



THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

RECORD

1325 K Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20463

Volume 6, Number 5

May 1980

REGULATIONS

NEW REGULATIONS PRESCRIBED

On April 1, 1980, the Commission formally prescribed new regulations implementing the 1979 Amendments to the Federal Election Campaign Act and regulations governing the funding and sponsorship of federal candidate debates.

Regulations Implementing 1979 Amendments

The regulations implementing the 1979 Amendments to the Act modify only those parts of the regulations affected by the 1979 Amendments, i.e., 11 CFR, Parts 100-106, 108-114 and 9008.* They were published in the *Federal Register* on March 7, 1980 (45 FR 15080). An addendum to these regulations (45 FR 21209, 4/1/80) makes corrections and technical amendments to both the new regulations and regulations unaffected by the 1979 Amendments.

A special provision expediting this set of regulations (§303 of Pub. L. 96-187) enabled the Commission to prescribe them 15 legislative days after they were sent to Congress on February 28. (Normally, regulations become effective 30 legislative days after their submission, unless the House or the Senate disapproves them before that time has elapsed.)

Candidate Debate Regulations

The regulations governing the funding and sponsorship of federal candidate debates create a narrow exemption to the general prohibition against the use of corporate and union funds in connection with federal elections. The regulations establish a set of procedures permitting unions and corporations to contribute to certain nonprofit organizations that sponsor nonpartisan candidate debates. These regulations, which the FEC submitted to Congress on December 27, 1979, were published in the *Federal Register* on December 27, 1979 (44 FR 76734).

*See the chart in the April 1980 *Record* indicating those parts and sections of the regulations which have been affected by being re-numbered, rewritten or deleted.

REPORTS

SPECIAL ELECTION IN WEST VIRGINIA

A special general election will be held in West Virginia on June 3, 1980. The principal campaign committees of all candidates involved in that election will receive a special notice from the FEC on their reporting requirements and filing dates. All other committees supporting candidates in the special election in West Virginia should contact the Commission for information on required reports. Information may be obtained by calling 202/523-4068 or toll-free 800/424-9530.

GEORGIA PRIMARY RESCHEDULED

The Georgia primary election for Congressional candidates has been rescheduled for August 5 (instead of August 12). This change affects the authorized committees of all federal candidates in the primary election and any other political committee that supports a federal candidate in the Georgia primary (except those filing on a monthly basis). The schedule for filing a 12-day pre-election report for the Georgia primary is as follows:

Closing Date of Books	Mailing Date of Report (if sent by registered or certified mail)	Filing Date
July 16, 1980	July 21, 1980	July 24, 1980

OPINIONS

ADVISORY OPINION REQUESTS

Advisory Opinion Requests (AOR's) pose questions on the application of the Act or Commission Regulations to specific factual situations described in the AOR. The following chart lists recent AOR's with a brief description of the subject matter, the date the requests were made public and the number of pages of each request. The full text of each AOR is available to the public in the Commission's Office of Public Records.

AOR	Subject	Date Made Public	No. of Pages
1980-24	Publisher's distribution of handbook to Convention delegates.	3/12/80	4
1980-25	Candidate's distribution of issue letter.	3/13/80	1
1980-26	Contributions by government contractor.	3/17/80	1
1980-27	Solicitations for trade association's separate segregated fund.	3/21/80	2
1980-28	Political ad pertaining to delegate selection published in general circulation newspaper.	3/26/80	1
1980-29	Candidate's use of campaign funds to defray delegate expenses.	3/26/80	1
1980-30	Use of 1980 campaign funds in 1982 campaign and promotion of candidate's delegate selection.	3/27/80	3
1980-31	Get-out-the-vote services by labor organization.	3/27/80	1
1980-32	Use of funds from current campaign to liquidate debts of prior campaigns.	3/28/80	1
1980-33	Trade association's sponsorship of nonpartisan voter registration and get-out-the-vote program.	4/2/80	3
1980-34	Donation of volunteer artwork to Presidential committee.	4/2/80	3
1980-35	Permissible activities of nonpartisan, unincorporated membership organization.	4/4/80	3
1980-36	Authorization notice for campaign committee's publications.	4/7/80	7
1980-37	Contributions by possible government contractor.	4/10/80	4
1980-38	Reporting computer-use expenses and obligations allocated between a federal and a state campaign committee.	4/14/80	2

