



THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

RECORD

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INFORMATION

BALLOT ACCESS EXEMPTIONS DELINEATED

On June 9, 1982, the Commission approved a recommendation by the Office of General Counsel delineating the types of ballot access fees, required of candidates for federal office, that would be exempt from the Act's definitions of "contribution" and "expenditure." (See 2 U.S.C. §§431(8)(B) (xiii) and 431(9)(B)(x).) The exemptions are limited to fees mandated or permitted by state laws or by party rules prior to placing a candidate's name on the ballot. The exemptions include, for example, filing fees and costs incurred for verifying petition signatures. The fees and other costs covered by the exemptions vary, therefore, from state to state, depending on state laws and party rules.

The mandatory filing fee falls within the exemptions regardless of whether the candidate pays it to a party committee (which, in turn, transfers it to an election official) or pays it directly to a state official.

800 LINE

The following article, prepared in response to inquiries from the public, describes how citizens may use the Federal Election Commission's campaign finance reports and computer indexes to answer questions they have about the campaign finance activities of political committees and candidates **involved in Federal elections**. After each question are listed the types of campaign finance reports and indexes which contain information that would answer the question. Note that the computer indexes provide detailed campaign finance information beginning with the 1977-78 election cycle. In addition, microfilm cartridges contain information dating back to the 1972 elec-

tions. These microfilmed reports and statements are the Commission's official record of campaign finance information. Researchers should therefore use the microfilmed public record as their principal research tool, supplemented by the computer indexes and other FEC documents that summarize this information.

All the information listed in this article is available for review and copying in the FEC's Public Records Office (see p. 7).*

INFORMATION ON CANDIDATES**

Who is running for federal office in my Congressional district or state?

- Computer Index A (arranged by type of office sought) lists all candidates within a state and Congressional district. The A Index also gives each candidate's party affiliation.
- FEC files, arranged by state and Congressional district, contain this same information on The Statement of Candidacy (FEC Form 2) filed by each candidate.
- Separate listings provided periodically by each Secretary of State's Office identify all the individuals on a state's ballot.

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*The federal election law places restrictions on the use of information copied from campaign finance reports and statements. They "may not be sold, or used by any person for the purpose of soliciting contributions or for commercial purposes, other than using the name and address of any political committee to solicit contributions from such committees." 2 U.S.C. §438(a)(4).

**Information is provided for: 1) those individuals who have attained candidate status under the Act, i.e., individuals campaigning for federal office who have raised contributions or made expenditures aggregating over \$5,000 and 2) those individuals who have not attained candidate status, but who have nevertheless chosen to register with the FEC or whose names appear on state ballots.

**ADVISORY OPINION
INDEX AVAILABLE**

An updated edition of the Commission's cumulative Index to Advisory Opinions is now available. The June 1982 Index includes three parts: a subject index and an index by U.S. Code, both covering all opinions issued from April 1975 through May 1982; and an index by FEC Regulations covering opinions from 1977.

Requests for the Index to Advisory Opinions should be addressed to the FEC's Office of Public Records. Purchase price (for duplication costs) is \$7.45, payable in advance. Checks, made payable to the Federal Election Commission, should be sent to the FEC's Office of Public Records.

ADVISORY OPINION REQUESTS

The following chart lists recent requests for advisory opinions (AORs). The full text of each AOR is available to the public in the Commission's Office of Public Records.

AOR	Subject
1982-45	Affiliated status of two public works organizations for purposes of PAC solicitations. (Date made public: June 24, 1982; Length: 10 pages)
1982-46	Political committee status for a state PAC that has contributed to a federal PAC; segregation of contributions for federal elections. (Date made public: June 25, 1982; Length: 2 pages)

PUBLIC APPEARANCES

Date	Sponsoring Organization
8/8/82	American Bar Association Annual Meeting, Committee on Election Law San Francisco, California Commissioner Joan D. Aikens

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 1982-8: Receipt and Disbursement of
Credit Units by PAC
Established in Barter Industry**

BARTERPAC, the separate segregated fund of the International Association of Trade Exchanges (the Association), may solicit contributions in the form of credit units from the solicitable personnel of the Association's member barter firms. BARTERPAC may then contribute the credit units directly to federal candidates or use the units to purchase goods and services for them.

The Association is a trade association representing for-profit commercial barter firms. Each of the barter firms functions as the organizer of a marketplace in which the barter firm's members exchange goods and services on a barter basis. The barter firms use a credit unit to denote receivable goods and services due in barter transactions. The value, in credit units, of any given services or goods is equal to its fair market value at the time the credit units are exchanged. The barter firms earn their income from commissions that represent a percentage of the gross value of each transaction. Under these circumstances, the transactions proposed by BARTERPAC would be subject to the requirements of the Act detailed below.

