was dismissed by the FEC for lack of jurisdiction.

Plaintiffs therefore ask that the court order the FEC to:

- o Accept jurisdiction over the administrative complaint;

(continued)

- o Adopt regulations to implement Title VI of the Civil Rights Act with respect to convention funding;
 - o Prohibit the National Republican Committee from spending the federal funds it has received for the 1992 convention until it has complied with Title VI; and
 - o If it fails to comply, recover federal funds in the Committee's possession.
- U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, Civil Action No. 92-0153, January 17, 1992.

Common Cause v. FEC (92-0249)

Common Cause asks the court to: declare that the FEC's failure to act on an administrative complaint within 120 days is contrary to law pursuant to 2 U.S.C. §437g (a)(8)(C); and order the agency to take action within 30 days.

Plaintiff claims that the FEC has failed to take required action on an administrative complaint Common Cause had filed with the agency on November 1, 1990. In that complaint, Common Cause had alleged that seven individuals had each violated 2 U.S.C. §441a(a)(3) by making contributions in excess of the \$25,000 calendar-year limit on aggregate contributions.

U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, Civil Action No. 92-0249, January 28, 1992.

Branstool v. FEC

Eugene Branstool, chairman of the Ohio Democratic Party, and five other plaintiffs ask the court to (1) find that the FEC's decision to take no action on their administrative complaint was contrary to law and (2) order the FEC to act on the allegations contained in the complaint.

The administrative complaint was filed by the former chairmen of the Ohio Democratic Party and the Black Elected Democrats of Ohio on behalf of their respective committees. (The former and current chairmen and the two committees are plaintiffs in the court suit.) The complaint (MUR 3069) alleged that independent expenditures made by the National Security Political Action Committee to advocate the defeat of 1988 Presidential nominee Michael Dukakis were actually coordinated with agents of the Bush-Quayle '88 campaign. As a result, plaintiffs claim, the expenditures were not independent but instead constituted excessive and unlawful contributions to the Bush-Quayle '88 campaign.

U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, Civil Action No. 92-0284, January 31, 1992.

PUBLIC APPEARANCES

- 3/4 D.C. Bar Association
Washington, DC
Lawrence M. Noble, General Counsel
- 3/20-22 Center for the Study of the Presidency
Washington, DC
Commissioner Lee Ann Elliott
- 3/26-27 Practising Law Institute
Washington, DC
Lawrence M. Noble, General Counsel
- 4/1 Close Up Foundation
Washington, DC
Chairman Joan D. Aikens
- 4/4 The Society of Professional Journalists
Alexandria, Virginia
Kent C. Cooper, Assistant Staff Director, Public Disclosure Division Counsel

REPORTS

APRIL REPORTING

Committees filing on a quarterly basis must file their first quarter report by April 15. Those filing on a monthly schedule must file their report by April 20.

The table on page 9 explains which reports your committee must file. The tables on page 10 list 1992 reporting due dates starting with April (not included are pre-primary and pre-runoff dates; see Index to this issue).

For more complete information on 1992 reporting, see the January issue or order the 1992 reporting handout (call 800/424-9530 or 202/219-3420).

GUIDE TO 1992 REPORTING

Type of Filer	Required Reports					
	Semi-annual	Quarterly	Monthly	Pre-Primary ¹	Pre-General	Post-General
House and Senate Campaigns of 1992 Candidates		✓		✓	✓	✓
Other House and Senate Campaigns	✓					
1992 Presidential Campaigns Anticipating Activity of \$100,000 or Above			✓		✓	✓
1992 Presidential Campaigns With Activity Less Than \$100,000		✓		✓	✓	✓
Other Presidential Campaigns ²		✓—or—✓				
PACs and Party Committees Filing Monthly			✓		✓	✓
PACs and Party Committees Filing Quarterly ³		✓		✓	✓	✓

(more reporting tables follow)

¹Category also includes pre-convention and pre-runoff reports.

²Presidential committees in this category that wish to change their filing frequency during 1992 should notify the Commission in writing.

³PACs and party committees that filed on a semiannual basis in 1991 file on a quarterly basis in 1992. To avoid the need to file pre-primary and pre-runoff reports, these committees may change to monthly filing if they first notify the Commission in writing. Committees may change filing frequency only once a year. 11 CFR 104.5(c).

⁴See article on pre-election reporting, page 10.

REPORTING DATES

1992 QUARTERLY REPORTS

Report	Close of Books	Filing Date ¹
1st Quarter	March 31	April 15
2nd Quarter	June 30	July 15
3rd Quarter	September 30	October 15
Year-End	December 31	Jan. 31, '93

1992 MONTHLY REPORTS

Report	Period Covered	Filing Date ¹
March	March 1-31	April 20
April	April 1-30	May 20
May	May 1-31	June 20
June	June 1-30	July 20
July	July 1-31	August 20
August	August 1-31	September 20
September	September 1-30	October 20
Pre-General ²	Oct. 1-Oct. 14	October 22
Post-General	Oct. 15-Nov. 23	December 3
Year-End	Nov. 24-Dec. 31	Jan. 31, '93

PRE- AND POST-ELECTION REPORTS FOR NOVEMBER 3 GENERAL ELECTION

Report	Close of Books	Filing Date ¹
Pre-General ²	October 14	October 22
Post-General	November 23	December 3

¹ Reports sent by registered or certified mail must be postmarked by the filing date (except in the case of the pre-general election report; see footnote 2). Reports sent by other means must be received by the filing date. 11 CFR 104.5(e).

² If sent by registered or certified mail, the pre-general must be postmarked by October 19.

PACS AND PARTY COMMITTEES: PRE-ELECTION REPORTING FOR PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES

PACs and party committees filing on a quarterly basis in 1992 may have to file pre-primary reports if they make a contribution or expenditure in connection with a House, Senate or Presidential primary election.^{1/} The pre-primary reporting requirement is triggered if the contribution or expenditure is made during the applicable reporting period for a primary. 11 CFR 104.5(c)(1)(ii). A reporting period begins the day after the close of books for the last report filed and continues through the close of books for the pre-election report.

Pre-Primary Reporting Dates

The reporting dates for House and Senate primaries were published in the January issue. The February issue listed reporting dates for the February and March Presidential primaries, and the dates for the remaining Presidential primaries appear on the opposite page.

Please note that Presidential caucuses and conventions held by major political parties at the state or local level are not considered "elections" for reporting purposes. 11 CFR 100.2(e). Therefore, pre-primary reports are not required. AO 1979-71.