AOR	Subject	Date Made Public	No. of Pages
1980-39	Investment of campaign funds in money market fund.	4/14/80	2
1980-40	Multicandidate committee status of affiliated committees.	4/14/80	3
1980-41	Use of excess campaign funds after death of officeholder.	4/14/80	1
1980-42	Fundraising concerts conducted for campaign committee.	4/16/80	3

ADVISORY OPINION REQUEST WITHDRAWN

On March 31, 1980, the following Advisory Opinion Request was withdrawn by its requester:
 — AOR 1980-31.

ADVISORY OPINIONS: SUMMARIES

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

AO 1980-5: Delegate Selection

Payments made by individuals to the Louisiana Democratic State Central Committee (the State Committee) for the purpose of qualifying as delegates to the 1980 Democratic National Presidential Nominating Convention are not considered contributions or expenditures because such individuals are not candidates for federal office under the Act. 2 U.S.C. § 431(3). Accordingly, the qualifying fee paid to the party would not have to be reported; nor would a contribution limit be imposed on the fee. The fee may not, however, be paid from contributions prohibited under the Act. 2 U.S.C. §§ 441b and 441e.

The Act and Commission regulations would, however, apply to certain expenses relating to the delegate's campaign, as follows:

Expenditures Made by Delegate for His/Her Selection Only. Expenditures made from contributions received by the delegate candidate from individuals, or from the delegate's personal funds, and used to advocate only the delegate's selection, would not be subject to the Act's expenditure limits; nor would they be reportable. However, contributions from individuals would be chargeable to the contributor's \$25,000 annual contribution limit. 2 U.S.C. § 441a(a)(3). In addition, the delegate may not accept contributions from sources prohibited under the Act. 2 U.S.C. § 441b and 441e.

continued

Expenditures by Delegate for Campaign Materials. Expenditures made by delegate candidates for campaign materials (e.g., bumper stickers, pins, handbills, posters, yard signs and brochures) which are used in connection with volunteer activity and which advocate his/her selection, but also refer to a Presidential candidate, are neither limited nor reportable. 2 U.S.C. §431(8)(B)(xi).

Expenditures by Delegate for Public Media. Expenditures by delegates for public media (e.g., broadcast facilities, newspapers, magazines, billboards, direct mail or similar types of general public communications or public advertising) which both advocate the delegate's selection and refer to a Presidential candidate would count either as:

1. An **independent expenditure** if the expenditure expressly advocated the election of a clearly identified Presidential candidate and was not made in consultation or cooperation with the Presidential candidate or any of his authorized committees or agents (2 U.S.C. §434(c) and 11 CFR 109.2(b)); or
2. An **in-kind contribution** to the Presidential candidate if the expenditure were made in consultation with the Presidential campaign. Only that portion of the expenditure allocable to the Presidential candidate would be considered an in-kind contribution chargeable to his expenditure limits.

Expenditures by Delegate Slate. If a delegate campaigns through a delegate slate, the delegate slate becomes a political committee if its expenditures exceed \$1,000 during a calendar year. 2 U.S.C. §431(4). The delegate slate political committee would be subject to the reporting requirements, contribution limits and prohibitions of the Act relating to all other political committees. Expenditures for public media advertising made by the delegate slate committee to advocate selection of a delegate, but which also refer to a Presidential candidate, would be considered allocable independent expenditures or allocable in-kind contributions made by the committee on behalf of the Presidential candidate. 2 U.S.C. §§434(b)(6)(B), 441a(a)(7) and 441a(b)(2). (Date Issued: March 10, 1980; Length: 4 pages)

AO 1980-8: Transfer of Funds From State PAC to Federal PAC

The transfer of funds from the Beloit Corporation's state political action committee (State PAC) to its federal political action committee (Federal PAC) would be permissible under the circumstances described in the opinion.