Contributions and Expenditures of Credit Units

For purposes of the Act, BARTERPAC may value the credit units it receives at \$1 each (since the purchasing power of each credit unit is, in fact, less than \$1). If BARTERPAC contributes credit units to candidates (who subsequently exchange them for services or goods), the value is again determined on the basis of \$1 per credit unit. The vendor, in turn, may provide the candidate with goods or services whose value equals the candidate's credit units. If, however, the value of the goods or services exceeds the credit units offered by the candidate, the vendor will have made a contribution in-kind.

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As another alternative, BARTERPAC may itself exchange credit units for actual goods and services which, in turn, it contributes to a candidate. This transaction constitutes a typical contribution in-kind whose value is determined by the fair market value of the goods or services provided. Under these circumstances, it is not appropriate to rely on the accounting convention that each credit unit equals \$1.

All Commission regulations regarding the reporting of receipts and disbursements apply to the receipt and disbursement of credit units.

Commissions Paid for Exchanges

The party that actually exchanges the credit units for goods and services -- either BARTERPAC or the candidate -- must pay the commission required by the barter firm for this service. The amount of the commission does not increase or decrease the value of the contribution. Other fees required by participants in barter transactions would be subject to similar treatment.

Note that, to avoid making an in-kind contribution to either BARTERPAC or the candidate to whom BARTERPAC has contributed, the vendor who provides goods or services in exchange for credit units must provide them at their fair market value. Similarly, any commission charged by a barter firm must be the usual and normal charge to avoid a contribution from the firm to either BARTERPAC or the candidate's committee. (Date issued: June 18, 1982; Length: 10 pages)

AO 1982-34 Payroll Deduction Plan Sponsored by Foreign Subsidiaries of U.S. Corporation

Foreign subsidiaries of Sonat Offshore Drilling, Inc. (Offshore) may sponsor payroll deduction plans for their American executive and administrative personnel, provided that neither the foreign national subsidiary nor its foreign national personnel exercise any control over the solicitation or ultimate use of the contributions. Contributions collected through the payroll deduction plans may then be forwarded to Sonat PAC, the separate segregated fund of Offshore's parent corporation, Sonat, Inc. (a domestic corporation). The foreign subsidiaries' system for soliciting contributions to Sonat PAC is permissible because:

1. A U.S. citizen employed in a foreign country may lawfully make contributions to the separate segregated fund of a parent corporation in the U.S.
2. A parent corporation's right to solicit the eligible personnel of its subsidiaries (and their subsidiaries) is not affected by the status of the subsidiaries as foreign nationals, provided the personnel solicited are not foreign nationals.
3. Costs incurred by the foreign subsidiaries in establishing and administering the plans constitute solicitation expenses exempt from the Act's definition of "contribution" and are not, therefore, prohibited by 2 U.S.C. §441e.

Commissioner Thomas E. Harris filed a dissenting opinion with which Commissioner Danny L. McDonald concurred. (Date issued: June 9, 1982; Length: 6 pages, including dissenting opinions)

AO 1982-35: Legal Expense Fund for Contesting Possible Denial of Primary Ballot Access

Mr. Al Hopfman, a Democratic candidate seeking nomination to the Senate from Massachusetts, may establish a special legal expense fund to challenge the constitutionality of a Massachusetts Democratic Party rule that might deny him access to the state's primary election ballot. (Under the rule, Mr. Hopfman must receive at least 15 percent of the votes cast at the party's nominating convention to obtain ballot access.) Accordingly, since the fund will be used to test a rule that could preclude Mr. Hopfman's participation in a federal election rather than to influence the outcome of a federal election, donations to the fund would **not** constitute contributions subject to the Act's monetary limits.

The Commission distinguished this opinion from AO 1980-57, which held that funds raised for litigation that had sought to remove a candidate's potential opponent from the ballot constituted contributions. In that instance, the candidate's litigation could have influenced the outcome of a federal election by eliminating the voters' opportunity to cast votes for his opponent. Commissioner Thomas E. Harris filed a concurring opinion. (Date issued: June 9, 1982; Length: 14 pages, including concurring opinion)

AO 1982-36: Merger of Trade Association PACs; Fundraising Items Donated by Corporate Members

Upon completion of the merger of the "XYZ Trade Association" with the National Audio-Visual Association, Inc. (NAVA), NAVA may transfer the remaining assets of XYZ's separate segregated fund (XYZ-PAC) to NAVA's own separate segregated fund, the Audio-Visual Communications Fund (AVC Fund), and terminate XYZ-PAC. In a separate transaction, NAVA's corporate members may donate merchandise to AVC Fund for use as fundraising prizes in conjunction with solicitations at NAVA's annual meeting. The transactions are subject to the requirements detailed below.

