2. In §1735.2, the following definitions are added in alphabetical order to read as follows:

§1735.2 Definitions.

Mobile telecommunications service means the transmission of a radio communication voice service between mobile and land or fixed stations, or between mobile stations.

Public switched network means any common carrier switched network, whether by wire or radio, including local exchange carriers, interexchange carriers, and mobile telecommunications service providers, that use the North American Numbering Plan in connection with the provision of switched services.

RUS means the Rural Utilities Service, an agency of the United States Department of Agriculture, successor to the Rural Electrification Administration.

3. Amend §1735.10 by:

A. Revising paragraph (b);

B. Redesignating paragraphs (c), (d), and (e) as (d), (e), and (f), respectively; and

C. Adding a new paragraph (c).

This revision and addition read as follows:

§1735.10 General.

(b) RUS will not make hardship loans, RUS cost-of-money loans, or RTB loans for any wireline local exchange service or similar fixed-station voice service that, in RUS' opinion, is inconsistent with the requirements stated in the State's telecommunication modernization plan within the time frame stated in the plan (see 7 CFR part 1751, subpart B), unless RUS has determined that achieving the requirements stated in such plan is not technically or economically feasible.

(c) A borrower applying for a loan to finance mobile telecommunications services shall be considered to be a participant in the State's telecommunication modernization plan so long as the loan funds are not used in a manner that, in the opinion of the Administrator, is inconsistent with the borrower achieving the goals set forth in the plan.

4. Amend §1735.12 by:

A. Revising paragraph (c) introductory text; and

B. Adding new paragraphs (d) and (e).

The revision reads as follows:

§1735.12 Nonduplication.

RUS shall consider the following criteria for any wireline local exchange service or similar fixed-station voice service in determining whether such service is reasonably adequate:

(d) RUS shall consider the following criteria for any of mobile telecommunications service in determining whether such service is reasonably adequate:

(1) The extent to which area coverage is being provided as described in 7 CFR 1735.11.

(2) Clear and reliable call transmission is provided with sufficient channel availability.

(3) The mobile telecommunications service signal strength is at least –85dBm (decibels expressed in milliwatts).

(4) The mobile telecommunications service is interconnected with the public switched network.

(5) Mobile 911 service is available to all subscribers, when requested by the local government entity responsible for this service.

(6) No Federal or State regulatory commission having jurisdiction has determined that the quality, availability, or reliability of the service provided is inadequate.

(7) Mobile telecommunications service is not provided at rates which render the service unaffordable to a significant number of rural persons.

(8) Any other criteria the Administrator determines to be applicable to the particular case.

(e) RUS does not consider mobile telecommunications service a duplication of existing mobile telecommunications service or similar fixed-station voice service. RUS may finance mobile telecommunications systems designed to provide eligible services in rural areas under the Rural Electrification Act even though the services provided by the system may incidentally overlap services of existing mobile telecommunications providers.

§1735.14 [Amended]

5. Amend §1735.14 by:

A. Removing paragraph (c)(1); and

B. Redesignating paragraphs (c)(2) and (c)(3) as (c)(1) and (c)(2) respectively.

6. Amend §1735.17 by:

A. Removing paragraph (c)(3);

B. Redesigning paragraphs (c)(4) and (c)(5) as (c)(3) and (c)(4), respectively, redesignating paragraph (d) as paragraph (e); and

C. Adding new paragraph (d):

The addition reads as follows:

§1735.17 Facilities Financed.

(d) Generally, RUS will not make a loan to another entity to provide the same telecommunications service in an area served by an incumbent RUS telecommunications borrower providing such service. RUS may, however, consider an application for a loan to provide the same type of service being provided by an incumbent RUS borrower if the Administrator determines that the incumbent borrower is unable to meet its obligations to the government, including the obligation to provide service set forth in its loan documents and to repay its loans.


Jill Long Thompson, Under Secretary, Rural Development.