Changing the Filing Schedule

PACs and party committees filing on a quarterly schedule may change to a monthly schedule in order to avoid having to file pre-convention, pre-primary and pre-runoff reports. The committee must first notify the Commission in writing. The notification should accompany a report filed under the committee's current reporting schedule. A committee may change its filing frequency only once a year. 11 CFR 104.5(c). See the monthly reporting table, opposite column.

¹ A PAC or party committee filing on a quarterly basis may also have to file a pre-general election report and must file a post-general report. 11 CFR 104.5(c)(1)(ii) and (iii). See the "Guide to 1992 Reporting" table on page 9.

APRIL, MAY AND JUNE PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES:

PRE-PRIMARY REPORTING DATES FOR PACS AND PARTY COMMITTEES FILING QUARTERLY

Election Day	State or Territory	Close of Books ^{1/}	Reg./Cert. Mailing Date ^{2/}	Filing Date ^{2/}
April 7	Kansas Minnesota New York Wisconsin	March 18	March 23	March 26
April 28	Pennsylvania	April 8	April 13	April 16
May 5	District of Columbia Indiana North Carolina Ohio	April 15	April 20	April 23
May 12	Nebraska West Virginia	April 22	April 27	April 30
May 19	Oregon Washington	April 29	May 4	May 7
May 26	Arkansas Idaho Kentucky	May 6	May 11	May 14
June 2	Alabama California Montana New Jersey New Mexico	May 13	May 18	May 21
June 9	North Dakota	May 20	May 25 ^{3/}	May 28

¹This date indicates the end of the reporting period. A reporting period always begins the day after the closing date of the last report filed.

²Reports sent by registered or certified mail must be postmarked by the mailing date. Otherwise, they must be received by the filing date.

³Note that the last day for a registered/certified postmark is a federal holiday, when post offices are closed. The report should therefore be postmarked before that date.

800 LINE

COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS OUTSIDE FEC'S JURISDICTION

The FEC administers and enforces the federal campaign finance law. But there are other laws related to federal elections and political activity that are not under the FEC's jurisdiction. As an information service, this article refers readers to the agencies responsible for administering those laws.

Ballot Access

State laws and procedures govern how federal candidates come to appear on election ballots. (Filing a Statement of Candidacy on FEC Form 2 does not qualify a candidate for the ballot.) For information on obtaining ballot access, candidates should contact their state election office. To order an FEC handout listing addresses and telephone numbers of state election offices, call 800/424-9530 or 202/219-3420.

The FEC's Clearinghouse on Election Administration has published a reference guide to each state's ballot access laws for U.S. House, Senate and Presidential candidates as well as political party committees. For more information, see "Clearinghouse Publications," page 13.

Personal Financial Reports Filed by Candidates

The Ethics in Government Act, as amended, requires candidates for federal office to file reports on their personal finances (as distinct from campaign finance reports). This obligation applies only to individuals who have met the definition of "candidate" under the Federal Election Campaign Act.

Under that definition, candidate status is triggered when an individual and persons authorized to conduct campaign activity on his or her behalf receive over \$5,000 in contributions or make over \$5,000 in expenditures. 2 U.S.C. §431(2); see also 11 CFR 100.3(a).

A personal financial report must be filed within 30 days after the individual becomes a "candidate" or by May 15 of that year, whichever is later, but in no event later than 30 days before the primary election.¹ Candidates should contact the

appropriate office listed below, which can provide further information on forms and filing requirements.

- o **House Candidates:** House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, The Capitol, Room HT-2, Washington, DC 20515 (202/225-7103).
- o **Senate Candidates:** Senate Select Committee on Ethics, 220 Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510 (202/224-2981).
- o **Presidential and Vice Presidential Candidates:** U.S. Office of Government Ethics, 1201 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 500, Washington, DC 20005 (202/523-5757).

Individuals who voluntarily register as House or Senate candidates without exceeding the \$5,000 threshold should notify the appropriate Ethics Committee of the voluntary registration. Otherwise, they could receive notices of their failure to file personal financial statements.

House and Senate Rules

The U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate each have rules regulating activity of incumbent Representatives and Senators. Contact the House and Senate committees listed above for information.

Federal Tax Laws

All political committees of whatever type—candidate, party or political action committees—must comply with federal tax laws, which are interpreted and applied by the Internal Revenue Service. Listed below are three areas of concern to political committees.

Taxpayer ID Number. Before opening a bank account, a committee must have a taxpayer identification number. The committee should apply for an "employer identification number," even if the committee has no paid staff. To obtain a number, a committee should order Form SS-4 (call 1-800/TAX-FORM). The form provides instructions on how to phone in the required information so that the committee may immediately receive an assigned number.

Tax Obligations. Political organizations do not pay taxes on amounts received as contributions. A committee may nevertheless have to pay taxes on:

- o "Business income" such as dividends or interest earned on invested funds; and
- o Committee funds spent for nonpolitical purposes. Note that the IRS may consider spending as nonpolitical even if the expenditures are permissible under the Federal Election Campaign Act and House and Senate rules.

¹Or whichever election (or caucus) is the first in which the candidate participates after exceeding the \$5,000 threshold.

Only committees with a tax obligation are required to file an annual tax return on Form 1120-POL.

The IRS Exempt Organizations Technical Division can provide further information. The address is: 1111 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20224 (Attn: E:EO). Phone calls may directed to either Jack Reilly (202/566-4050) or Dave Jones (202/566-3272).

IRS Disclaimer Notice. Under the Internal Revenue Code, political committees whose gross annual receipts normally exceed \$100,000 must carry a disclaimer on solicitations. The disclaimer notifies donors that their contributions are not tax deductible. There are substantial penalties for failure to comply with this provision. Committees should contact the IRS Exempt Organizations Technical Division (see above) for more complete information.

State Tax Laws

Committees should also contact the appropriate state agency for information on compliance with state tax laws.

Communications Act

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) is the agency responsible for administering the laws on cable, broadcasts and 900-line communications.

Broadcast Ads. The FCC's Fairness/Political Programming Branch is the office to contact for information on the rules governing political broadcasts. Among the subject areas the office regulates are the fairness doctrine, equal opportunity rules, sponsor identification notices and rates for purchasing airtime for political ads. Call or write the Fairness/Political Programming Branch, Federal Communications Commission, 2025 M Street, NW, Room 8202, Washington, DC 20554 (202/632-7586).