Merger of XYZ-PAC and AVC Fund

With the merger of their parent trade associations, AVC Fund and XYZ-PAC will become affiliated political committees. 11 CFR 100.5(g) (2). Since FEC Regulations impose no limits on the transfer of funds between affiliated committees, XYZ-PAC may then transfer all its remaining funds to AVC Fund. 11 CFR 102.6(a). Before terminating, XYZ-PAC must report this transfer. It may, however, disclose the transfer and terminate on the same report. 11 CFR 102.5.

Fundraising Items Donated by Corporate Members

Merchandise donated to AVC Fund by NAVA's corporate members for use as fundraising items

continued

(e.g., raffle, door and lottery prizes) are considered solicitation expenses exempt from the Act's definition of contribution. 2 U.S.C. §441b(b)(2) (C). AVC Fund and NAVA must, however, ensure that the fundraising items are not disproportionately valuable to the contributions they generate. Commission Regulations provide that a "reasonable practice to follow" is for the separate segregated fund to reimburse its sponsoring organization for costs which exceed one-third of the money contributed. 11 CFR 114.5(b)(2). See also AOs 1981-40 and 1981-7. AVC Fund and NAVA must also comply with all other relevant provisions of the Act and Commission Regulations, particularly those governing trade association solicitations. 2 U.S.C. §441b(b)(4)(D); 11 CFR 114.8.

The Commission cautioned that, if the corporate members' donations were used to defray a significant portion of AVC Fund's solicitation costs, a question might arise as to whether the corporate members' separate segregated funds were affiliated with AVC Fund. (Under the Act, affiliated committees are subject to a single limit on both contributions they receive and contributions they give. 2 U.S.C. §441a(a)(5).) Commissioner Thomas E. Harris filed a dissenting opinion. (Date issued: June 9, 1982; Length: 5 pages, including dissent)

AO 1982-38: Accounting Method for Contributions Made by County Party Organizations to Senate Campaign

The Committee to Re-Elect Senator Moynihan (the Committee) may not accept contributions from New York county Democratic organizations (not registered under federal election law). The contributions would not be lawful under the Act because, while the county organizations can ensure, at the close of the reporting period, that they will have sufficient lawful funds to make contributions, the organizations cannot be certain that they will have sufficient lawful funds at the time they make the contributions.

Under New York election law, the county organizations may accept corporate donations prohibited under the Act. Commission Regulations stipulate that, under these circumstances, an unregistered organization supporting a federal candidate must demonstrate through a reasonable accounting method that it has **sufficient** funds to make a contribution permissible under the Act. Moreover, the candidate receiving the contribution must assume responsibility for determining that the contribution comes from permissible sources.

The proposed accounting method is not acceptable because the county organizations cannot be certain that they will have sufficient lawful funds at the time they make contributions to the Committee. A county organization's lack of knowledge, one way or the other, concerning the availability of permissible funds at the time a contribution is made does not fulfill the affirmative obligation imposed on both the county organization and the

Committee to determine whether a contribution is permissible. (Date issued: June 25, 1982; Length: 4 pages)

AO 1982-39: Excess Funds Transferred Between Senate Candidate's 1980 Committee, 1986 Committee and Presidential Testing-the-Waters Committee

Senator Alan Cranston's 1986 Senate campaign committee (the 1986 committee) may transfer excess campaign funds of his 1980 Senate campaign, which had been transferred to the 1986 committee in 1981, back to the 1980 committee. The 1980 committee may, in turn, transfer the excess funds, as needed, to a committee authorized by Senator Cranston to test the feasibility of his potential Presidential candidacy in 1984 (the testing-the-waters committee). Commission Regulations place no limit on the transfer of funds between a candidate's current and former campaign committees. 11 CFR 110.3(a)(2)(iv). (All funds transferred must, however, be reported according to procedures spelled out in the Act and Commission Regulations. See 2 U.S.C. §434 and 11 CFR 104.1 *et seq.*) Moreover, excess campaign funds may be used for any lawful purpose, including testing-the-waters activities. 2 U.S.C. §439a.