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Rosemary Smith, Assistant General Counsel, or Cheryl Fowle, Attorney, 999 E Street, NW, Washington, DC 20463, (202) 694–1650 or (800) 424–9530.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:
The Commission is publishing today the final text of revisions to the regulations at 11 CFR 104.3, 104.7, 104.8 and 104.9. These rules implement section 641 of Public Law 106–58 (Pub. L. No. 106–58, 106th Cong. 1st Sess., § 641, 113 Stat. 430, 477 (1999), which amended section 434(b) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, 2 U.S.C. 431 et seq. (“FECA” or “the Act”), to require, inter alia, that the Commission require the authorized committees of Federal candidates to aggregate and report their receipts and disbursements on an election-cycle-to-date basis, rather than a calendar-year-to-date basis, as was previously required. The goals of the 1999 amendment to the FECA and the new rules are to simplify recordkeeping and reporting for authorized committees by itemizing contributions, other receipts, and disbursements on the same election-cycle-to-date basis, and to provide the public with more relevant information for the current election cycle. 145 Cong. Rec. E1896–92, September 17, 1999 (statement of Hon. William M. Thomas). The 1999 amendment to the FECA requires these rules to be effective for reports covering periods after December 31, 2000.

Section 438(d) of Title 2, United States Code requires that any rules or regulations prescribed by the Commission to carry out the provisions of Title 2 of the United States Code be transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate 30 legislative days before they are finally promulgated. These regulations were transmitted to Congress on July 6, 2000.

Explanation and Justification
The Commission initiated this rulemaking by publishing a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (“NPRM”) in the Federal Register on May 3, 2000, 65 FR 25672 (May 3, 2000). The NPRM contained proposed rules at 11 CFR 104.3, 104.8 and 104.9 requiring authorized committees of Federal candidates to itemize and report their receipts and disbursements on an election cycle basis. The proposed rules used the definition of election cycle at 11 CFR 100.3(b), under which the election cycle begins the day after the general election for a seat or office and ends on the day of the next general election for that seat or office. The NPRM also contained two alternative approaches to the definition of election cycle. Under alternative one, the election cycle, for reporting purposes, would begin on January 1 of the year following the general election and end on December 31 of the year of the next general election. Under alternative two, the election cycle would begin twenty-one days after the general election for a seat or office and would end twenty days after the next general election for that seat or office. Additionally, under the second alternative, the contribution limitation regulations at 11 CFR 110.1 and 110.2 would have been revised to require that undesignated contributions made up until the twentieth day after the election would aggregate to the contributor’s contribution limit for the election that was just held. The comment period ended on June 2, 2000. The Commission received two comments from the Project On Government Oversight and Eliza Newlin Carney, a staff correspondent for the National Journal. One commenter stated that it has studied the problems with reviewing and searching FEC records and has found it very difficult to determine the amounts of individual contributions reported for a specific election. The commenter stated that the proposed rules directly correct the problem and that it fully supports their implementation. The second commenter was concerned that the rulemaking would eliminate year-end reports. The revised rules do not change the filing of year-end reports, or the filing frequency of any other reports, which are mandated by § 434 of the FECA. The rules simply alter the manner in which authorized committees aggregate and disclose their receipts and disbursements within the required reports. In addition, a comment from the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) stated that the proposed rules are not inconsistent with IRS regulations or the Internal Revenue Code.

The final rules are identical to the rules proposed in the NPRM. Revisions to 11 CFR 104.3 state that the specified contents of authorized committee’s reports must be disclosed for the reporting period and the election-cycle-to-date. Section 104.7 is being amended to change references to authorized committee’s itemizations of contributions aggregating in excess of $200 per calendar year to $200 per election cycle and to provide authorized committees with examples of clear statements requesting contributor information, which are required on written solicitations. Sections 104.8 and 104.9 are being revised to require authorized committees to provide identifying information for contributors whose contributions total over $200 within the election cycle and for persons to whom expenditures and other disbursements exceed $200 within the election cycle.

