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Write email
cc:clay@bccwr.com

July 30, 2002

General Counsel's Office
Federal Election Commission
999 E. Street, N W.
Washington, D C. 20463

RECEIVED
FEDERAL ELECTION
COMMISSION
OFFICE OF GENERAL
COUNSEL

Aug 1 11 28 AM '02

Re. MUR 5278 – Response to FEC Complaint

Dear Mr General Counsel.

This letter and accompanying materials will serve as the formal response of Mr. J Phillip Gingrey, Individually ("Senator Gingrey"), Gingrey for Congress, Robert T. Morgan, Treasurer ("Gingrey for Congress"), Gingrey State Senate Committee ("Committee") and Ms. Phyllis Gingrey, Treasurer ("Ms. Gingrey") (collectively, "Respondents") to the Complaint filed with your office by Mario C. Jauregui on June 20, 2002 ("Complaint").

INTRODUCTION

It should be noted at the outset that the Complaint was not filed by a legitimately concerned citizen or any legitimate public watchdog group. Instead, the Complaint was initiated entirely by Phil Gingrey's primary opponent, Cecil Staton, in an effort to gain traction and smear Senator Gingrey's good name before the August election. Indeed, the Staton campaign admitted this fact in an e-mail message to the Georgia Political Vine, an online publication that ran a story in May 2002 about certain ethical problems that have plagued the Staton campaign. In response to this story, a Staton campaign representative wrote:

If you are impressed with the moron who "did their homework" on that issue, you'll love the newly revised FEC complaint that goes out on Gingrey this week! Tell your boss that the attorneys that did this one are smarter, deliver more legal dirt for the dollar, and dovetails it all nicely with the state ethics probe that won't go away! Better buckle up in that little Beemer Phil, and warn momma that other, less technical but morally more sinister things lurk in the wings [the] ride to August is gonna get really bumpy!

A copy of this message is attached hereto as Appendix "A." The tone of the message makes it clear that the instant FEC complaint – the only one filed against the Gingrey campaign since the message was written

– was driven not by any legitimate desire to maintain ethics in politics but by a mean-spirited wish to cause trouble for the Gingrey campaign right before the primary. While this motive is not dispositive of the merits of the Complaint, Respondents believe it should be taken into account by the FEC in deciding whether the matter merits further action.

As shown herein, the Complaint does not warrant further action by the FEC and should be dismissed. The charges concerning transfers of funds from Senator Gingrey's state Senate campaign to his U.S. House campaign "disguised as contributions from third parties" have already been heard and resolved by the State Ethics Commission of Georgia, in response to yet another Complaint initiated by the Staton campaign against Senator Gingrey. Mr. Jauregui's allegations concerning payments to the Chance Public Relations firm are misinformed and factually incorrect. Finally, the Complaint's allegations concerning the Gingrey campaign's web site are without merit as a matter of law. There is simply no probable cause to believe Respondents have violated any state or federal election laws. Respondents respectfully urge the General Counsel's office to view this Complaint for what it really is – a campaign smear tactic designed to hurt Senator Gingrey's reputation and distract his resources away from his campaign just weeks before the 2002 Georgia primary elections.

SPECIFIC RESPONSE TO CHARGES

I. Alleged Transfers of Funds from a State Committee to a Federal Campaign

Mr. Jauregui contends that Respondents violated federal law by contributing funds from Senator Gingrey's campaign for state Senator to the campaigns of his fellow state legislative candidates, and in turn receiving checks from those candidates for the Gingrey for Congress campaign. The sum total of these checks was \$2,500. The Complaint suggests that this was some kind of illicit scheme designed to "funnel" money from Senator Gingrey's state campaign to his federal campaign, in violation of federal election laws.

This precise allegation was previously made by the Staton campaign against Senator Gingrey in the Georgia State Ethics Commission, which held two separate hearings on the matter. At these hearings, State Commission members expressed concern "that the law is not clear here," and described the current Georgia election laws as a "Pandora's Box" with no clear rules concerning when and under what circumstances a campaign can give money to another campaign. (See June 15, 2002 Article covering hearing, attached as Appendix "B") Because it is entirely legal for a candidate to contribute to another candidate's campaign, the Commission felt that state law should provide some guidance as to how close in proximity one candidate can give to another without it being assumed that an illegal result is intended. Id. Commission members said that the contributions in question were more the result of laws that need clarification rather than any intentional wrongdoing on behalf of the Gingrey Campaign. Id.