900-Line Telephone Messages. For information on regulations related to 900-line messages, including the required preamble, contact the Common Carrier Bureau, Enforcement Division, Federal Communications Commission, 2025 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20554 (202/632-7553).

Hatch Act

The Hatch Act bars certain partisan political activities by most federal government employees and by certain state and local government employees. Contact the Office of Special Counsel, 1120 Vermont Avenue, NW, Suite 1100, Washington, DC 20005 (800/872-9855 or 202/653-7188).

Note that some federal agencies have their own rules on the political conduct of employees. Additionally, there are nonfederal laws regulating state and local employees.

Support of Nonfederal Candidates

Although federal law permits committees to make contributions to nonfederal candidates, some state laws place restrictions on such contributions. For information on a particular state, call the state election office.

The FEC's Clearinghouse has published a summary of state campaign finance laws that includes quick-reference charts. See "Clearinghouse Publications," below.

Contested Elections and Recounts

This is an area regulated by federal law and state government. State election officers should be consulted. A Clearinghouse study in this area, Contested Elections and Recounts, is described under "Clearinghouse Publications," below.

Voting Rights Act

For information on the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and to report suspected violations of the Act, contact the Voting Section, Civil Rights Division, U.S. Department of Justice, P.O. Box 66128, Washington, DC 20035 (202/307-2767).

The Clearinghouse publication Federal Election Law 91 describes provisions of the Voting Rights Act; see below.

Voter Fraud

Allegations of voter fraud should be reported to either the nearest Federal Bureau of Investigations office or the nearest U.S. Attorney's office. Federal Election Law 91 (see below) summarizes federal statutes that pertain to voter fraud and other illegal voting activity.

Clearinghouse Publications

The Clearinghouse publications cited in this article are listed below. They are available at federal depository libraries (state, university and major metropolitan libraries). The last publication listed, Federal Election Law 91, is also available free from the Clearinghouse. The others may be ordered from the U.S. Government Printing Office at the charge given below. To order, list each title and stock number (also given below) and enclose a check for the full amount made payable to the Superintendent of Documents. Mail the order to: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

(continued)

For further information on Clearing-house publications, call that office: 800/424-9530 (ask for the Clearinghouse) or 202/219-3670.

Ballot Access (Autumn 1988)

- o **Volume 1: Issues and Options**
052-006-00042-2, \$ 4.50
Comprehensive study of current issues and trends in ballot access law throughout the U.S.
- o **Volume 2: For Congressional Candidates**
052-006-00046-5, \$10.00
- o **Volume 3: For Presidential Candidates**
052-006-00047-3, \$ 9.00
Volumes provide state-by-state ballot access requirements in both primary and general elections for U.S. House, Senate and Presidential candidates (major party, minor party, independent and write-in candidates).
- o **Volume 4: For Political Parties**
052-006-00048-1, \$ 3.75
State-by-state rules for the formation and ballot access of political parties.

Campaign Finance Law 90: A Summary of State Campaign Finance Laws with Quick Reference Charts (March 1990)
052-006-00045-7, \$23.00
(An updated version will be available this spring.)

Contested Elections and Recounts (Autumn 1990)

- o **Volume 1: Issues and Options in Resolving Disputed Federal Elections**
052-006-00049-0, \$ 4.25
Legal background and procedures for handling contested elections.
- o **Volume 2: A Summary of State Procedures for Resolving Disputed Federal Elections**
052-006-00050-3, \$9.00

Federal Election Law 91 (May 1991)
Summarizes the Constitutional provisions and selected federal statutes that apply to registration and voting. (Call the Clearinghouse for a free copy.)

PUBLIC FUNDING

1992 PUBLIC FUNDING ENTITLEMENTS AND SPENDING LIMITS

With the release of the 1991 cost-of-living adjustment (COLA), the 1992 public funding entitlements and spending limits are now available and are listed in the accompanying tables.

The 1991 COLA was 2.762. This figure is unofficial in that it has not yet been certified by the Secretary of Labor. Committees may nevertheless rely on the limits listed in the tables. In the unlikely event that the certified COLA differs from the 2.762 figure, revised limits will be published in the April Record.

TABLE A: PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY CANDIDATES^{1/}

	National Expenditure Limit	Additional Fundraising Limit	Expenditure Limit in Each State	Maximum Matching Funds Candidate May Receive
1992 Limit	\$27.62 million	\$5.524 million	The greater of \$552,400 or amount calculated under formula(b) ^{2/}	\$13.81 million
Formula	\$10 million x COLA	20% of national limit	The greater of: (a) \$200,000 x COLA; or (b) 16 cents x state voting age population x COLA	50% of national limit

^{1/}A candidate may also spend \$50,000 from personal funds.

^{2/}The state-by-state expenditure limits were published in a February 12 press release. To order a copy, call: 800/424-9530 (ask for Public Records) or 202/219-4140.

TABLE B: NATIONAL CONVENTIONS AND PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEES^{1/}

	Major Party National Nominating Convention	Major Party Presidential Nominee
1992 Public Funding Entitlement	\$11.048 million ^{2/}	\$55.24 million
1992 Expenditure Limit	Same as above	Same as above
Formula	\$4 million x COLA	\$20 million x COLA

¹ A candidate may also spend \$50,000 from personal funds.

² In July 1991, the 1992 Democratic and Republican national nominating conventions each received \$10.6 million in public funds; they will receive their remaining entitlement (\$448,000 apiece) in 1992. The Democratic convention will be held in New York City on July 13-16; the Republican convention will be held in Houston on August 17-20.

BUCHANAN, EIGHT OTHER CANDIDATES RECEIVE MATCHING FUNDS

On January 27, 1992, Patrick J. Buchanan became eligible to receive matching funds for his 1992 Presidential primary campaign. The Commission certified his initial \$100,000 matching fund payment on January 30, when it also certified payments to the other eight candidates who have become eligible for matching funds. The candidates received payment from the U.S. Treasury on February 4. Each candidate, except Mr. Buchanan, had received an earlier January payment representing matching funds certified in November and December 1991.

The table below lists the amount of matching funds each candidate had received as of February 4. Candidates have requested an additional \$3.6 million in matching funds for the March payment.

Under the matching fund program, eligible candidates receive matching federal dollars for a portion of the contributions they raise. The federal government will match up to \$250 per contributor, but only contributions from individuals qualify for matching. To establish eligibility for the program, a candidate must submit documentation showing that he or she raised in excess of \$5,000 in matchable contributions in each of at least 20 states (i.e., over \$100,000). This threshold matching fund submission is reviewed by the FEC's Audit Division before the Commission makes its

determination. The candidate must also agree to comply with the law in a letter of agreements and certifications (a "9033 letter").