Since contributions made to a previous campaign before the date of the election do not count against a donor's limits for any future election, contributions to the 1980 committee that are contained in the transferred funds do not count against the donor's contribution limits for either Senator Cranston's 1986 Senate campaign or his 1984 Presidential campaign, should he become a Presidential candidate. Donations made directly to the testing-the-waters committee would, however, count against the donor's limits for Senator Cranston's 1984 Presidential campaign, should he become a candidate.

The Commission expressed no opinion on the application of Senate rules or income tax laws to the proposed transactions because they are outside its jurisdiction. (Date issued: June 25, 1982; Length: 3 pages)

AO 1982-41: Mailing Lists Exchanged Between Campaign Committee and Other Organizations

The exchange of mailing lists between the Committee for Congressman Ron Dellums (the Committee) and several other organizations will not result in contributions to the Committee from the organizations. Under a proposed plan, the Committee will provide a list of 5,000 names to organization A, which, in turn, will give its list of 5,000 names to organization B, which will provide 5,000 names to the Committee. This multiparty exchange of mailing lists represents an acceptable type of commercial transaction because:

1. Such multiparty exchanges are considered routine and usual practice in the list brokering industry; and

2. As stated in the advisory opinion request, all mailing lists exchanged between the Committee and the three organizations will be of equal value, as determined by industry practice. (Date issued: June 9, 1982; Length: 3 pages)

BOO LINE

(continued from p. 1)

How may I obtain a candidate's full name and address, as well as the name and address of his/her campaign committee?

- Computer Index A gives a candidate's full name and address.
- Computer Index 93 gives the name and address of a candidate's principal campaign committee, as well as any other committees authorized by a candidate.
- FEC Form 1 (Statement of Organization) and FEC Form 2 (Statement of Candidacy) provide this same information.

How much money did a candidate raise and spend in a former campaign?

- The FEC's Reports on Financial Activity contain information on receipts and disbursements for all federal candidates during the 1977-78 and 1979-80 election cycles. (Receipt and disbursement figures in the Reports on Financial Activity series, unlike the figures in the computer indexes and campaign finance reports, have been adjusted for transfers between committees.)
- Computer Index E contains information on total receipts and disbursements for individual federal candidates during the 1977-78, 1979-80 and 1981-82 election cycles.
- The FEC's Disclosure Series Nos. 6 and 9 contain information on total adjusted receipts and disbursements for the general election campaigns of all House and Senate candidates during the 1975-76 election cycle.
- The first and second pages of a campaign's year-end report include totals for financial activity during that year.

How may I compare a candidate's past campaign activity with the past campaign activity of other candidates in the same Congressional district or state?

Since information in the Reports on Financial Activity series (see above) is arranged by state, the researcher may easily compare all the campaigns within a Congressional district or state during 1977-78 or 1979-80. Disclosure Series Nos. 6 and 9 provide information for the 1975-76 election cycle.

How much money has a candidate raised or spent in his/her current campaign?

- Computer Index E lists the total receipts and disbursements for a candidate's campaign (based on all reports filed with the FEC during the election cycle).
- The first and second pages of the most recent report filed by a candidate's campaign contain year-to-date totals for campaign finance activity. The report also includes detailed information on receipts and disbursements for the period covered by the report.

How does a candidate's current campaign compare with the campaigns of other candidates running for the same office?

Using the A Index to determine the names of all the candidates running for office within a state or Congressional district, the researcher may then:

- Use the E Index to determine each candidate's total receipts and disbursements.
- Examine reports filed by each candidate's campaign committee to obtain more detailed information on his/her campaign finance activity.

Who has given or loaned money to a candidate?

- The campaign finance reports of a candidate's campaign (FEC Form 3, Schedule A) itemize any contributions from an individual which have totaled over \$200 a year. Contributions from political party committees and PACs* and any loans to the candidate (including bank loans) are itemized on Schedule A, regardless of amount. Any outstanding loans are also itemized on Schedule C of a campaign's reports.
- Computer Index G (arranged by campaign name) lists all individuals who have made a contribution of \$500 or more to a candidate's campaign. Another listing of the G Index (arranged alphabetically by contributor) shows all individuals throughout the United States who have made a contribution of \$500 or more to any federal candidate. This listing also identifies the candidate to whom an individual has contributed, as well as the date and amount of the contribution.

Are other types of campaign support cross-referenced on computer indexes?