Section 104.3 Contents of Reports (2 U.S.C. 434(b), 439a)
The Commission’s regulations at 11 CFR 104.3 set forth the required contents of reports of receipts and disbursements. Section 104.3 is being revised to state that the specified contents of authorized committee’s reports must be disclosed for the reporting period and for the election cycle-to-date rather than for the reporting period and calendar year-to-date. Please note that this amendment to the FECA does not affect unauthorized committees and the Commission is not issuing new rules modifying the calendar year reporting system they currently use, or changing the forms they file at this time.

The introductory language of paragraph (a) is being revised to state that authorized committees must disclose their receipts for the reporting period and for the election cycle.

Paragraph (a)(3) is being revised to state that authorized committees must report the amount of each category of receipt listed in that paragraph for the reporting period and the election cycle. A parenthetical statement is being added to paragraphs (a)(4)(i) to require authorized committees to identify each contributor whose election-cycle-to-date total contributions exceeds $200. Parenthetical statements are also being added to paragraphs (a)(4)(v) and (vi) to require authorized committees to identify each person whose election-cycle-to-date total rebates, refunds or other offsets to operating expenditures, or total dividends, interest or other offsets to operating expenditures, or total dividends, interest or other offsets to operating expenditures, or total dividends, interest or other

1 Issues concerning election cycle are discussed below.2

2 On March 10, 2000, the Commission sent a legislative recommendation to Congress recommending a clarifying amendment that would remove the election cycle language from 2 U.S.C. 434(b)(6)(B)(iii) and (v) because 2 U.S.C. 434(b)(6)(B) applies solely to unauthorized committees.

3 The Commission notes that publicly funded Presidential candidates are required to provide in their matching fund submissions, contributor information for contributors whose aggregate contributions exceed $200 per calendar year. 11 CFR 9936.1(b)(4)(ii). Since the statutory amendments did not alter the matching fund submission process, no changes are being made to the Commission’s matching fund regulations applicable to the 2000 election or future elections.
receipts provided to the authorized committee exceeds $200.

Similarly, paragraph (b) is being revised to state that authorized committees must disclose their disbursements for the reporting period and for the election cycle.

Paragraph (b)(2) is being amended to state that authorized committees must report the amount of each category of disbursement listed in this paragraph for the reporting period and the election cycle.

Paragraph (b)(4)(i) is being revised to require authorized committees to identify each person to whom expenditures in an aggregate amount exceeding $200 within the election cycle are made to meet the authorized committee’s operating expenditures.4

Paragraph (b)(4)(vi) is being reworded to require authorized committees to identify each person who has received any disbursements not otherwise itemized under paragraph (b)(4)(i), (ii), (iii), (iv) or (v) aggregating in excess of $200 within the election cycle.

Paragraph (i) is being revised to require that all reports filed by authorized committees under section 104.5 be cumulative for the election cycle rather than for the calendar year.

New paragraph (k) is being added to ensure the accurate reporting of election cycle-to-date activity for those candidates who are in mid-election cycle on January 1, 2001, when these regulations take effect. While receipts and disbursements made between November 8, 2000 (the day after the general election) and December 31, 2000, will be reported in the year-to-date totals for 2000 in the post-general election report and the year-end report, under new paragraph (k) of 11 CFR 104.3, these amounts must also be included in the election cycle-to-date aggregation totals that are reported beginning in 2001. Similarly, some candidates for the U.S. Senate in 2002 and 2004 and possibly some Presidential candidates for the 2004 election may have two, three, four or more years of previously reported receipts and disbursements. These amounts must also be included in the election-cycle-to-date figures reported on the first report covering financial activity occurring in 2001.

On the Detailed Summary Page of each report filed for the first election cycle in which these rules are in effect, election-cycle-to-date totals should be reported for each category of receipts (except itemized and unitized contributions from individuals) and each category of disbursements. Please note that the Commission is creating a one-time worksheet to assist authorized committees in aggregating election-cycle-to-date data because this might require some authorized committees to aggregate several years of previously reported receipts and disbursements. However, the Commission is not making any changes to either the Detailed Summary Page, or the schedules of contributions or expenditures, that would necessitate the filing of amendments to reports covering pre-2001 financial activity.