In December 1979, the Beloit Corporation consolidated its State PAC and Federal PAC into the Beloit Corporation PAC (the Committee). At the time of consolidation, the balance of the State PAC's funds (\$216.45) was transferred to the Committee. Since \$200.00 of the transferred funds had previously been transferred by the Federal PAC to the State PAC and were, therefore, funds permissible under the Act, the Committee may retain the funds. The remaining \$16.45 may also be retained by the Committee provided that the State PAC functioned under Wisconsin law as a separate segregated fund whose contributions came from individuals or the Committee can demonstrate the funds represented contributions permissible under the Act. (Date Issued: March 13, 1980; Length: 2 pages)

AO 1980-9: Communication Costs Paid by Political Committee

Costs incurred by Arizonans for Life (the Committee) in printing and mailing a letter which contained statements relating to Senator Edward M. Kennedy's Presidential candidacy are not considered "independent expenditures." Costs of the letter must, however, be reported as general disbursements by the Committee in accordance with 2 U.S.C. §§434(b)(4)(H) and 434(b)(6)(B)(v).

Although the letter clearly identified Senator Kennedy as a candidate for Federal office and, as indicated by the request, was not produced in cooperation or consultation with Senator Kennedy's campaign, the letter still did not qualify as an independent expenditure, as defined by 2 U.S.C. §431(17), because it did not expressly **advocate the election or defeat** of Senator Kennedy. Commission Regulations specifically define "express advocacy" as a communication which contains, but is not limited to, such words as: "vote for," "cast your ballot for," "Smith for Congress," or, conversely, "vote against," "defeat," or "reject." 11 CFR 109.1(b)(2). (Date Issued: March 13, 1980; Length: 2 pages)

AO 1980-10: Title of a Corporate Political Action Committee

United Telecom Political Action Committee, the separate segregated fund of United Telecommunications, Inc. (the Committee), must change its official name to "United Telecommunications, Inc. Political Action Committee" since the 1979 Amendments to the Act require a separate segregated fund to include the full name of its connected organization in its title. 2 U.S.C. §432(e). Further, the Committee must file an amended Statement of Organization with the Commission reflecting this name change. 2 U.S.C. §433(c).

While its official name must appear on all disclosure reports and notices of sponsorship (2 U.S.C. §441d), the Committee may continue to use its abbreviated name, "United Telecom Political Action Committee," on its letterhead and on committee checks. (Date Issued: March 10, 1980; Length: 2 pages)

AO 1980-11: Contributions by Spouse

An individual who has neither a personal checking account nor a joint checking account may make contributions to Rufus C. Phillips III's 1978 Senatorial campaign by using a check drawn on the account of a spouse, even if the spouse has already contributed \$1,000 to the candidate. However, the check, or an accompanying written statement, must indicate whose contribution the check represents and must be signed by the intended contributor. (Date Issued: March 10, 1980; Length: 2 pages)

AO 1980-14: Transfer of Campaign Materials

Ralph M. Hall may use campaign materials from his 1972 campaign in his 1980 campaign. The value of the materials must be reported as an in-kind contribution from Mr. Hall to his 1980 principal campaign committee, Hall for Congress.

continued

The Act and Commission Regulations permit the unlimited transfer of funds between a candidate's previous campaign committee and his or her current committee provided none of the funds transferred contain contributions prohibited under the Act. 11 CFR 110.3(a)(2)(iv) and 2 U.S.C. §441a, 441b, 441c and 441e. In this case, since the campaign materials to be transferred were originally purchased by Mr. Hall from personal funds, and thus do not represent contributions prohibited under the Act, the amount to be transferred is not limited. 11 CFR 110.3(a)(2)(iv) (Date Issued: March 21, 1980; Length: 2 pages)

AO 1980-16: Corporate Payment of Expenses for Candidate's Participation in Charity Event