- Yes. Computer Index E lists:
- Contributions made to a candidate's campaign by political action committees (PACs) and political party committees.
 - Independent expenditures made by individuals, groups and political committees to ad-

continued

*PAC is a popular term used to define all political committees that have not been authorized by candidates or political parties. The term includes separate segregated funds sponsored by corporations and labor organizations, as well as political committees without any sponsoring organization.

vocate a candidate's election or defeat. (These expenditures are **not** coordinated with the candidate or any agent or aide associated with his/her campaign. See 2 U.S.C. §431(17) and Commission Regulations at 11 CFR 109.1(a).) In addition, three Independent Expenditure Indexes, produced monthly, provide summary and detailed information on all PAC expenditures made for and against candidates.

- Special "coordinated" expenditures made by political party committees on behalf of a candidate. (These limited expenditures are made by political party committees on behalf of federal candidates in general elections. See 2 U.S.C. §441a(d) and Commission Regulations at 11 CFR 110.7.)
- Partisan communications* made by unions and corporations on behalf of, or in opposition to, a candidate.

May more detailed information on sources of campaign support be obtained from reports filed by political committees and individuals?

Yes. Reports filed by PACs, political party committees and individuals list:

- Contributions by political party committees and PACs, which are itemized on FEC Form 3X, Schedule B, filed by these committees.
- Independent expenditures, which are reported by an individual on FEC Form 5 and by political committees on FEC Form 3X, Schedule E.
- Special coordinated expenditures made by political party committees, which the committees report on FEC Form 3X, Schedule F.
- Partisan communications made by unions and corporations, which they report on FEC Form 7 when their total communication costs exceed \$2,000 per election.

How is a candidate spending his or her campaign funds?

Reports filed by a candidate's campaign committee (FEC Form 3, Schedule B) itemize any expenditures that, in the aggregate, exceed \$200 per year to a particular vendor or organization.

What other documents does the Commission make available concerning candidates' campaign activity?

- Index to Advisory Opinions and copies of opinions issued by the Commission.

*A corporation or labor organization may engage in certain partisan communications, provided the communications are made only to the organization's restricted class of individuals. (See Part 114 of Commission Regulations.) Note that the rules governing corporate partisan communications apply to a broad range of incorporated organizations, including national banks, corporations with capital stock and incorporated membership organizations (i.e., incorporated trade associations, corporations without capital stock and incorporated cooperatives).

- MURS (closed compliance actions and index).
- Audits (GAO 1972-74, FEC 1975-present).
- Court cases.
- A consolidated card index also lists candidates, organizations and other persons who have received FEC advisory opinions, who have been respondents (or complainants) in enforcement actions or who have been audited. The index is arranged in alphabetical order by the last name of the person or the name of the organization. The index also cross-references names of candidates and states appearing in an organization's title.

INFORMATION ON POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEES (PACs)*

How much money has a PAC raised and spent?

- A PAC's reports (FEC Form 3X, pages 1 and 2) summarize its receipts and disbursements for the reporting period covered and give year-to-date totals.
- Computer Index C lists a PAC's receipts and disbursements for each reporting period within an election cycle and gives the total receipts and disbursements for the election cycle to date.
- The FEC's Reports on Financial Activity contain information on receipts and disbursements for all PACs supporting federal candidates during the 1977-78 and 1979-80 election cycles.
- FEC press releases, issued periodically, provide summary information on PAC receipts and disbursements.

What candidates has a PAC supported?

- A PAC's reports (FEC Form 3X, Schedule B) list candidates to whom the PAC has made contributions.
- A PAC's reports (FEC Form 3X, Schedule E) show independent expenditures the PAC has made for or against a given candidate.
- Computer Index D (arranged by PAC name) lists candidates who have received contributions and contributions in-kind** from a given PAC. The D Index also shows any independent expenditures made by a PAC to advocate a candidate's election or defeat.

*PAC is a popular term used to define all political committees that have not been authorized by candidates or political parties. The term includes separate segregated funds sponsored by corporations and labor organizations, as well as political committees without any sponsoring organization.

**Contributions in-kind include services, goods and property given to a political committee free or at less than the usual charge.

Do several PACs support the same candidate or candidates?

- Computer Index E identifies all the political committees that have contributed to, or spent money on behalf of or against, a particular candidate.
- Computer Index Combined D can be used to identify all the candidates to whom a group of PACs (selected by the researcher) have contributed. This index also shows total independent expenditures the PACs have made on behalf of, or against, the candidates.

Who has contributed to a PAC?

- A PAC's reports (FEC Form 3X, Schedule A) list each individual whose combined contributions have totaled over \$200 a year to the PAC.
- Computer Index G lists any individual giving a contribution of \$500 or more to a PAC. The G Index also lists contributions from other political committees to a PAC, regardless of amount.