The Commission received no comments on the proposed amendments to 11 CFR 104.3.

Section 104.7 Best Efforts (2 U.S.C. 432(i))

Under 11 CFR 104.7, treasurers are required to exercise best efforts to obtain, maintain and report certain identifying information for contributors whose total contributions exceed $200 in a calendar year. An amendment to paragraph (b) of 11 CFR 104.7 revises the references to $200 in a calendar year to $200 in an election cycle with regard to contributions itemized by authorized committees. This revision is consistent with the changes to the regulations at 11 CFR 104.3 requiring authorized committees to itemize contributions from any contributor aggregating in excess of $200 per election cycle. Paragraph (b) of 11 CFR 104.7 requires written solicitations to contain a clear statement requesting contributor information. The previous regulations gave two examples of clear statements. The Commission is adding two new examples at 11 CFR 104.7(b)(1)(i)(B) for authorized committees.

Paragraph (b)(3) of 11 CFR 104.7 requires political committees to disclose contributor information not supplied by the contributor if the political committees have the information in their records or reports filed within the same “two-year election cycle.” Paragraph (b)(4)(i) of 11 CFR 104.7 requires that if political committees file an amendment containing contributor information received after contributions are disclosed, they must amend every report containing itemized contributions from those contributors for the “two-year election cycle.” The Commission sought comments on possibly revising paragraphs (b)(3) and (b)(4)(i) to require authorized committees to supply information found in reports filed within the entire election cycle and to amend all reports disclosing itemized contributions from the contributor during the election cycle. Such a revision would require authorized committees to maintain copies of records and reports for the entire cycle (two, four or six years for House, Presidential and Senate candidates, respectively). Since the FECA requires political committees to maintain records and reports for a period of three years (2 U.S.C. 432(d)), the Commission has decided not to revise paragraph (b)(3) and (b)(4)(i). For purposes of further clarification, “two-year election cycle” means the most recent two years in the current election cycle.

The Commission received no comments on this section.

Section 104.8 Uniform Reporting of Receipts

Section 104.8(a) requires a political committee, if it knows an individual contributor’s name has changed since an earlier contribution reported during the calendar year, to note the exact name or address previously used with the first reported contribution from that contributor subsequent to the name change. A parenthetical is being added to note that an authorized committee is required to provide such information if it knows a contributor’s name has changed within the election cycle. A new parenthetical is being added to paragraph (b) of 11 CFR 104.8 to require authorized committees to aggregate contributions from an individual on an election cycle basis rather than on the calendar year basis.

The Commission received no comments on this section.

Section 104.9 Uniform Reporting of Disbursements

Paragraph (a) of 11 CFR 104.9 is being revised to require authorized committees to report certain identifying information for each person to whom disbursements totaling over $200 are made within the election cycle, rather than within the calendar year, as previously required.

Revised paragraph (b) of 11 CFR 104.9 requires authorized committees to disclose certain identifying information about any recipient to whom an expenditures totaling over $200 are made within the election cycle, rather
than for the calendar year, as was previously required.

The Commission received no comments on this section.

**Definition of Election Cycle**

Under 11 CFR 100.3(b), an election cycle begins on the day after the general election for the office or seat that the candidate seeks and ends on the day of the next general election for that seat or office. For example, for many candidates for the House of Representatives, the 2004 election cycle begins the day after the general election in 2002 and ends on the day of the general election in 2004. Please note that the length of the election cycle varies depending on the office sought. The election cycle is two years for candidates for the House of Representatives, six years for Senate candidates and four years for Presidential candidates.

For purposes of the contribution limits of 2 U.S.C. 441a and 11 CFR 110.1 and 110.2, contributions to candidates and their authorized committees are aggregated on per election basis. Contribution aggregation regulations at 11 CFR 110.1 and 110.2 state that post-election contributions can only be made to the extent the recipient political committee has net debts outstanding, and these contributions must be properly designated for the previous election. 11 CFR 110.1(b)(3)(i) and 110.2(b)(3)(i). Those regulations further require that any undesignated post-election contributions be applied to the donor’s contribution limit for the next election in which the recipient will be the recipient political committee’s contribution limit for the next election as of the date of the contribution. The Commission received no comments on this alternative.