Senator Gingrey has maintained from the beginning that he never intended to violate the law. The contributions in question, while perhaps ill-timed, were certainly not the result of any tacit agreement or "quid pro quo" with other state candidates. There is absolutely no evidence of any such agreement, implicit or otherwise. If Senator Gingrey's intent had truly been to funnel money from his state to his federal campaign, he failed miserably at this task, only being able to move \$2,500 out of the many thousands of dollars he had available. Additionally, Senator Gingrey's act of reporting every penny of these transfers – thereby exposing his own "wrongdoing" – belies any intent to violate the law.

In an abundance of caution, Senator Gingrey returned the contributions as soon as this matter was raised. Additionally, in order to put the matter to rest and concentrate on his campaign, Senator Gingrey voluntarily entered into a Consent Agreement with the State Ethics Commission whereby he paid a \$250.00 fine. (See Consent Order attached hereto as Appendix "C"). The Consent Agreement specifically acknowledges that Senator Gingrey "did not believe at the time the[] transfers were made that they violated

any law, and he fully disclosed the same.” Id. The State Ethics Commission considers this matter closed, and will not be taking any further action.

In sum, this matter has already been completely addressed and resolved by the state body charged with monitoring election contributions and candidate conduct. After extensive review, Senator Gingrey was found not to have intentionally violated any laws. In view of these facts, Respondents submit that further action by the FEC would simply constitute a redundant expenditure of effort and resources and would not serve the interests of justice.¹ Senator Gingrey’s opponent should not be permitted to cause further trouble for Respondents simply because he is dissatisfied with the result in the State Ethics Commission and desires a “second bite at the apple.”

II. Alleged Use of State Campaign Funds for Consultant Work on a Federal Campaign

The Complaint also alleges that Respondents paid federal campaign expenses – in the form of consultant’s fees to the Ronnie Chance Public Relations firm (“Chance PR”) – out of the Gingrey for State Senate account. This allegation is based entirely on the fact that Respondents issued checks to Chance PR out of the Gingrey for State Senate account after July 20, 2001, the date he executed a Statement of Candidacy for the United States Senate.

First and foremost, it should be noted that the critical time here is not when the Chance PR firm received its checks, but rather, when it performed the work for which it was being paid. As explained in the attached Affidavit of Ronnie Chance, head of Chance PR, the firm was almost always paid in arrears. (See Affidavit attached as Appendix “D”). Thus, a check issued in July 2001 to the Chance PR firm would have been for work done in April, May and June, before Mr. Gingrey ever filed papers exploring the possibility of running for a federal office. Id.

Second, the Complaint completely ignores the fact that Senator Gingrey continued to be a Georgia State Senator and candidate for reelection to that office until October, 2001. It is not at all uncommon for state politicians and/or candidates to consider running for federal office, and to file papers to preserve their options, while making their final decision whether to run. That is precisely what Senator Gingrey did in the present case. As explained fully in the attached affidavit, Respondents hired Chance PR to do work related to Senator Gingrey’s state office – *i.e.*, to “raise [Senator Gingrey’s] profile at the General Assembly and provide lobbying and oversight for the Redistricting Session.” Id. It is therefore entirely appropriate that Chance PR was paid out of the Gingrey State Senate account for work done between July and October 2001. Chance PR’s work from July 2001 to October 2001 was not designed to assist Senator Gingrey in becoming a candidate for federal office. Id. Indeed, the attached affidavit shows that (1) Mr. Chance specifically counseled Senator Gingrey against becoming a federal candidate at that stage of his political career; and (2) Mr. Chance made it clear to Senator Gingrey that Chance PR had other commitments and could not become involved in a federal campaign. Id.

Between July 2001 and the end of the redistricting process in October 2001, Mr. Chance believed

¹ It should be noted that the federal law governing this issue, 11 C.F.R. § 110.3(d), gives the candidate more latitude than the Georgia state election laws in allowing funds previously contributed to a state campaign to make their way to the candidate’s federal campaign. While direct contributions from a state to a federal campaign are not permitted, “at the option of the nonfederal committee, the nonfederal committee may refund contributions, and may coordinate arrangements with the candidate’s principal campaign committee or other authorized committee for a solicitation by such committee(s) to the same contributors.”

that Senator Gingrey was most likely to run for re-election as a State Senator. Id. When it became clear in mid-October 2001 that a U.S. Congressional seat had been created in Cobb County, and that Senator Gingrey intended to run for that seat, Chance PR out of an abundance of caution began billing its work to the Gingrey for Congress campaign, even though Chance PR had less than two months left on its consulting contract. Id. Checks written to Chance PR after October 2001 were for work performed prior to that date. All of these checks, and any expenses for related telephone calls, were duly reported as required by law. (See Exhibits "A" and "G" to Mr. Jauregui's Complaint).