Corporate payment of the expenses incurred by federal officeholders during their participation in a charity-fund-raising golf tournament sponsored by the Danny Thompson Memorial Leukemia Fund would not constitute either contributions or expenditures under the Act (2 U.S.C. §§431(8) and (9)), even though some of the officeholders may also be candidates for federal office. The major purpose of the golf tournament is to raise funds for leukemia research rather than to promote the nomination or election of any candidate. Therefore, as long as the tournament neither solicits campaign funds nor advocates the election of a participating candidate, corporate sponsors of the event may provide transportation, lodging and meals to the candidates without making prohibited corporate contributions. (Date Issued: March 21, 1980; Length: 2 pages)

AO 1980-17: Fundraising by Multicandidate Committee

The Alternatives Fund (TAF), a multicandidate political committee, may contract with individuals to solicit contributions to TAF. Under the terms of a contract, TAF would reimburse each individual for all receipt-verified expenses incurred by the fundraising effort and would pay each individual a fixed percentage of the total contributions he/she raised. By receiving reimbursement for his/her expenses, the fundraiser would avoid making a contribution to TAF. Moreover, since the services rendered by the individual fundraisers would qualify as uncompensated volunteer services, they would not be considered in-kind contributions to TAF even if the percentage fee were less than the normal and usual charge paid for such services. 11 CFR 100.4(a)(iii)(A).

If, however, TAF contracted with a person who could not provide volunteer services under the Act, such as a corporation or government contractor, TAF would have to pay the usual and normal charge for fundraising services. Any difference between the usual and normal charge and the price paid by TAF to the fundraising organization would result in an in-kind contribution to TAF and would be subject to the Act's limits and prohibitions on contributions. 2 U.S.C. §§441a and 441b.

Total funds raised by the fundraisers must be recorded and reported as contributions. The percentage fees paid to the fundraisers, as well as reimbursements of fundraising costs, must be reported as expenditures by TAF. (Date Issued: March 28, 1980; Length: 3 pages)

AO 1980-19: Sale of Poll by Labor Union

The sale of poll results by the Wendell Young for Congress Committee (the Committee) to the United Food and Commercial Workers Union (the Union) would result in a prohibited contribution to the Committee by the Union. By selling the opinion poll, which a professional polling firm conducted under contract to the Committee, the Committee would recoup the fee it had paid the polling firm for the poll (\$9,400), while still receiving the benefit of the information produced by the poll. The Union, in effect, would be paying for the poll on behalf of the Committee, thus making a prohibited in-kind contribution to the Committee. (Date Issued: March 14, 1980; Length: 3 pages)



The following list identifies all FEC documents which appeared in the *Federal Register* between March 19, 1980 and April 17, 1980.

Notice	Title	Federal Register Publication Date	Citation
1980-9	Multicandidate Political Committees; Index (Notice of publication)	3/19/80	45 FR 17633
1980-10	Amendments to the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (Announcement of effective date for Regulations implementing 1979 Amendments to the FECA)	4/1/80	45 FR 22211
1980-11	Technical Amendments and Corrections (Technical revisions to Commission Regulations)	4/1/80	45 FR 21209
1980-12	Funding and Sponsorship of Federal Candidate Debates (Announcement of effective date for new Regulations)	4/1/80	45 FR 21210
1980-13	Federal Candidate Debates Funding and Sponsorship; Federal Election Campaign Act Amendments of 1979 Regulations; Corrections	4/8/80	45 FR 23642
1980-14	Presidential Election Campaign Fund; Presidential Primary Matching Fund (Transmittal of Regulations to Congress governing suspension of matching fund eligibility)	4/15/80	45 FR 25378
1980-15	Filing Date for West Virginia Special General Election	4/17/80	45 FR 26131

800 LINE

REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

The Public Communications Office of the Federal Election Commission receives numerous inquiries from the public on its toll-free line 800/424-9530. The following explanation of reporting and recordkeeping requirements are presented in response to specific questions concerning the new FEC regulations. This information is not exhaustive. For detailed information, consult FEC Regulations 11 CFR 102.9 and 104.3.