**Alternative 1.** The first alternative was to add a new paragraph (c) to 11 CFR 104.1 stating that for reporting purposes only, authorized committees shall begin the “election cycle” on January 1 of the year following the general election for a seat or office and shall end the election cycle on December 31 of the calendar year in which the next general election for that seat or office is held (e.g., January 1, 2003, to December 31, 2004, for House candidates). This approach has the advantage of causing less change to reporting practices and avoiding the need to include election-cycle-to-date figures for two different election cycles in post-general election reports (or year-end reports where no post-general report is filed). While the Commission recognizes that advantage, it is not adopting this alternative because it creates a greater discrepancy in the contribution totals reported for the election cycle and the contribution totals that actually accrue to the election just held. Under this alternative, undesignated contributions received after the general election but before January 1 of the following year are reported in the election cycle to date totals for the general election that was just held, even though these contributions count toward the contribution limits for the next election. Additionally, this approach introduces a definition of election cycle into the regulations that is different than the one in 11 CFR 100.3(b), which relates to determining whether an individual is a candidate. The Commission received no comments on this alternative.

**Alternative 2.** The second alternative approach, for both reporting and contribution limit purposes, authorized committees would begin the election cycle on the twenty-first day after the general election for the seat or office the candidate is seeking (the day after the end of the post-general election reporting period) and end the election cycle on the twentieth day after the next general election for the seat or office the candidate is seeking (the day the post-general reporting period ends for that election). Under this alternative, both 11 CFR 100.3(b) (election cycle definition) and 11 CFR 104.3 (reporting) would need to be amended. In addition, the contribution limit regulations at 11 CFR 110.1 and 110.2 would need to be changed to modify the attribution date of undesignated contributions for a general election from election day to the twentieth day after the election.

Under this approach, the post-general election report covers only one election cycle. Nevertheless, for candidates who do not participate in the general election (and therefore who do not file a post-general election report), the year-end report covers activity occurring both before the twentieth day after the election and after the twentieth day, and thus, spans two election cycles.

The Commission did not adopt Alternative 2 because it believes Congress did not intend to amend the contribution aggregation rules. Section 641 of Public Law 106–58 amended only 2 U.S.C. 434(b), “Contents or Reports.” There is no evidence, either on the face of the statute or in its legislative history, indicating Congressional intent to alter the current regulations upheld in Haley (see discussion, supra) that contributions aggregate as of the date of the election. The Commission has concluded that the legislative intent was simply to change the basis for the contents of reports by authorized committees to provide better disclosure of financial activity from the beginning of the campaign to date. While neither Haley nor the lack of Congressional direction would prohibit the Commission from revising its contribution aggregation rules, the Commission has concluded that it is unnecessary and undesirable to alter those settled rules in this rulemaking. The Commission received no comments on this alternative.

**Changes to FEC Forms 3 and 3P**

The Commission recognizes that the 1999 amendment to the FECA and the new regulations will necessitate several changes to both the paper and electronic FEC Form 3 (used by House and Senate candidates’ authorized committees to report receipts and disbursements) and FEC Form 3P (used by Presidential candidates’ authorized committees to report receipts and disbursements). While most of the changes to the forms will consist of renaming headings and redrafting certain instructions, Forms 3 and 3P for the post-general election report (and the year-end report, if no post-general election report was filed) will have to be substantively changed. Section 434(a)(2)(A)(ii) of the FECA and 11 CFR 104.5 require that political committees file post-general election reports covering the period from the 19th day before the general election to the twentieth day after the general election. Thus, the post-general election covers two election cycles. Similarly, two election cycles will be covered in the year-end report for candidates who did not participate in the most recent general election (and therefore did not file a post-general election report). The Commission sought comments as to the simplest and easiest way for political committees to report separately the financial activity for each cycle, given...
that the activity occurred within the
time period covered by the post-general
election report or year-end report. The
Commission received no comments on
this issue. The Commission expects to
transmit revised forms to Congress later
this year.