In sum, Respondents and the Chance PR firm did everything in their power to ensure that all consulting fees were paid out of the proper account. There is not a shred of evidence to the contrary, and accordingly, there is no probable cause to believe that Respondents' payments to the Chance PR firm violated any state or federal laws.

III. Alleged Problems with the Gingrey for Congress Web Site

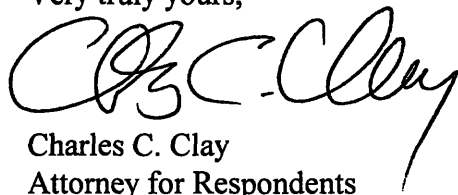
Finally, the Complaint alleges that the official Gingrey for Congress web site (a) fails to state that it was paid for by an authorized political committee, and (b) solicits online credit card contributions without "includ[ing] any language informing prospective donors of the Act's source and contribution limits or to implement any apparent safeguards to screen impermissible contributions."

The first of these allegations is simply untrue. The main "Home" page of the Gingrey for Congress web site prominently declares (and has always declared) that the site is "Paid for by Gingrey for Congress." A printout of the relevant page is attached hereto as Appendix "E."

With respect to Mr. Jauregui's allegation regarding credit card solicitations, Respondents are not aware of any state or federal law requiring a campaign to add the suggested language to its web site. While it may be a good idea to do so, there is no reason that a campaign cannot screen online credit card contributions in the same way it reviews in-person or other contributions to ensure that they comply with campaign finance laws. There is no evidence that Respondents have accepted any improper credit card contributions, and accordingly, there is no probable cause to believe Respondents have violated federal law.

For all of these reasons, Respondents respectfully request that the FEC dismiss the Complaint in its entirety, and conclude that no further action against Respondents is warranted.

Very truly yours,



Charles C. Clay
Attorney for Respondents

Appendix A

A

Inbox for [REDACTED]@yahoo.com

Yahoo! - My Yahoo!

Options - Sign Out - Help



Addresses



Calendar



Notepad

From Anywhere.

Reply

Reply All

Forward

as attachment

Prev | Next | Inbox

Delete

- Choose Folder -

Move

Mark as Unread

Flag This Message

[Download Attachments](#)
[Printable View - Full Headers](#)**From:** PoliticalVine@aol.com | [Block Address](#) | [Add to Address Book](#)**Date:** Mon, 6 May 2002 09:17:04 EDT**Subject:** Trash talk from your competitor?
[REDACTED]

We received this feedback from someone (by the way, we do not work for Gingrey or anyone else in the 11th):

"Staton can spend a Billion dollars of his own money on a radio program, disclose nothing to anyone, and as long as nothing is broadcast advocating his election to any federal office, not even the spirit of the law is broken.

Soon as the program is referenced by the campaign, in any way, or the program advocates his election, to any office, proper disclosure will be made. If you are impressed with the moron who "did their homework" on that issue, you'll love the newly revised FEC complaint that goes out on Gingrey this week! Tell your boss that the attorneys that did this one are smarter, deliver more legal dirt for the dollar, and dovetails it all nicely with the state ethics probe that won't go away! Better buckle up in that little Beemer Phil, and warn momma that other, less technical but morally more sinister things lurk in the wings...ride to August is gonna get really bumpy!"

Click a to send an instant message to an online friend

= Online, = Offline

Delete

- Choose Folder -

Move

Mark as Unread

Reply

Reply All

Forward

as attachment

Prev | Next | Inbox

[Yahoo! Personals - Where millions of singles meet](#)

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[Shopping](#) [Sports](#) [TV](#) [Travel](#) [Warehouse](#) [Weather](#) [Yellow Pages](#) [more](#)

Board: Gingrey violated codes of ethics, but not on purpose

By David Burch
Marietta Daily Journal Staff Writer

MARIETTA — The Georgia Ethics Commission on Friday agreed that state Sen. Phil Gingrey violated state ethics codes concerning contributions made to his U.S. congressional campaign — but ruled he did not commit the violations on purpose.

Gingrey had been accused of using a loophole in campaign finance laws to use funds raised for his state Senate seat to run for U.S. representative.

