Public Hearing Set for Proposed Changes to Rules Defining “Member”

The FEC will hold a public hearing on April 29 to receive testimony and comments about its proposed changes to the rules that define who qualifies as a member of a membership association. The hearing will begin at 10 a.m. in the FEC hearing room in Washington, DC (999 E Street, NW, 9th floor).

The Commission has included three alternatives in its Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) that would provide additional guidance to organizations consistent with the decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit in Chamber of Commerce of the United States v. FEC. The proposed changes would affect language at 11 CFR 100.8(b)(iv) and 114.1(e), and would repeal language at 11 CFR 114.7(k) and 114.8(g).

See page 4 of the January 1998 Record for more information about the rulemaking. For the complete NPRM, call the Public Records Office at 800/424-9530 (press 3) or request the document from the FEC Faxline at 202/501-3413 (document 229). The notice also is available at

(continued on page 2)
Regulations (continued from page 1)

the FEC’s web site (http://www.fec.gov) and it was published in the December 22, 1997, Federal Register (62 FR 66832).

Anyone wishing to testify must first submit written comments, and must also submit a request to testify before April 6.

Written comments and requests to testify should be addressed to Susan E. Propper, Assistant General Counsel. They may be transmitted to the FEC in one of three ways:

• Mail them to Federal Election Commission, 999 E Street, NW, Washington, DC 20463.

• Fax them to the FEC at 202/219-3923, with a copy mailed to the preceding address to ensure legibility.

• E-mail them to members@fec.gov. Electronic submissions must include the commenter’s full name, e-mail address and postal mail address.

Compliance (continued from page 1)

On January 22, the Commission declined to open a rulemaking in response to a petition for rulemaking submitted by the National Reform Party Organizing Committee. The petition had asked the Commission to amend its rules either to require that two members of the six-member FEC be minor party affiliates or to expand the Commission by three seats reserved exclusively for minor party representatives.

The petitioner had argued that its rights and those of other minor parties were infringed by what it claimed was a statutory requirement (2 U.S.C. §437c(a)(1)) that the Commission be composed of three Republicans and three Democrats.

In the Commission’s response, it stated that the request was outside of its jurisdiction, citing Art. II, § 2, cl. 2 of the U.S. Constitution which provides that the President shall make appointments, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Commission further stated that Congress, by law, had established the six-member Federal Election Commission and that it alone has the authority to reconfigure the Commission.

The Commission also noted that, while the Commission has always been made up of three Democrats and three Republicans, such a composition is not stipulated by the Act. The statute merely says that no more than three Commissioners may be affiliated with the same party. Additionally, 2 U.S.C. §437c(c) requires a four-vote majority to approve any formal Commission actions, thus ensuring that no political party can dictate the Commission’s actions.

In light of its decision, the Commission published a Notice of Disposition on this matter in the January 29 Federal Register (63 FR 4404).

MUR 4638

Law Firm Penalized for Assisting Foreign National with Contributions

The law firm that advised foreign national Thomas Kramer (who made or directed more than $300,000 in prohibited contributions in connection with U.S. elections) has agreed to pay a $77,000 civil penalty for violating the ban on foreign contributions. Section 441e of the Federal Election Campaign Act (the Act) prohibits any person from soliciting a contribution from a foreign national in connection with any election—federal, state or local. (See page 1 of the September 1997 Record for more details about Mr. Kramer’s violations of the Act in MUR 4398.)

Greenberg, Traurig, Hoffman, Lipoff, Rosen & Quentel, P.A.,
represented Mr. Kramer on immigration and other legal matters, and attorneys working with Mr. Kramer knew of his foreign national status. Nonetheless, during 1993 and 1994, the law firm participated in conversations with Mr. Kramer and his agents that resulted in $91,000 in contributions to local and state candidates in Florida—Democrats and Republicans—as well as a national party committee. The contributions came from Mr. Kramer, his wife and some of the corporations he owned in the United States. The law firm said that said its violation was inadvertent.

In addition to the broad ban on foreign contributions, at 2 U.S.C. §441e, Commission regulations at 11 CFR 110.4(a)(3) prohibit corporations from making contributions in connection with any election if the corporation’s contribution is controlled or directed by a foreign national.

This MUR, or Matter Under Review, was precipitated by Mr. Kramer after he viewed news accounts suggesting that his contributions were illegal. Prior to finding probable cause to believe that Greenberg, Traurig had violated the Act, the Commission entered into a conciliation agreement with the firm, which included the civil penalty.