Does a PAC qualify as a multicandidate committee?*

- A computerized Multicandidate Committee Index, published monthly, identifies qualified multicandidate committees, the date they qualified for multicandidate status, and their connected organizations, if any.
- Computer Index B for PACs (arranged alphabetically by committee name) notes PACs that have attained multicandidate status and indicates each PAC's address, treasurer and identification number.

If a PAC is a separate segregated fund, what corporation or labor organization has sponsored it?

- A computerized Sponsor-Committee Index lists sponsors (i.e., the parent organizations) and identifies their separate segregated funds.
- A computerized Committee-Sponsor Index lists separate segregated funds and then gives the sponsors' names.
- Computer Index B (arranged alphabetically by PAC name or by state) also provides this same information.
- FEC Form 1 (the Statement of Organization), filed by each PAC, gives the name of the sponsoring organization, the kind of organization it is and identifies any affiliated PACs.

INFORMATION ON POLITICAL PARTY COMMITTEES*

Which political party committees are active in my state?

Computer Index B (which arranges all registered political committees by state) includes listings of registered political party committees within each state.

Who are the major contributors to a political party committee?

- A political party committee's reports (FEC Form 3X, Schedule A) list each individual whose combined contributions have totaled over \$200 to the committee during the year. Contributions from other political party committees and PACs are also itemized on Schedule A, regardless of amount.
- Computer Index G lists any individual who has made a contribution of \$500 or more to a political party committee. It also lists contributions from other political party committees and PACs, regardless of amount.

Which candidates has a political party committee supported?

- Computer Index D lists contributions made to candidates by political party committees (including contributions in-kind) and any special coordinated expenditures they have made on behalf of candidates.
- This same information may be obtained by reviewing each political party committee's reports (FEC Form 3X). For example, Schedule B of Form 3X shows any contributions, contributions in-kind or loans a committee has made to candidates. Schedule F shows any special coordinated expenditures a committee has made on behalf of candidates.

HOW TO OBTAIN INFORMATION

The documents listed in this article may be obtained from the Public Records Office, located at 1325 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20463. Those outside the Washington area may request documents by phone or mail. When identifying the documents you want, please try to include as much information as possible, such as the full name of the political committee reporting, the date or type of report or document desired, and your address and telephone number. The Commission charges five cents per page for copies from paper files and 10 cents per page for copies from microfilm. Checks for orders should be made payable in advance to the FEC. For more information, call the Public Records Office at 202-523-4181 or toll free 800-424-9530.

*Information is provided only for: 1) those political party committees that have attained political committee status under the Act and 2) those political party organizations which have not attained political committee status under the Act, but which have nevertheless chosen to register with the FEC.

*A qualified multicandidate committee is permitted to contribute \$5,000 per candidate, per election. See Commission Regulations at 11 CFR 100.5(e)(3).

STATISTICS

INDEPENDENT EXPENDITURES APPROACH \$2 MILLION DURING 1981-82 ELECTION CYCLE

During the first 15 months of the 1981-82 election cycle, independent expenditures made to influence the outcome of 1982 Congressional campaigns totaled \$1.9 million* -- an amount approaching to the \$2.3 million spent independently during the entire 1979-80 election cycle for U.S. Senate and House campaigns. (Under the federal election law, individuals or groups may spend unlimited funds advocating the election or defeat of federal candidates as long as these expenditures are made independently, i.e., without cooperation or consultation with the candidate or his/her campaign.)

Preliminary data released by the FEC on June 23, 1982, showed that 98 percent of the independent expenditures made on behalf of Congressional candidates between January 1, 1981, and March 31, 1982, advocated their defeat. The expenditures were made to oppose forty-four candidates running for office in 1982.

During the entire 1979-80 Presidential election cycle, on the other hand, approximately \$16 million was spent independently. Most of this amount, \$13.7 million, was spent to influence the outcome of Presidential elections. Of the remaining \$2.3 million spent on U.S. Senate and House candidates, 59 percent was spent to advocate their defeat.

The information released by the FEC was obtained from three different indexes on independent expenditures which showed the independent expenditure activity of 23 nonparty/noncandidate committees and four other political committees. (To date, no reports have been filed by individuals making independent expenditures.) The indexes will be released monthly through 1982.

Chart I below lists those political committees that made the largest independent expenditures from January 1, 1981, through March 31, 1982. Chart II lists the candidates for or against whom the most money was spent.