In a unanimous vote, the five-member commission decided that there was no evidence that Gingrey intentionally broke state ethics laws by swapping contributions with other local campaigns. In exchange, the Gingrey campaign acknowledged that, in hindsight, the



Phil Gingrey

exchange of contributions was wrong and promised not to do it again in the future.

The campaign was also issued a \$250 fine.

Gingrey described the two-month ethics probe, which started in April, as wrenching "knowing that my reputation was at stake and that I have spent my entire adult life doing the right thing."

He said after the decision that he would never purposely violate state ethics code.

Since last fall, Gingrey has been campaigning for the new District 11 congressional seat. Opponents include former U.S. Rep. Buddy

See Gingrey, Page 7A

mdj 8/15/02 AI

Gingrey: State ethics probe resolved

Continued from Page 1A

Darden and Bartow County businessman Roger Kahn, both Democrats, and fellow Republicans Dr. Cecil Staton, the head of Mercer University Press in Macon, and Carrollton businessman Bob Herriott.

The Gingrey camp describes the ethics probe as politically motivated and initiated through the efforts of the Staton for Congress campaign.

Representatives from the Staton campaign, who attended the hearing armed with a video camera, described the Gingrey campaign contributions in question as "money laundering."

"It's just a shame that somebody from my own party would try to trump up something like that," Gingrey said, dismissing the claim.

The commission's investigation focused on a state ethics code regarding the way in which political candidates can use excess funds from past campaigns. If a candidate has extra money left over after a campaign for one public office, that money cannot be used later to run for a different public office. For example,

extra money left over from Gingrey's state Senate campaign fund cannot be used by Gingrey to run for Congress.

Candidates have a number

"I think any effect that (the investigation) had is already over."

— Phil Gingrey, state senator

of options for using these excess funds. They can return the money to contributors, use it to pay off previous campaign debts or give it to charity. Candidates can also contribute the money to the campaign of another candidate or to a political party, a clause that came back to burn Gingrey.

The commission investigated whether excess funds from Gingrey's state Senate campaign were given to other public officials in exchange for donations to his Congressional fund. If such a quid-pro-quo had taken place, it

would have allowed excess campaign funds for one office to be used to run for another, in a roundabout sort of way.

In question were about \$3,500 in contributions made to Gingrey's congressional campaign by three public officials — state Sens. Rusty Paul (R-Alpharetta) Bart Ladd (R-Dunwoody) and Jeff Mullis (R-Chickamauga) and state Rep. Judy Manning (R-Marietta).

Gingrey had contributed similar amounts of money to all three officials during their own campaigns, giving the appearance of some sort of money exchange.

Gingrey said that all contributions in question have since been returned to the contributors.

Commission members said the questionable contributions were more the result of laws that need clarification rather than any intentional wrongdoing on behalf of the Gingrey campaign.

"I agree with you completely that the law is not

clear here," said commission member Billy Jones. He described the current law as a "Pandora's Box" with no clear rules concerning when or under what circumstances a campaign can give money to another campaign.

Member of the Georgia Ethics Commission include chairman Sam Nicholson, vice-chairman Rodney Strong, and members Robert Highsmith Jr., Pamela James Doumar and Jones. Members are appointed by the governor, the lieutenant governor and the speaker of the Georgia House of Representatives.

With the Republican primaries coming up in August, Gingrey said he wants push the ethics probe behind him and move on to the issues of the campaign. He said he does not expect the investigation to have much impact on his congressional bid.

"I think any effect that it had is already over," Gingrey said.

dburch@mdjonline.com

Appendix B

**BEFORE THE STATE ETHICS COMMISSION
STATE OF GEORGIA**

IN THE MATTER OF:

CASE NO.

PHIL GINGREY

*

2002-0003

*

CONSENT ORDER

This matter came before the State Ethics Commission pursuant to a March 8, 2002, finding of probable cause to open an investigation to determine whether funds from the Respondent's senate campaign account were improperly transferred to his 2002 campaign for Congress.

Now prior to a preliminary hearing scheduled for April 19, 2002, the Respondent requests and agrees to resolution of the pending issues by the terms thereof.

SENATE CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

On December 28, 2001, the Respondent's state senate campaign made a contribution of \$1,000.00 to State Representative Judy Manning. Three days later on December 31, 2001 State Representative Judy Manning conveyed the same amount back to the Respondent as a \$1,000.00 contribution to the Respondent's 2002 campaign for Congress.

On December 27, 2001, the Respondent's state senate campaign made a contribution of \$1,000.00 to State Senator Rusty Paul. Four days later on December 31, 2001 State Senator Rusty Paul conveyed the same amount back to the Respondent as a \$1,000.00 contribution to the Respondent's 2002 campaign for Congress.