Once eligible, a candidate may submit additional contributions for matching funds (matching fund submissions) on the first working day of each month. The Commission reviews the submission and certifies payment at the end of the month. Treasury then makes the payment to the candidate within one or two days. Candidates may continue to make matching fund submissions once a month through March 1, 1993.

Matching Fund Payments^{1/}

	Jan. 2 Payment	Feb. 4 Payment	Cumulative Total
Brown	\$ 234,926	\$ 158,122	\$ 393,048
Buchanan	0	100,000	100,000
Bush	2,629,366	1,011,524	3,640,889
Clinton	579,364	821,235	1,400,599
Fulani	624,497	139,431	763,928
Harkin	1,075,189	251,931	1,327,120
Kerrey	574,597	258,767	833,364
Tsongas	456,535	99,910	556,445
Wilder ^{2/}	198,315	90,711	289,027
Total	\$6,372,788	\$2,931,632	\$9,304,420

¹ Numbers rounded to the nearest dollar.

² On January 8, Governor Wilder announced that he would no longer seek the Presidential nomination.

1992 PRESIDENTIAL COMPLIANCE MANUAL AVAILABLE

On January 31, 1992, the Commission approved the 1992 edition of the Financial Control and Compliance Manual for Presidential Primary Candidates Receiving Public Financing. The Manual is designed to help matching fund recipients comply with the the campaign finance statute and FEC regulations. The Manual suggests an overall plan to control and manage campaign accounting, reporting and recordkeeping in order to achieve compliance. The 1992 edition reflects the extensive changes made to the public funding regulations for Presidential primary candidates (effective November 6, 1991). It also includes, as an appendix, the revised computerized magnetic media requirements (see following article).

The FEC's Audit Division has provided copies to all campaigns eligible for matching funds. Other interested parties may purchase the Manual at a cost of \$7.50 from the Public Records Office. Call 800/424-9530 (ask for Public Records) or 202/219-4140.

UPDATED MAGNETIC MEDIA REQUIREMENTS

The Commission recently updated its computerized magnetic media requirements to broaden the technical standards for computer files submitted on diskettes. The new standards appear in the revised document "Computerized Magnetic Media Requirements for Title 26 Candidates/Committees Receiving Federal Funding" (CMMR).

As its title implies, the CMMR applies to magnetic tapes and diskettes required of committees of publicly funded Presidential candidates if the campaign maintains computerized records. See 11 CFR 9003.1(b)(4) and 9033.1(b)(5). The technical standards set forth in the CMMR ensure compatibility with the FEC's computer system.

The Commission has sent the revised CMMR to all Presidential primary campaigns eligible for matching funds. It is also available from the FEC's Public Records Office and Audit Division. The changes to the CMMR were announced in the Federal Register on February 5, 1992 (57 FR 4453).

FEDERAL REGISTER

Copies of Federal Register notices are available from the Public Records Office.

1991-24

Correction; 11 CFR Parts 100 and 104: Loans from Lending Institutions to Candidates and Political Committees (57 FR 2638, January 22, 1992)

1992-1

11 CFR Parts 100, 110, 114: Honoraria; Final Rule; Technical Amendments (57 FR 1640, January 15, 1992)

1992-2

Computerized Magnetic Media Requirements for Presidential Primary and General Election Committees; Announcement of Changes (57 FR 4453, February 5, 1992)

STATISTICS

1991 YEAR-END PAC COUNT

The total number of PACs registered with the FEC fell to 4,094, the lowest total since mid-1986, when PACs numbered 4,092. With the exception of PACs with cooperative sponsors, all categories of PACs registered declines since the last PAC count was taken in mid-1991.

Please note, however, that the number of PACs does not necessarily correlate with financial activity by PACs. Some registered PACs have little or no financial activity.

For statistics on semiannual PAC counts taken since 1975, order the press release of January 20, 1992; call 800/424-9530 (ask for Public Records) or 202/219-4140.

PAC Category	No. as of 12/31/91	Gain or Loss Since 7/1/91
Corporate	1,738	-7
Nonconnected	1,083	-13
Trade/Membership/		
Health	742	-7
Labor	338	-1
Corporations		
Without Stock	136	-1
Cooperatives	57	0
Total	4,094	-29

CANDIDATE, PARTY AND PAC ACTIVITY DURING 1989-90 CYCLE: FINAL REPORTS

On December 10, 1991, the Commission announced the release of FEC Reports on Financial Activity, 1989-90, Final Report, a five-volume series containing final statistics on the 1989-90 election cycle. The graphs that follow are based on Final Report data.

Three FEC press releases issued December 10 also use final data to present overviews of candidate, party committee and political action committee (PAC) activity during the 1990 cycle. The releases contain numerous tables and graphs summarizing

1989-90 activity and comparing it with activity in previous cycles.