Disbursements: Recordkeeping vs. Reporting

Recordkeeping:

- Committees must keep records of every disbursement, regardless of amount.
- In addition to keeping records of all disbursements, committees must keep additional documentation for each single disbursement that exceeds \$200. (This additional documentation may consist of a canceled check, receipt or bill.)

Reporting:

- Committees must include all disbursements in the total figure for disbursements, regardless of amount.
- Committees must itemize all contributions and transfers to other committees, regardless of amount.
- However, committees must itemize other disbursements only when they aggregate in excess of \$200 to the same person per year. 11 CFR 102.9(b)(1).

Note the contrast: No aggregation is necessary in determining which disbursements require additional documentation for recordkeeping purposes. Documentation is required only for single disbursements (other than contributions or transfers) in excess of \$200. On the other hand, aggregation is required to determine which disbursements must be itemized on the report. 11 CFR 104.3(b)(3) and (4).

Name of Employer

In reporting itemized receipts, political committees need only list the name of the contributor's employer under "Name of Employer."

Pre-election Report by Nonauthorized Committee

A nonauthorized political committee is not required to file a pre-election report disclosing contributions and expenditures made on behalf of a candidate involved in that election if the committee has disclosed these disbursements on a previous report. 11 CFR 104.5(c)(1)(ii).

Bank Loans

The contribution exemption for bank loans* has been expanded to include loans made by federally chartered

depository institutions or depository institutions which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation or the National Credit Union Administration. Such loans are not considered contributions, but they must be reported. 11 CFR 100.7(b)(11).

INFORMATION

COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY ISSUES NOTICE TO ALL NATIONAL BANKS

On February 19, 1980, the Comptroller of the Currency issued a circular to all national banks notifying them of the Federal Election Campaign Act's prohibition on contributions and expenditures by national banks. The Banking Circular, which the Comptroller prepared in consultation with the Commission, rescinded Banking Circular No. 82 of December 17, 1976.

Contributions and Expenditures in Connection with Elections

National banks may not make contributions or expenditures in connection with any election to any public office at the local, state or federal level — including any primary election, political convention or caucus held to select candidates for public office. 2 U.S.C. §441b(b)(2). This would include purchase of political dinner tickets and placement of advertisements in political literature (e.g., a program for a political fundraising dinner).

Partisan Communications

Although a national bank may direct partisan communications to its stockholders, executive and administrative personnel and their families, it may not sponsor partisan political communications directed to the general public. 2 U.S.C. §441b(2)(A).

Exempted Expenditures and Contributions

The circular noted that the Act's ban on campaign contributions and expenditures does not extend to the following payments by national banks:

1. *Bona Fide Loans.* National banks may make a loan to a candidate for public office, provided the loan is made in the ordinary course of business and conforms to applicable banking laws and regulations. 2 U.S.C. §431(8)(B)(vii).
2. *Sponsorship of Separate Segregated Funds.* National banks may establish, administer and solicit contributions to a separate segregated fund (political action committee or PAC). They may not, however, make contributions to the separate segregated fund. 2 U.S.C. §441b(b)(2)(C).

Enforcement of the Act's Provisions

If a bank examiner representing the Comptroller of the Currency uncovers a political contribution or expenditure by a national bank, this information will be referred to the Commission. At the same time, the Comptroller of the Currency will require the bank to demand reimbursement of the illegal contribution from the recipient.

*To qualify as an exempted contribution, a bank loan must be made in the ordinary course of business and according to applicable banking laws and regulations. 11 CFR 100.7(b)(11).