CHART I COMMITTEES REPORTING LARGEST INDEPENDENT EXPENDITURES

Political Committee	Amount Spent
National Conservative Political Action Committee	\$1,872,111
Independent Action	42,820
Life Amendment Political Action Committee, Inc.	28,692
Democrats for the 80's, Inc.	20,104
League of Conservation Voters	14,318
Ohio Right to Life Society Inc., PAC	7,820
NRA Political Victory Fund	5,571
Progressive Political Action Committee (PROPAC)*	4,802
Californians for Better Leadership	4,388
UAW-V-CAP (United Auto Workers)	3,408

*Parentheses indicate sponsoring organizations.

CHART II CANDIDATES FOR OR AGAINST WHOM MOST INDEPENDENT EXPENDITURES WERE MADE

Candidate	Spending For	Spending Against
Senate		
Edward M. Kennedy (D-MA)	\$ 500	\$545,607
Paul S. Sarbanes (D-MD)	20,634	406,038
John Melcher (D-MT)		100,046
Robert C. Byrd (D-WV)		90,930
Lowell P. Weicker, Jr. (R-CT)		87,090
Daniel P. Moynihan (D-NY)		60,665
*John C. Culver (D-IA)	10,930	401
Jesse Helms (R-NC)		11,199
Orrin Hatch (R-UT)		10,705
Harrison H. Schmitt (R-NM)		10,705
Malcolm Wallop (R-WY)		10,705
House		
Jim Wright (D-TX)		\$216,960
James R. Jones (D-OK)		115,540
Dan Rostenkowski (D-IL)		57,507
Robert W. Edgar (D-PA)	\$ 3,705	8,754
Paul Simon (D-IL)		8,048
Raymond P. Kogovsek (D-CO)		7,521
Stephen L. Neal (D-NC)		7,390
Neal Smith (D-IA)		7,389
James J. Florio (D-NJ)		7,101
Les Aspin (D-WI)		6,054

*These independent expenditures were made in connection with Senator Culver's 1980 Senate campaign.

*Roughly another \$100,000 in independent expenditures was disbursed during this same period on behalf of 1980 Presidential and Senate races.

NONPARTY/NONCANDIDATE COMMITTEE CONTRIBUTIONS EXCEED \$22 MILLION DURING 1981-82 ELECTION CYCLE

Contributions made by nonparty/noncandidate political committees (PACs) to federal candidates totaled \$22.8 million during the first 15 months of the 1981-82 election cycle. More than half of that amount, \$16.3 million, was contributed during the 1981 nonelection year. By contrast, during the first fifteen months of the 1979-80 election cycle, nonparty/noncandidate committees contributed \$14.3 million to federal candidates, of which \$9.2 million was given during the 1979 nonelection year.

With regard to receipts, information released by the FEC on June 30, 1982, shows that nonparty/noncandidate committees raised a total of \$109.1 million during the period from January 1, 1981, through March 31, 1982. During the same period in 1979-80, nonparty/noncandidate com-

mittees raised approximately \$71.6 million. Total disbursements also varied between the two election cycles. During the first 15 months of the current cycle, these committees spent a total of \$75.8 million, whereas, in the first 15 months of the 1979-80 campaign, nonparty/noncandidate committees spent \$48.7 million.

To date, incumbents have received more money from nonparty/noncandidate committees than have challengers. The committees have also made more contributions to Democrats than to Republicans. Charts I and II list those nonparty/noncandidate committees that have raised the most money and made the most contributions to federal candidates so far during the 1981-82 election cycle. Chart III (p. 10) summarizes the total financial activity of nonparty/noncandidate committees during the first 15 months of the 1981-82 election cycle.

**CHART I
TOP 10 POLITICAL
COMMITTEE MONEY RAISERS**

Political Committee	Amount Raised 1/81 - 3/82
National Congressional Club	\$6,720,039
National Conservative Political Action Committee	5,879,040
American Medical Political Action Committee (American Medical Association)*	1,841,436
Citizens for the Republic	1,634,206
Realtors Political Action Committee (National Association of Realtors)	1,570,158
Fund for a Conservative Majority	1,461,239
Committee for the Survival of a Free Congress	1,408,678
National Committee for an Effective Congress	1,335,895
California Medical Political Action Committee (California Medical Association)	1,152,568
Committee for Thorough Agricultural Political Education (Associated Milk Producers, Inc.)	1,145,163