Court Cases

**FEC v. Charles Woods for U.S. Senate**

On January 16, the U.S. District Court for the District of Nevada ordered Charles Woods, two of his corporations, and Charles Woods for U.S. Senate (the Committee) to pay the FEC $50,000 for violating the Federal Election Campaign Act’s (the Act’s) ban on corporate contributions, and for failing to file 48-hour notices for $28,000 in contributions that came in during the waning days of the 1992 primary campaign. The court also issued a permanent injunction against future violations.

The court granted the FEC’s motion for summary judgment and imposed the civil penalty because of the extent of the violations and the unambiguous nature of the sections of the Act in question in this case. The defendants have until the end of this month to pay the penalty.

The Committee served as the principal campaign committee for Mr. Woods, who was seeking the 1992 Democratic nomination for the Senate in Nevada. During the election cycle, Quinn River Ranch, which was wholly owned by Mr. Woods, contributed $290,000 to the Committee. A subsidiary of another corporation that Mr. Woods owned, WTVY-FM, also made an impermissible contribution when it used its American Express credit card to charge $1,426.23 in expenses for the Committee. See page 6 of the April 1997 Record.

The Act at §441b(a) prohibits corporations from making contributions in connection with a federal election, and prohibits political committees from accepting such contributions. Both Quinn River Ranch and WTVY were wholly owned by Mr. Woods. Nonetheless, the Act makes no distinction for closely-held corporations when applying the 441b(a) prohibition. The statute makes it unlawful for “any corporation whatever” to make contributions in connection with a federal election.

The law also provides for the timely filing of disclosure reports with the Commission for contributions received after the 20th day but more than 48 hours before an election. 2 U.S.C. §434(a)(6)(A).

**U.S. District Court for the District of Nevada, CV-S-97-182-PMP.**

Election Administration

**New Members Named to Panel**

Three new members have joined the Office of Election Administration’s 1998 Advisory Panel, filling one expired term and taking the places of two members who had resigned.

Charlotte Cleary, Registrar of Voters in Arlington County, VA, Ernest R. Hawkins, Registrar of Voters in Sacramento County, CA, and Joseph Mansky, Director of Elections for Minnesota, were appointed to the board by the Commission in February.

The Advisory Panel is comprised of twenty state and local election officials from around the country, whose counsel helps ensure that the research and informational needs of all election officials are best served. These latest appointments maintain the advisory panel’s geographic representation and balance according to jurisdictional size, partisanship and state/local representation.

The three replaced Bill Boehm of Pennsylvania, Ed Lombard of Louisiana and Germaine Wong of California.

**Need FEC Material in a Hurry?**

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Use a touch tone phone to dial 202/501-3413 and follow the instructions. To order a complete menu of Faxline documents, enter document number 411 at the prompt.
Authority to Make Coordinated Party Expenditures on Behalf of House and Senate Nominees

National Party Committee
May make expenditures on behalf of House and Senate nominees. May authorize other party committees to make expenditures against its own spending limits. Shares limits with national congressional and senatorial campaign committees.

State Party Committee
May make expenditures on behalf of House and Senate nominees seeking election in the committee's state. May authorize other party committees to make expenditures against its own spending limits.

Local Party Committee
May be authorized by national or state party committee to make expenditures against their limits.

1 The authorizing committee must provide prior, written authorization specifying the amount the committee may spend.

Calculating 1998 Coordinated Party Expenditure Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party Committee Type</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Formula</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Senate Nominee</td>
<td>See table on next page.</td>
<td>The greater of: $20,000 x COLA (^1) or 2(c) x state VAP (^2) x COLA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House Nominee</td>
<td>$65,100</td>
<td>$20,000 x COLA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in States with Only One Representative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House Nominee in Other States</td>
<td>$32,550</td>
<td>$10,000 x COLA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nominee for Delegate or Resident Commissioner (^3)</td>
<td>$32,550</td>
<td>$10,000 x COLA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

\(^1\) COLA means cost-of-living adjustment. The 1998 COLA is 3.255.

\(^2\) VAP means voting age population. VAP figures are not yet official.

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

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Coordinate Party Expenditure Limits for 1998 Election Cycle

The 1998 coordinated party expenditure limits are now available. They are:

- $32,550 for House nominees,\(^1\) and
- A range from $65,100 to $1.5 million for Senate nominees, depending on each state’s voting age population.