Certification of No Effect Pursuant to 5
U.S.C. 605(b) (Regulatory Flexibility
Act)

These final rules will not have a
significant economic impact on a
substantial number of small entities.
The only small entities subject to these
regulations are candidates for Federal
office and their authorized committees.
The rules implement statutory reporting
requirements that Congress enacted to
reduce inadvertent violations of the
contribution limits. Therefore, there will
be no significant economic impact on a
substantial number of small entities.

List of Subjects in 11 CFR Part 104

Campaign funds, Political committees
and parties, Reporting and
recordkeeping requirements.

For the reasons set out in the
preamble, subchapter A, chapter I of
title 11 of the Code of Federal
Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 104—REPORTS BY POLITICAL
COMMITTEES

1. The authority citation for part 104
continues to read as follows:

Authority: 2 U.S.C. 431(1), 431(8), 431(9),
432(1), 434, 438(a)(8), 438(b), 439a.

2. Section 104.3 is amended by
revising paragraph (a) introductory text,
paragraph (a)(3) introductory text,
paragraph (a)(4) introductory text,
paragraphs (a)(4)(i), (v) and (vi),
paragraph (b) introductory text,
paragraph (b)(2) introductory text,
paragraphs (b)(4)(i) and (vi), paragraph
(c) introductory text, and paragraph (i),
and by adding paragraph (k) to read as
follows:

§104.3  Contents of reports (2 U.S.C.
434(b), 439a).

(a) Reporting of Receipts. Each report
filed under §104.1 shall disclose the
total amount of receipts for the reporting
period and for the calendar year (or for
the election cycle, in the case of an
authorized committee) and shall disclose
the information set forth at paragraphs
(a)(1) through (a)(4) of this section. The first report filed by a
political committee shall also include
all amounts disbursed prior to becoming
a political committee under §100.5 of
this chapter, even if such amounts were
not received during the current
reporting period.

(3) Categories of receipts for
authorized committees. An authorized
committee of a candidate for Federal
office shall report the total amount of
receipts received during the reporting
period and, except for itemized and
unitemized breakdowns, during the
election cycle in each of the following
categories:

(v) Each person who provides a
rebate, refund or other offset to
operating expenditures to the reporting
political committee in an aggregate
value in excess of $200 within the
calendar year (or within the election
cycle, in the case of an
authorized committee), together with
the date and amount of any such
receipt; and

(d) Reporting of disbursements. Each
report filed under §104.1 shall disclose
the total amount of all disbursements
for the reporting period and for the
calendar year (or for the election cycle,
in the case of an authorized committees)
and shall disclose the information set
forth at paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(4)
of this section. The first report filed by a
political committee shall also include
the date and amount of any such
receipt.

(i) Each person to whom an
expenditure in an aggregate amount or
value in excess of $200 within the
election cycle is made by the reporting
authorized committee to meet the
authorized committee's operating
expenses, together with the date,
amount and purpose of each
expenditure.

(ii) Each person who has received any
disbursement(s) not otherwise disclosed
under paragraph (b)(4) of this section to
whom the aggregate amount or value of
such disbursements exceeds $200
within the election cycle, together with
the date, amount, and purpose of any
such disbursement.

(c) Summary of contributions and
operating expenditures. Each report
filed pursuant to §104.1 shall disclose
for both the reporting period and the
calendar year (or the election cycle, in
the case of the authorized committee):

(i) Cumulative reports. The reports
required to be filed under §104.3 shall be
cumulative for the calendar year (or
for the election cycle, in the case of an
authorized committee) to which they
relate, but if there has been no change
in a category reported in a previous
report during that year (or during that
election cycle, in the case of an
authorized committee), only the amount
thereof need be carried forward.

(k) Reporting Election Cycle Activity
Occurring Prior to January 1, 2001. The
aggregate of each category of receipt
listed in paragraph (a)(3) of this section,
except those in paragraphs (a)(3)(i)(A)
and (B) of this section, and for each
category of disbursement listed in
paragraph (b)(2) of this section shall
include amounts received or disbursed
on or after the day after the last general
election for the seat or office for which
the candidate is running through
§ 104.7 Best efforts (2 U.S.C. 432(i)).