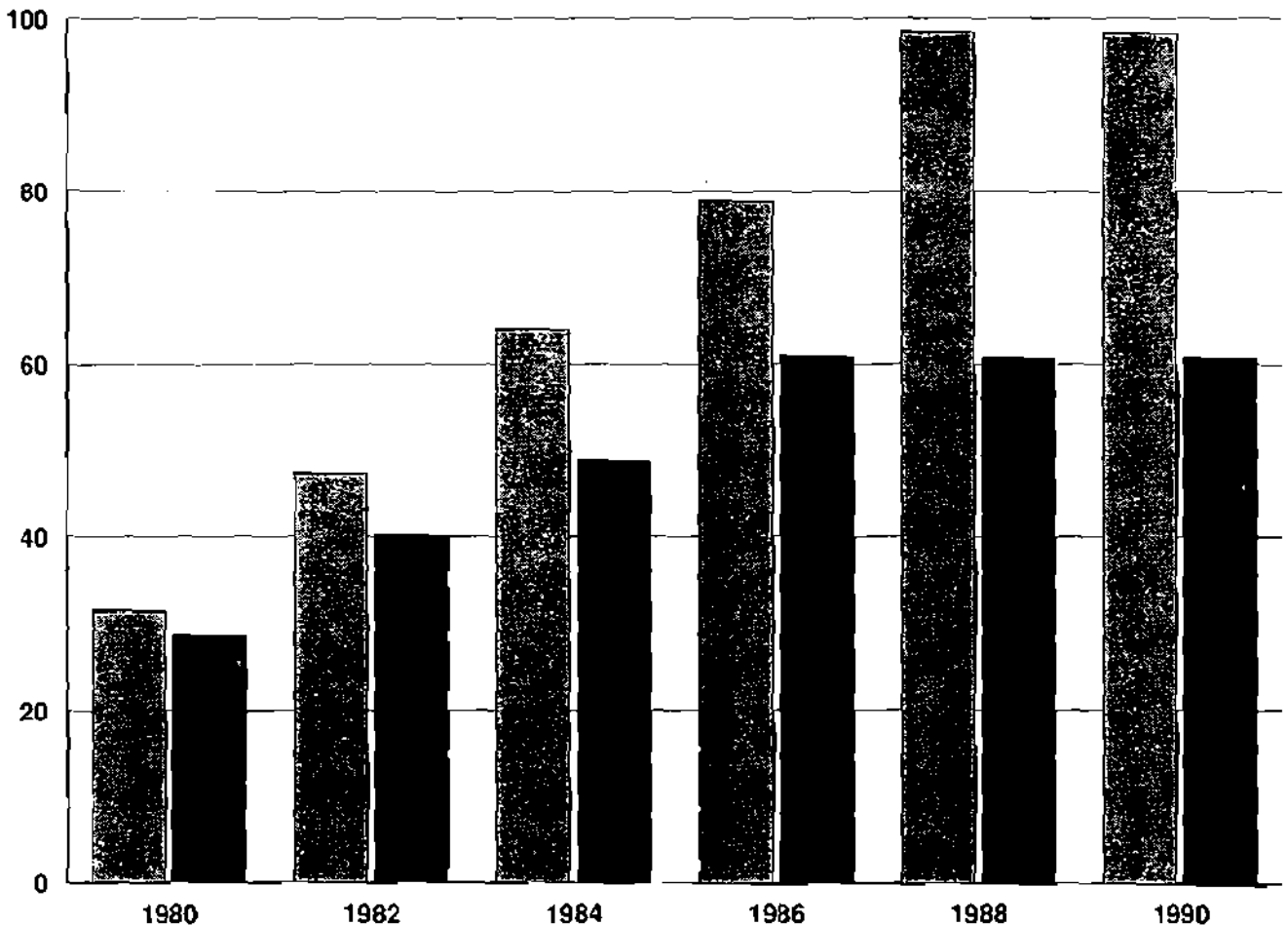
The Final Report series and the press releases are available from the FEC's Public Records Office. The press releases are free, while each volume of the Final Report costs \$10, payable in advance. To order, call 800/424-9530 (ask for Public Records) or 202/219-4140.

The Final Report is also available on three computer tapes at \$50 per tape. For ordering information, call the FEC's Data Systems Development Division, 202/219-3730 (or use the 800 number and ask for the Data Division).