On July 26, 2001, the Respondent's state senate campaign made a contribution of \$1,000.00 to State Senator Jeff Mullis. Five months later on December 27, 2001 State Senator Jeff Mullis conveyed \$500.00 back to the Respondent as a contribution to the Respondent's 2002 campaign for Congress.

The Ethics in Government Act prohibits using campaign contributions accepted for one office to run for a different office as set out in O.C.G.A. § 21-5-33(b)(1)(D) which provides that a contribution may be used "in future campaigns for only that elective office for which those contributions were received"

Through the foregoing series of transfers and reciprocal transfers back the Respondent accomplished what the law prohibits – moving funds collected for one office to a campaign for a different office.

The Respondent states that he did not believe at the time these transfers were made that they violated any law, and he fully disclosed the same. However, following discussions with the State Ethics Commission, the Respondent admits that the foregoing series of transfers from the Respondent's senate campaign and reciprocal transfers back to the Respondent's Congress

campaign violated O.C.G.A. § 21-5-33(b)(1)(D) which provides that a contribution may be used "in future campaigns for only that elective office for which those contributions were received".

SANCTION

In consequence of the violations of O.C.G.A. § 21-5-33(b)(1)(D) as described above the Respondent agrees to and has already refunded from his Congress campaign account the sums of \$1,000.00 to State Representative Judy Manning, \$1,000.00 to State Senator Rusty Paul, and \$500.00 to State Senator Jeff Mullis. The Respondent has provided the State Ethics Commission with documentation showing such refunds as shown in Exhibit A attached hereto.

In addition the Respondent is ordered to pay a single civil penalty in the amount of \$250.00 from personal funds and not from campaign or government funds within thirty (30) days from the date of this order.

The Respondent is ordered to cease and desist from any and all violations of the Ethics in Government Act.

The State Ethics Commission adopts the foregoing admissions, statements and conclusions of law as the Commission's findings of fact and conclusions of law. The Commission orders the implementation of the terms of this Consent Order, including payment of the civil penalty assessed and the refunding of \$2,500.00 in contributions as detailed above. The Respondent consents to the foregoing findings of fact and conclusions of law and agrees to comply with all terms of this Order.

Signature of Phil Gingrey attested
to on this 19 day of April, 2002.

RESPONDENT

By: Mitchell H. [Signature]

Phil Gingrey
Phil Gingrey

SO ORDERED this ____ day of _____, 2002.

STATE ETHICS COMMISSION

By: _____
Chairman

BILLIE A GINGREY
J PHILLIP GINGREY

64-418/611
2003184

8572

DATE 7-3-02

632 N ST MARYS LANE
MARIETTA, GA 30064

State Ethics Commission \$ 250.00
PAY TO THE ORDER OF *Two hundred & fifty - 00/100* DOLLARS

CHARTER
BANK
MARIETTA, GEORGIA

MEMO

Consent agreement L.B. Gingrey

5

Appendix D

AFFIDAVIT OF RONNIE CHANCE

COUNTY OF FAYETTE)
)
STATE OF GEORGIA)

Before the undersigned officer, duly authorized to administer oaths, came Ronnie Chance, who, first being placed under oath, deposes and says that:

1.

My name is Ronnie Chance, and I am above the age of 21 and competent to give this affidavit. I give this affidavit freely for use in FEC MUR 5278.

2.

I am the founder and president of the Chance Public Relations firm ("Chance PR").

3.

My company began a professional relationship with State Senator Phil Gingrey in July 2001. In my discussions with Senator Gingrey regarding my contract, I let him know that I could help him raise his profile as a State Senator at the General Assembly and could provide him with lobbying and oversight for the upcoming legislative Redistricting Session.

4.

While I was aware that Senator Gingrey was going to file papers for an exploratory committee for the United States Senate, and while we had general political discussions about that race, my advice to him was to sit back and see what happened as a result of the redistricting session. In fact, to the extent that the race for U.S., Senate was discussed, my advice to him was not to run for it because it was too early in his political career. Never in a million years did I

think at the time that there would be an open congressional seat in Cobb County. As a result of redistricting, there was

5

I worked throughout the legislative session to monitor all of the possibilities that might be available to Senator Gingrey. At all times, the most likely of these was a re-election run for the Georgia State Senate.

6.