PUBLIC FINANCING

FEC TERMINATES MATCHING FUNDS ELIGIBILITY OF FIVE CANDIDATES

During March and April 1980, the FEC terminated the eligibility of five Presidential candidates for primary matching funds. Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Robert Dole, Philip M. Crane and Lyndon H. LaRouche became ineligible for public funds when they failed to receive 10 percent of the total electoral votes in two consecutive primaries. 11 CFR 9033.4(b). Howard H. Baker became ineligible when he announced publicly that he would no longer actively campaign for his party's Presidential nomination. 11 CFR 9033.4(a)(1). The name of each candidate, together with his date of ineligibility, appears in the chart below:

Presidential Primary Candidate	Date of Ineligibility for Primary Matching Funds
Howard H. Baker	March 5, 1980
Edmund G. Brown, Jr.	April 3, 1980
Philip M. Crane	April 3, 1980
Robert Dole	March 27, 1980
Lyndon H. LaRouche	April 17, 1980

These ineligible candidates may continue to receive primary matching funds to retire outstanding campaign debts incurred before the date of ineligibility. They may receive federal matching funds for private contributions received and deposited before December 31, 1980, provided they have submitted a statement of outstanding debts within 15 days after becoming ineligible.

Any one of these candidates may reestablish eligibility for matching funds by receiving 20 percent or more of the vote in a subsequent primary. 11 CFR 9033.7(b)

FEC PUBLISHES NAMES OF NONFILERS

On March 14, 1980, the Federal Election Commission published the names of two nonfilers who failed to file their pre-election report for the Illinois special election held on March 18. The reports for the Congressional primary were due March 6.

Under Commission procedures, notices are sent to all political committees which fail to file required reports, reminding them of their reporting obligations and urging compliance. If a committee does not file the report(s) within four business days after receiving the notice, the name of that "nonfiler" is made public, as required by law. This notification and publication precede any compliance action which the Commission might undertake against the nonfiler, including civil enforcement and imposition of civil penalties.

LEGISLATION

FEC TESTIFIES ON ELECTION COSTS AND ABSENTEE BALLOT SYSTEMS

On March 13, 1980, FEC Chairman Robert O. Tiernan testified before the House Subcommittee on Postal Operations and Services on election administration costs and estimated costs of implementing a series of bills which would provide postage-free mailing of absentee ballots. Chairman Tiernan was accompanied by FEC Vice Chairman Max L. Friedersdorf, Dr. Gary Greenhalgh, Assistant Staff Director for Information and Director of the National Clearinghouse on Election Administration, and William Kimberling, Deputy Director of the Clearinghouse.

In his testimony, Chairman Tiernan noted that state and local governments will spend close to \$300 million for administration of the 1980 elections. He further observed: "These governments will absorb close to \$1 billion in election administration costs between 1978 and 1981, and these estimates do not reflect the 47.2 percent jump in the Consumer Price Index since 1974."

Chairman Tiernan cited a number of factors affecting both the costs of implementing a postage-free absentee ballot system and the volume of ballots returned. These factors include:

- **Type of election** - whether federal, state, local or special jurisdictions.
- **Kind of election** - whether general, primary, runoff or special.
- **Number and timing of elections** - the degree of consolidation of local elections and whether local and state elections are timed to coincide with federal elections.
- **Type and weight of absentee ballot items mailed and mailing method used.**
- **Legal, social, and geographic characteristics of each jurisdiction** - the number of those eligible to vote absentee and those needing to vote absentee.

In discussing benefits of the proposed legislation, Chairman Tiernan said, "There can be no question that a postage-free absentee ballot system may increase the return of absentee ballots." He cited as examples LaSalle County, Illinois, and Pima County, Arizona, which both have postage-free systems, and Los Angeles County, California, which does not. "LaSalle and Pima Counties have a return rate of 93 percent on absentee ballots and Los Angeles County has only 69 percent," he said. He also noted that the proposed postage-free system would benefit home-bound persons, such as the elderly and handicapped, who find it as difficult to go to the post office as they do to go to the polls on election day.

FEC REQUESTS SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

On February 15, 1980, the Commission submitted to the Senate and House Appropriations Committees a request for a \$410,000 supplemental appropriation to cover the government-wide pay raise effective October 1, 1979. This request had already been presented to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), which tentatively approved a supplemental appropriation of \$393,000 for the Commission.