**PAC Contributions to Candidates
1980 - 1990 Election Cycles**

■ Democrats
■ Republicans

Millions of Dollars

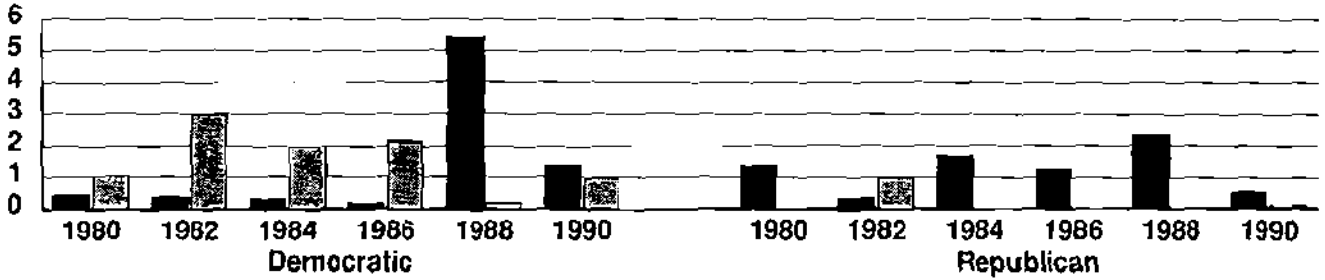


Party Committee Cash on Hand and Debts at End of Election Cycles 1980 - 1990

Cash on Hand
 Debts

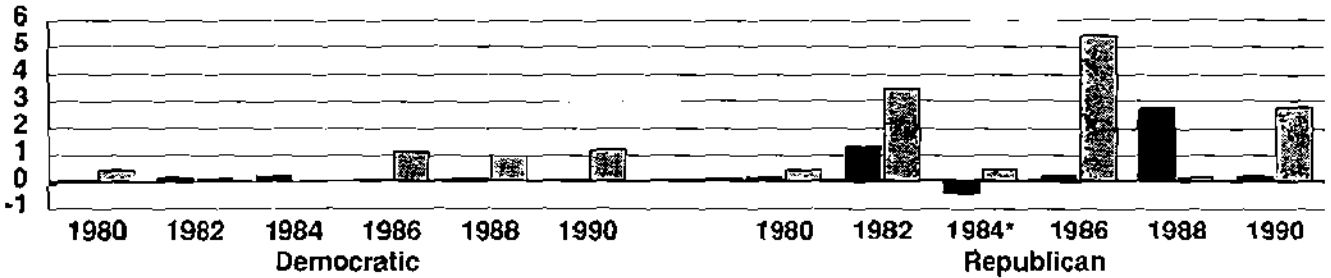
National Party Committees

Millions of Dollars



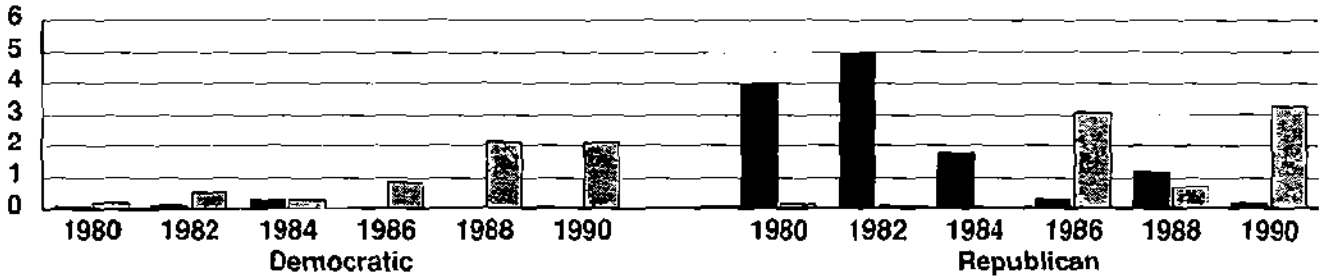
National Senatorial Party Committees

Millions of Dollars



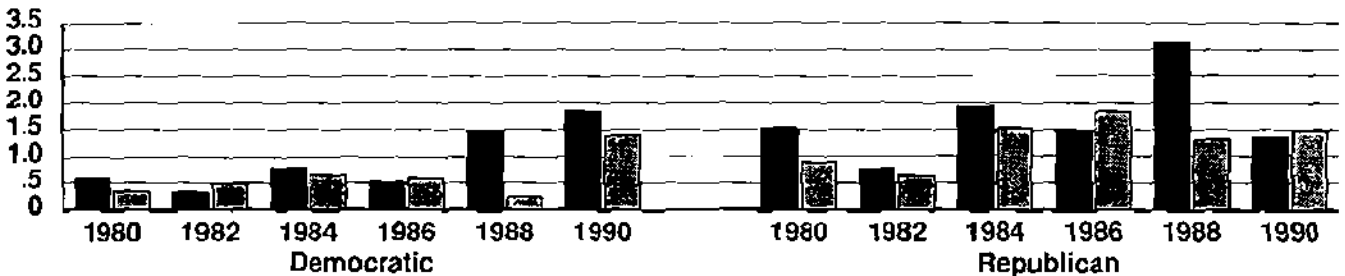
National Congressional Party Committees

Millions of Dollars



Slate and Local Party Committees

Millions of Dollars



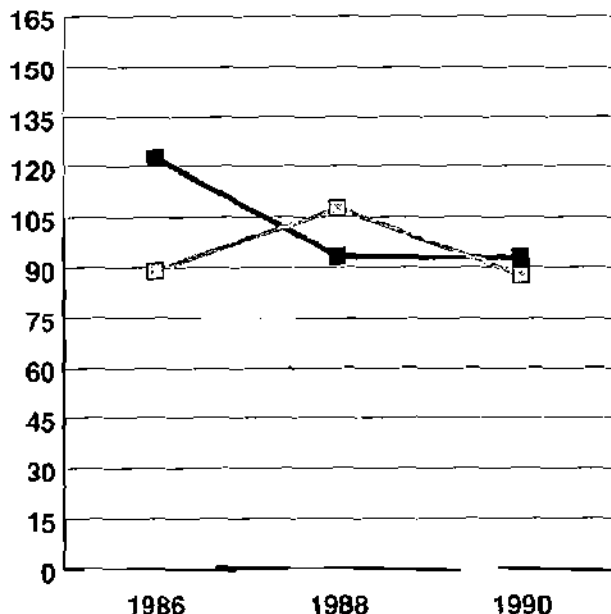
*The National Republican Senatorial Committee reported a negative cash balance at the end of 1984.

House and Senate Campaign Disbursements* 1986 - 1990 Election Cycles

—□— Democrats
—■— Republicans

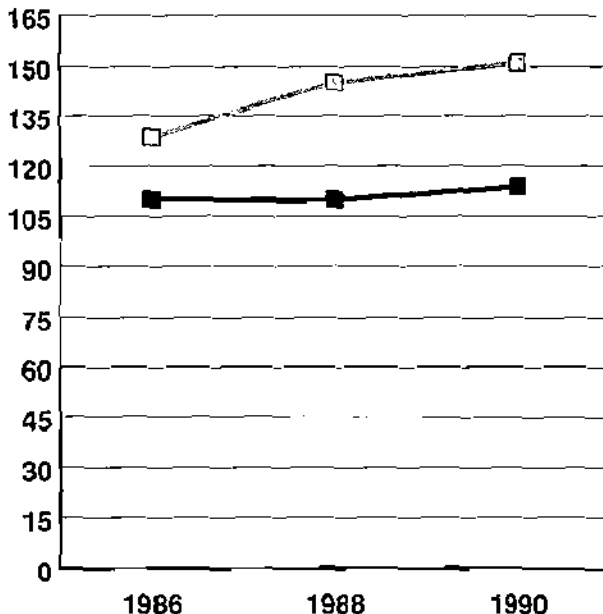
Senate Campaigns

Millions of Dollars



House Campaigns

Millions of Dollars



*Disbursement figures have been adjusted to subtract funds transferred to another committee of the same campaign.

COMPLIANCE

MURs RELEASED TO THE PUBLIC

Listed below are MURs (FEC enforcement cases) recently released for public review. The list is based on the FEC press releases of November 21, 26 and December 9, 1991, and January 15, 1992. Files on closed MURs are available for review in the Public Records Office.

Unless otherwise noted, civil penalties resulted from conciliation agreements reached between the respondents and the Commission.

MUR 2672

Respondents (both in NY): (a) The Committee to Elect Levitt, Alvin Smolin, treasurer; (b) John Levitt
Complainant: George McDonald (NY)
Subject: Failure to file report on time; failure to

report, or to report correctly, financial activity
Disposition: (a) \$2,500 civil penalty; (b) no probable cause to believe

MUR 2893

Respondents (all in CA): (a) Norman J. Pattiz; (b) Westwood One, Inc.; (c) William J. Battison; (d) Gary J. Yusko; (e) Elizabeth Hines Battison; et al. (f)-(g)
Complainants: Mark H. Kress, Margaret M. Kress and Robert D. Kress
Subject: Knowing and willful corporate contributions and contributions in the names of others
Disposition: (a) \$26,000 civil penalty; (b) \$26,000 civil penalty; (c) \$8,000 civil penalty; (d) \$8,000 civil penalty (e) no reason to believe;

(f)-(g) civil penalties of between \$300 and \$1,000.