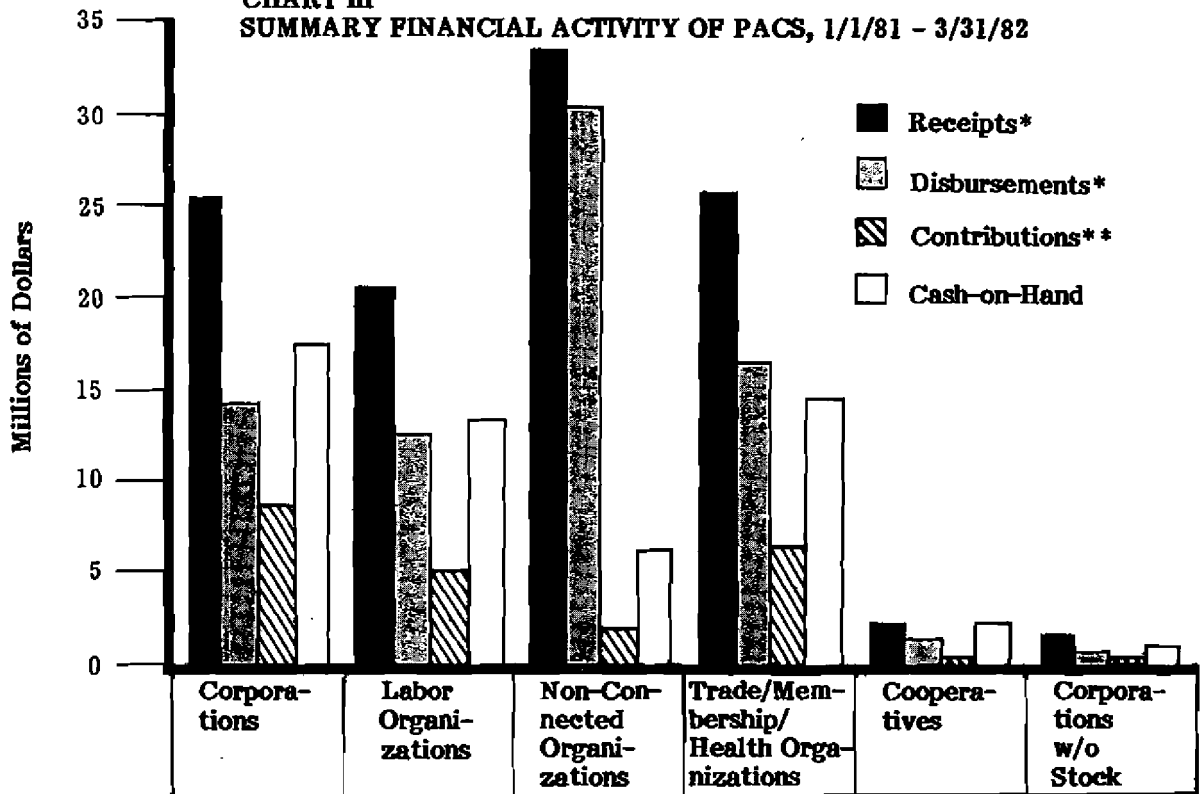
*Political committee sponsors are indicated in parentheses.

**CHART II
TOP 10 CONTRIBUTORS TO CANDIDATES**

Political Committee	Amount Contributed 1/81 - 3/82
American Medical Political Action Committee (American Medical Association)*	\$502,596
Realtors Political Action Committee (National Association of Realtors)	293,848
Machinists Non-Partisan Political League (International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers)	291,150
American Bankers Association BANKPAC (American Bankers Association)	284,515
Responsible Citizens Political League-A Project of the Brotherhood of Railway & Airline Clerks (Railway Airline & Steamship Clerks)	274,722
UAW Voluntary Community Action Program (United Auto Workers)	262,945
Engineers Political Education Committee (International Union of Operating Engineers)	231,065
Seafarers Political Activity Donation (Seafarers International Union of North America)	228,625
MEBA Political Action Fund (Marine Engineers Beneficial Association)	224,704
Committee for Thorough Agricultural Political Education (Associated Milk Producers, Inc.)	213,700

*Political committee sponsors are indicated in parentheses.

**CHART III
SUMMARY FINANCIAL ACTIVITY OF PACS, 1/1/81 - 3/31/82**



	Corporations	Labor Organizations	Non-Connected Organizations	Trade/Membership/Health Organizations	Cooperatives	Corporations w/o Stock
Total Number of Committees***	1,450	372	739	639	48	86
Number of Committees Making Contributions	1,035	179	194	430	31	45

*Total receipts and disbursements include transfers between affiliated committees.

**Includes contributions to committees of: 1982 House and Senate candidates; and all federal candidates (for House, Senate and Presidency) campaigning in future or special elections or retiring debts of former campaigns.

***Includes total number of PACs active in federal elections at any time between January 1, 1981, and March 31, 1982. Since some committees have terminated, this figure does not represent all committees active as of March 31, 1982.

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