My agreement with Senator Gingrey included an understanding that my company had other commitments professionally that would prohibit me from working on another federal race. Nonetheless, in the event Senator Gingrey decided to run for federal office and made a formal announcement for such a position, it was agreed that I would immediately move to his federal campaign account payroll, out of an abundance of caution. My consulting contract for Senator Gingrey's state campaign was to expire on December 31, 2001.

7.

Chance P.R. worked for Senator Gingrey for 6 months in 2001, beginning July 1 and ending December 31. Chance P.R. was generally paid in arrears. In other words, most of our checks were received several months after we had performed the work for which we were being paid.

8.


Senator Gingrey made a formal announcement for the U.S. House in Mid-October 2001. At that time, I believed he had sent a message loud and clear that he would not be running for re-election to the Georgia State Senate and that he would not be a candidate for the United States Senate either. At that point, I wrapped up my lobbying and oversight work for Senator

Gingrey's state office I did not perform any work designed to get Senator Gingrey elected to the State House of Representatives. Nonetheless, to avoid any appearance of impropriety, the entire month of October's consulting was paid out of the "Gingrey for Congress" federal account. From that point until my contract expired on December 31, 2001, I was paid out of federal money.

9.

At all times, I believed that the Gingrey campaign and I were complying with state and federal election laws regarding the payment of campaign consultants. It was at all times our intention to do so.

Further, affiant sayeth not.


Ronnie Chance

Sworn to and Subscribed before me

this 31 day of July, 2002


Notary Public

Gary W. Rheingrover
Notary Public, Coweta County, Georgia
My Commission Expires March 2, 2004

Appendix E



Tough Leader

fighting for your rights

Georgia's New 11th
Congressional District

Menu
Home
Biography
News
Issues
Photo
Gallery
Events
Volunteer
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Tuesday, July 30, 2002

New! Click [here](#) for Phil's newest endorsements**Headlines****Travis Tritt Cuts Radio Ad**

State Senator Phil Gingrey announced today that his campaign will begin running radio ads tomorrow that will run throughout the 11th congressional district until the Primary Election on August 20th (Published 07/30/2002)

Gingrey Supports Corporate Fraud Task Force

State Senator Phil Gingrey (R-Marietta) praised President Bush today for his efforts to curb corporate fraud. In a speech today to Wall Street, the President indicated that he will sign an Executive Order creating a Corporate Task Force to provide direction for investigations and prosecutions of criminal activity. The task force will provide oversight and enable improved inter-agency coordination of civil and criminal investigations (Published 07/09/2002)

Gingrey Expresses Outrage Over 9th Circuit Ruling

State Senator and 11th Congressional candidate Phil Gingrey (R-Marietta) expressed his outrage today over the ruling of the 9th District Court of Appeals. The ruling declared the Pledge of Allegiance unconstitutional because of the words "under God" which were added by Congress in 1954. (Published 06/26/2002)

Gingrey Denounces Anonymous Attacks

"Unfortunately, over the past week the race for the Republican nomination for the 11th Congressional District has taken a negative turn. I, along with at least one of my opponents, have been the victim of anonymous political attacks from an unidentified party or individual."

(Published 06/24/2002)

Gingrey Qualifies for Congressional Run

State Senator Phil Gingrey qualified today at 3 p.m. for a Congressional run in Georgia's new 11th Congressional District. Qualifying was carried out in the Senate chamber at the state Capitol. His wife, Billie, and a number of supporters accompanied Gingrey as he went through qualifying procedures (Published 06/20/2002)

Gingrey defends 2nd Amendment Rights

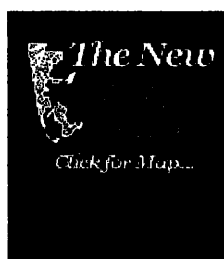
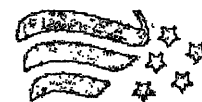
State Senator Phil Gingrey successfully authored and championed an amendment through the Senate that protects an individual's right to bear arms in a time of national emergency. The bill, SB 385, allows the Governor to declare a public state of emergency while the state is under attack. The current statute provides the Governor this option during times of natural disasters.

(Published 02/19/2002)

"We have seen
rekindling of patriotism
in America. This
flame must not
diminished lest opposi-
tologies snuff it out.
your Congressman, I
never flinch from
duty in maintain-
our country's needs
necessary to protect us
and raise high
banner of freedom."

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More items coming soon!
Press Room

Events

There are no event items at this time.

Full Calendar



Gingrey for Congress

PO Box U

Marietta, GA 30060

info@gingrey.com Phone. 770.792.9799 · Fax. 770.792.9939

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