MUR 2938

Respondents: (a) Kansas State Republican Committee, Duane Nightingale, treasurer; (b) Kansans for Meinhardt, Rosemary Boston, treasurer
Complainant: FEC initiated
Subject: Excessive contributions; contributions from unregistered organization
Disposition: (a) and (b) Reason to believe but took no further action

MUR 3030/2600

Respondents: (a) Richard Lehmann & Associates, Inc. (FL); (b) Bondholders Protective Association, Inc. (FL); (c) National Washington Public Power Supply System Bondholders Committee, Inc. (FL);

(continued)

(d) Municipal Bond Investors Committee (Bond Investors Association, Inc.) (FL); (e) Comfelt Sales Corporation (MA); (f) North Carolina Farm Bureau; (g) Bank of Highland (IN); (h) Platte Valley Bank (NE)
Complainant: FEC initiated
Subject: Failure to file Statement of Organization; failure to file reports on time; corporate contributions
Disposition: (a) \$1,000 civil penalty; (b) and (c) probable cause to believe but took no further action; (d)-(h) reason to believe but took no further action

MUR 3031

Respondents: (a) Jo Ann Pepper (FL); (b) Jo Ann Pepper Campaign Committee, Fernando J. Solano, treasurer (FL); (c) Anton N. Handal (CA)
Complainant: FEC initiated
Subject: Failure to itemize loans properly and to continuously report them; excessive contribution
Disposition: (a) and (b) \$2,000 joint civil penalty; (c) reason to believe but took no further action

MUR 3048

Respondents (all in TX): (a) Rucker for Congress, H. Ward Lay, treasurer; (b) Jerry Rucker; et al. (c)-(h)
Complainant: Gregg A. Cooke (TX)
Subject: Excessive contributions; inaccurate disclosure
Disposition: (a) \$1,500 civil penalty; (b) no reason to believe; (c)-(h) reason to believe but took no further action

MUR 3069

Respondents: (a) Bush-Quayle '88, Stanley Huckaby, treasurer (VA); (b) National Security Political Action Committee, Elizabeth I. Fediay, treasurer (DC); (c) Roger Ailes (NY); (d) Ailes Communications (NY); (e) Larry McCarthy (DC); (f) Jesse T. Raiford (NY)
Complainant: James M. Ruvolo, Chairman, Ohio Democratic Party; Ray Miller, President, Black Elected Democrats of Ohio
Subject: Independent expenditures
Disposition: (a) and (b) Reason to believe but took no further action; (c)-(f) took no action

MUR 3095

Respondents: Missouri Democratic State Committee federal/nonfederal account, Douglas Brooks, treasurer (MO)
Complainant: FEC initiated
Subject: Improper deposits and use of corporate and unregistered organization funds
Disposition: \$6,000 civil penalty

MUR 3108

Respondents: (a) Democratic State Central Committee of California Federal Account, Martin H. Eber, treasurer; (b) Arthur J. Shartsis, Inc. (CA); (c) Bartley M. O'Hara, P.C. (DC); (d) Judd D. Malkin (FL); (e) Barbara B. Carlson (CA)
Complainant: FEC initiated
Subject: Corporate and excessive contributions; improper transfer from nonfederal account; inaccurate disclosure
Disposition: (a) \$10,000 civil penalty; (b) no probable cause to believe; (c) reason to believe but took no further action; (d)-(e) no probable cause to believe

MUR 3187/3027/2931

Respondents (both in VA): (a) Public Affairs Political Action Committee, Eugene Delgaudio, treasurer; (b) Direct Marketing Finance and Escrow, Inc.
Complainant: Thomas Wollman, Controller, Telecommunications Industries, Inc. (VA)
Subject: Failure to disclose debt continuously; failure to file report on time; corporate contributions
Disposition: (a)(1) \$2,050 civil penalty; (a)(2) reason to believe but took no further action (corporate contributions); (b) reason to believe but took no further action (corporate contributions)

MUR 3189

Respondents (both in NY): (a) Local 1199 Federal Political Action Fund, Phyllis Harris, treasurer; (b) Local 1199 Drug, Hospital and Health Care Employees Union
Complainant: FEC initiated
Subject: Labor union contributions
Disposition: (a) and (b) \$4,000 joint civil penalty

MUR 3193

Respondents: Campaign for a New Majority (Federal), Scott

B. Mackenzie, treasurer (VA)
Complainant: FEC initiated
Subject: Excessive contributions
Disposition: \$4,000 civil penalty

MUR 3213

Respondents: Committee to Re-Elect Esteban E. Torres to Congress, Sharon J. Salcido, treasurer (CA)
Complainant: FEC initiated
Subject: Failure to file reports on time
Disposition: \$1,300 civil penalty

MUR 3273

Respondents: Reed for Congress Committee, Elizabeth R. Young, treasurer (RI)
Complainant: FEC initiated
Subject: Failure to file 48-hour notices
Disposition: \$2,500 civil penalty

MUR 3277

Respondents: American Financial Services Association Political Action Committee (formerly known as National Consumer Finance Association PAC), Thomas L. Thomas, treasurer (DC)
Complainant: FEC initiated
Subject: Failure to file report on time
Disposition: \$875 civil penalty

MUR 3289

Respondents: Home Shopping Network, Inc. Political Action Committee (HSN PAC), Les R. Wandler, treasurer (FL)
Complainant: FEC initiated
Subject: Failure to file report on time
Disposition: \$300 civil penalty

MUR 3310

Respondents: Osteopathic Political Action Committee, Frank J. McDevitt, treasurer (IL)
Complainant: FEC initiated
Subject: Failure to file reports on time
Disposition: \$2,000 civil penalty

MUR 3311/3263

Respondents: Employees of Merabank Political Action Committee (EMPAC), John E. Bridger, treasurer (AZ)
Complainant: FEC initiated
Subject: Failure to file reports on time

Disposition: Probable cause to believe but took no further action

MUR 3316

Respondents: Re-Elect Slaughter for Congress Committee, Gary W. Lee, treasurer (VA)
Complainant: FEC initiated
Subject: Failure to file 48-hour notices
Disposition: \$1,200 civil penalty

MUR 3323

Respondents: Daniel K. Akaka for U.S. Senate, Joseph F. Blanco, treasurer (HI)
Complainant: FEC initiated
Subject: Failure to file 48-hour notices
Disposition: \$2,000 civil penalty

MUR 3326/3314/3185/3103

Respondents: Black Political Action Committee (Black PAC), William A. Keyes, treasurer (VA)
Complainant: FEC initiated
Subject: Failure to file reports on time
Disposition: \$15,000 civil penalty

MUR 3328

Respondents: DeLeuw, Cather & Co. PAC, a subcommittee of the Parsons Corporation PAC, David P. Hansgen, treasurer (DC)
Complainant: FEC initiated
Subject: Failure to file report on time
Disposition: \$500 civil penalty

MUR 3340

Respondents: Don Davis for Congress, Don Davis, acting as treasurer (NC)
Complainant: FEC initiated
Subject: Failure to file 48-hour notices on time
Disposition: \$600 civil penalty