(b) With regard to reporting the identification as defined at 11 CFR 100.12 of each person whose contributions aggregate in excess of $200 in a calendar year (or in an election cycle in the case of an authorized committee) (pursuant to 11 CFR 104.3(a)(4)), the treasurer and the political committee will only be deemed to have exercised best efforts to obtain, maintain and report the required information if:

(1)(i) All written solicitations for contributions include a clear request for the contributor’s full name, mailing address, occupation and name of employer, and include an accurate statement of Federal law regarding the collection and reporting of individual contributor identifications.

(A) The following are examples of acceptable statements for unauthorized committees, but are not the only allowable statements: “Federal law requires us to use our best efforts to collect and report the name, mailing address, occupation and name of employer of individuals whose contributions exceed $200 in a calendar year;” and “To comply with Federal law, we must use best efforts to obtain, maintain, and submit the name, mailing address, occupation and name of employer of individuals whose contributions exceed $200 per calendar year.”

(B) The following are examples of acceptable statements for authorized committees, but are not the only allowable statements: “Federal law requires us to use our best efforts to collect and report the name, mailing address, occupation and name of employer of individuals whose contributions exceed $200 in a calendar year;” and “To comply with Federal law, we must use best efforts to obtain, maintain, and submit the name, mailing address, occupation and name of employer of individuals whose contributions exceed $200 per election cycle.”

(ii) The request and statement shall appear in a clear and conspicuous manner on any response materials, or if the printing is difficult to read or if the placement is easily overlooked.

(2) For each contribution received aggregating in excess of $200 per calendar year (or per election cycle, in the case of an authorized committee) which lacks required contributor information, such as the contributor’s full name, mailing address, occupation or name of employer, the treasurer makes at least one effort after the receipt of the contribution to obtain the missing information.

4. Section 104.8 is amended by revising paragraph (a) and the first sentence of paragraph (b) to read as follows:

§ 104.8 Uniform reporting of receipts.

(a) A reporting political committee shall disclose the identification of each individual who contributes an amount in excess of $200 to the political committee’s federal account(s). This identification shall include the individual’s name, mailing address, occupation, the name of his or her employer, if any, and the date of receipt and amount of any such contribution. If an individual contributor’s name is known to have changed since an earlier contribution reported during the calendar year (or during the election cycle, in the case of an authorized committee), the exact name or address previously used shall be noted with the first reported contribution from that contributor subsequent to the name change.

(b) In each case where a contribution received from an individual in a reporting period is added to previously unitemized contributions from the same individual and the aggregate exceeds $200 in a calendar year (or an election cycle, in the case of an authorized committee) the reporting political committee shall disclose the identification of such individual along with the date of receipt and amount of any such contribution.

§ 104.9 Uniform reporting of disbursements.

(a) Political committees shall report the full name and mailing address of each person to whom an expenditure in an aggregate amount or value in excess of $200 within the calendar year (or within the election cycle, in the case of an authorized committee) is made from the reporting political committee’s federal account(s), together with the date, amount and purpose of such expenditure, in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section. As used in this section, purpose means a brief statement or description as to the reason for the expenditure. See 11 CFR 104.3(b)(3)(i)(A).

(b) In each case when an expenditure made to a recipient in a reporting period is added to previously unitemized expenditures to the same recipient and the total exceeds $200 for the calendar year (or for the election cycle, in the case of an authorized committee), the reporting political committee shall disclose the recipient’s full name and mailing address on the prescribed reporting forms, together with the date, amount and purpose of such expenditure. As used in this section, purpose means a brief statement or description as to the reason for the disbursement as defined at 11 CFR 104.3(b)(3)(i)(A).

Dated: July 6, 2000.

Danny L. McDonald,
Vice-Chairman, Federal Election Commission.

[FR Doc. 00–17486 Filed 7–10–00; 8:45 am]