On March 26, the Commission made an additional request for \$140,000 when hearings were held before the Senate Rules Committee on the FEC's 1981 Fiscal Year appropriation and authorization requests. This second request, submitted to OMB on April 7, would provide for the orderly implementation of the 1979 Amendments to the Act (Pub. L. 96-187) during the 1980 elections. The supplemental appropriation would help defray costs required for the printing of new regulations in the *Federal Register*, for additional mailings, seminars and other assistance programs to inform filers of their obligations under the newly amended law, and for the increased costs of the Kodak microfilming process used to disclose campaign finance reports.

Both FY 1980 supplemental requests were resubmitted to the Senate Appropriations Committee on April 30, when further hearings were held on the FY 1981 appropriation. Hearings were also held before the House Administration Committee on April 23.

AUDITS

AUDITS RELEASED TO THE PUBLIC

The Act gives the Commission authority to audit campaigns of all Presidential candidates who receive public funds, and the reports of other political committees. Final audit reports are available to the press through the Press Office and to the general public through the Office of Public Records. The following is a chronological listing of audits released between February 21, 1980, and April 15, 1980:

Audit	Date Made Public
1. College Republican National Committee	2/21/80
2. American Party of the United States	3/5/80
3. Missouri Republican State Committee-Federal Committee	3/5/80
4. National Conservative Political Action Committee	3/17/80
5. Republican Party of Wisconsin	3/31/80
6. Agricultural and Dairy Educational Political Trust	3/31/80

CLEARINGHOUSE

DIRECTORY OF ELECTION OFFICIALS AVAILABLE

The Clearinghouse recently announced the availability of the *Election Directory '80*, a handbook designed to facilitate communication among election officials nationwide. The *Directory* consists of two parts: Part I is a synopsis of each state's election offices and functions, and election officials and their duties; Part II is a current list of all election personnel, including federal and state officials, chairmen of state legislative committees, state legislative reference services and officers of associations of election officials.

The Clearinghouse revises and updates the *Directory* annually. Any comments, suggestions or corrections should be addressed to the Clearinghouse at the FEC, or telephone 202/523-4183; toll free 800/424-9530.

To purchase a copy of the *Directory*, send \$5.00 (check or money order) payable to the Superintendent of Documents, together with the report number (052-006-00003-1), to:

Superintendent of Documents
Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO ELECTION LAW UPDATES AND ELECTION CASE LAW SERIES

The following subscriptions are available from the FEC's Clearinghouse:

- *Election Law Updates*. This quarterly series includes a synopsis of all key federal and state election laws, a comprehensive index to aid in research and an annual cumulative summary. Subscription price: \$11.00 a year.
- *Election Case Law*. This quarterly series is similar in design and concept to the *Election Law Updates*. All federal and state election cases are summarized and indexed. Subscription price: \$10.00 a year.

Please do not send checks or money orders to the Commission. For information on how to subscribe, please write: Clearinghouse - FEC, 1325 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20463; or call 202/523-4183 locally or toll-free 800/424-9530.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Political Committees

Registered political committees are automatically sent the *Record*. Any change of address by a registered committee must, by law, be made in writing as an amendment to FEC Form 1 (Statement of Organization) and filed with the Clerk of the House, the Secretary of the Senate or the FEC, as appropriate.

Other Subscribers

Record subscribers (who are not political committees), when calling or mailing in a change of address, are asked to provide the following information:

1. Name of person to whom the *Record* is sent.
2. Old address.
3. New address.
4. Subscription number. The subscription number is located in the upper left hand corner of the mailing label. It consists of three letters and five numbers. Without this number, there is no guarantee that your subscription can be located on the computer.

The RECORD is published by the Federal Election Commission, 1325 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20463. Commissioners are: Robert O. Tiernan, Chairman; Max L. Friedersdorf, Vice Chairman; Joan D. Aikens; Thomas E. Harris; John W. McGarry; Frank P. Reiche; J.S. Kimmitt, Secretary of the Senate, Ex Officio; Edmund L. Henshaw, Jr., Clerk of the House of Representatives, Ex Officio. For more information, call 202/523-4068 or toll-free 800/424-9530.

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