MUR 3341

Respondents: John F. MacGovern for Congress Committee, John W. Reedy, treasurer (MA)
Complainant: FEC initiated
Subject: Failure to file 48-hour notices
Disposition: \$2,050 civil penalty

MUR 3343

Respondents: Democratic Congressional Fund, Bruce A. Lehman, treasurer (DC)
Complainant: FEC initiated

Subject: Failure to file reports on time
Disposition: \$3,000 civil penalty

MUR 3346

Respondents: MECLA: Municipal Elections Committee of Los Angeles, Rodney Scott, treasurer
Complainant: FEC initiated
Subject: Failure to file reports on time
Disposition: \$1,200 civil penalty

MUR 3350

Respondents: John Vogt for Congress Committee, Ronald Bray, treasurer (FL)
Complainant: FEC initiated
Subject: Failure to file 48-hour notices
Disposition: \$1,500 civil penalty

MUR 3362

Respondents: Al Smith for Congress Committee, Ellen Camhi, treasurer (CT)
Complainant: FEC initiated
Subject: Failure to file 48-hour notices on time
Disposition: \$500 civil penalty

MUR 3366

Respondents: (a) Bruce Herschensohn (CA); (b) Herschensohn for U.S. Senate-1992, Betty Presley, treasurer (CA); (c) KABC-TV and KABC Radio (CA); (d) Capital Cities ABC, Inc. (NY)
Complainant: Judy H. Hersher, counsel to the California Democratic Party
Subject: Corporate contributions
Disposition: (a)-(d) No reason to believe

MUR 3372

Respondents: Bill Thomas Campaign Committee, John Cummings, treasurer (CA)
Complainant: FEC initiated
Subject: Excessive contributions; corporate contributions; inaccurate reporting; untimely deposit
Disposition: \$1,250 civil penalty

MUR 3374

Respondents (both in TX): (a) Pride Refining Co. PAC (Pride PAC-Federal), Robert J. Schumacher, treasurer; (b) Robert J. Schumacher
Complainant: FEC initiated

Subject: Excessive contributions
Disposition: (a) \$800 civil penalty; (b) \$800 civil penalty

MUR 3378

Respondents: Citizens for Eleanor Holmes Norton, Pauline Schneider, treasurer (DC)
Complainant: FEC initiated
Subject: Failure to file 48-hour notices
Disposition: \$1,350 civil penalty

MUR 3388

Respondents: American Pharmaceutical Association PAC, Gary Schneider, treasurer (DC)
Complainant: FEC initiated
Subject: Failure to file report on time
Disposition: \$500 civil penalty

MUR 3390

Respondents: Association for the Advancement of Psychology, Inc./Psychologists for Legislative Action Now, Rogers H. Wright, Ph.D., treasurer (CO)
Complainant: FEC initiated
Subject: Failure to file report on time
Disposition: Reason to believe but took no further action

MUR 3391

Respondents: Burson-Marsteller Political Action Committee, J. Gordon Stephens, Jr., treasurer (DC)
Complainant: FEC initiated
Subject: Failure to file report on time
Disposition: \$400 civil penalty

MUR 3392

Respondents: Computer Sciences Corporation PAC, Leon J. Level, treasurer (CA)
Complainant: FEC initiated
Subject: Failure to file report on time
Disposition: \$800 civil penalty

MUR 3396

Respondents: Rutak Rock & Campbell PAC, Patrick M. Murphy, treasurer (DC)
Complainant: FEC initiated
Subject: Failure to file report on time
Disposition: \$1,000 civil penalty

(continued)

MUR 3399

Respondents: National Association of Trade and Technical Schools PAC, John Freeman, treasurer (DC)

Complainant: FEC initiated
Subject: Failure to file report on time

Disposition: \$500 civil penalty

MUR 3404

Respondents: Hollywood Women's Political Committee, Judith Dornstein, treasurer (CA)

Complainant: FEC initiated
Subject: Failure to file report on time

Disposition: \$800 civil penalty

MUR 3405

Respondents: Korean American National Political Action Committee, Yong C. Kim, treasurer (CA)

Complainant: FEC initiated
Subject: Failure to file report on time

Disposition: \$300 civil penalty

MUR 3406

Respondents: National Pork Producers Council Pork PAC, Jeff A. Smouse, treasurer (IA)

Complainant: FEC initiated
Subject: Failure to file report on time

Disposition: \$750 civil penalty

MUR 3407

Respondents: Pelican Political Action Committee, Robert G. Szabo, treasurer (DC)

Complainant: FEC initiated
Subject: Failure to file report on time

Disposition: \$500 civil penalty

MUR 3408

Respondents: Pfizer PAC, William E. Harvey, treasurer (NY)

Complainant: FEC initiated
Subject: Failure to file report on time

Disposition: \$800 civil penalty

MUR 3409

Respondents: Pipefitters Local Union No. 274, Political Action Committee, Edward Plander, treasurer (NJ)

Complainant: FEC initiated
Subject: Failure to file report on time

Disposition: \$700 civil penalty

MUR 3412

Respondents: STERLPAC—Sterling Drug Inc. Employees Political Action Committee for Improved Government, Sal J. Rubino, treasurer (NY)

Complainant: FEC initiated
Subject: Failure to file report on time

Disposition: \$500 civil penalty

MUR 3413

Respondents: Tele-Communications, Inc. PAC, Gary K. Bracken, treasurer (CO)

Complainant: FEC initiated
Subject: Failure to file report on time

Disposition: \$300 civil penalty

MUR 3416

Respondents: Vote Choice, Margery Tabankin, treasurer (CA)

Complainant: FEC initiated
Subject: Failure to file report on time

Disposition: \$1,500 civil penalty

MUR 3417

Respondents: Wine and Spirits Wholesalers of America, Inc. Political Committee, Douglas W. Metz, treasurer (DC)

Complainant: FEC initiated
Subject: Failure to file report on time

Disposition: \$1,100 civil penalty

MUR 3423

Respondents: Committee to Elect John Rauh, James Monahan, treasurer (NH)

Complainant: FEC initiated
Subject: Failure to file 48-hour notices on time

Disposition: \$5,000 civil penalty

MUR 3442

Respondents (both in DC): (a) NRA-Institute for Legislative Action (DC); (b) NRA Political Victory Fund, Grant A. Wills, treasurer (DC)

Complainant: FEC initiated
Subject: Untimely reimbursement of corporate funds

Disposition: (a) and (b) Reason to believe but took no further action

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS

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