Party committees may make these special expenditures on behalf of 1998 general election candidates. The limits for coordinated party expenditures are separate from the contribution limits. Party committees must spend the funds on behalf of the candidate rather than give the money directly to the candidate or his/her committee. Although these expenditures may be made in consultation with the candidate, only the party committee making the expenditures—not the candidate committee—must report them.

Consult the three tables on these pages for more details about coordinated party expenditures, and for a state-by-state listing of the limits for this year’s Senate nominees.

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\(^1\) In states that have only one U.S. House Representative, the coordinated party expenditure limit for the House nominee is $65,100, the same amount as the Senate limit.
Coordinated Party Expenditure Limits for ’98 Senate Nominees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Voting Age Population&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt; (in thousands)</th>
<th>Expenditure Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>3,247</td>
<td>$211,380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Alaska</em></td>
<td>421</td>
<td>$65,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>3,277</td>
<td>$213,333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>1,860</td>
<td>$121,086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>23,317</td>
<td>$1,517,937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>2,877</td>
<td>$187,293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>2,478</td>
<td>$161,318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Delaware</em></td>
<td>554</td>
<td>$65,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC</td>
<td>422</td>
<td>$65,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>11,183</td>
<td>$728,013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>5,498</td>
<td>$357,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>884</td>
<td>$65,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>859</td>
<td>$65,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>8,722</td>
<td>$567,802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>4,367</td>
<td>$284,292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>2,127</td>
<td>$138,468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>1,907</td>
<td>$124,146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>2,947</td>
<td>$191,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>3,161</td>
<td>$205,781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>945</td>
<td>$65,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>3,826</td>
<td>$249,073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>4,666</td>
<td>$303,757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>7,269</td>
<td>$473,212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>3,435</td>
<td>$223,619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>1,978</td>
<td>$128,768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>3,996</td>
<td>$260,140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Montana</em></td>
<td>649</td>
<td>$65,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>1,212</td>
<td>$78,901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>1,234</td>
<td>$80,333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>877</td>
<td>$65,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>6,066</td>
<td>$394,897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>1,230</td>
<td>$80,073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>13,577</td>
<td>$883,863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>5,552</td>
<td>$361,435</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>North Dakota</em></td>
<td>476</td>
<td>$65,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>8,348</td>
<td>$543,455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>2,439</td>
<td>$158,779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>2,433</td>
<td>$158,388</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>9,156</td>
<td>$596,056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>754</td>
<td>$65,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>2,805</td>
<td>$182,606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>South Dakota</em></td>
<td>541</td>
<td>$65,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>4,043</td>
<td>$263,199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>13,862</td>
<td>$902,416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>1,371</td>
<td>$89,252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Vermont</em></td>
<td>443</td>
<td>$65,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>5,090</td>
<td>$331,359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>4,156</td>
<td>$270,556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>1,404</td>
<td>$91,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>3,823</td>
<td>$248,877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Wyoming</em></td>
<td>348</td>
<td>$65,100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* These figures are not yet official. In the unlikely event that the official figures differ, a future Record will notify readers.

* In these states, which have only one U.S. House Representative, the spending limit for the House nominee is $65,100, the same amount as the Senate limit. In other states, the limit for each House nominee is $32,550.

AO 1997-25
Affiliation Between Corporate SSFs After Reorganization

A corporate spin-off and merger involving General Motors Corp., Hughes Electronics Corp. (HE) and Raytheon Co. has consequences affecting the affiliation of the corporation’s separate segregated funds (SSFs), transfers among the SSFs, the aggregation of contributions by and to the SSFs, and payroll deduction authorizations for contributions by eligible personnel.

Corporate Background
Before the merger, HE’s defense electronics operations and a third HE sector concentrating on telecommunications and space were conducted by a wholly owned subsidiary known as HE Holdings, Inc. (Holdings). In a December 1997 corporate spin-off, GM stockholders received the portion of HE that operates in defense electronics. That portion was then merged immediately with Raytheon, now called Raytheon/Holdings (R/H). As a result of the merger, R/H is now owned by GM common stockholders and Raytheon’s former stockholders. However, GM owns none of the new company’s equity.

Also as part of the transactions, Delco Electronics Corp., the automotive electronics division of HE, became a wholly owned subsidiary of GM and now operates in combination with a division of GM known as Delphi Automotive Systems (Delco/Delphi). The telecommunications and space business is retained by HE.

Neither GM nor R/H owns any stock in the other company. While a total of three persons from the GM

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Advisory Opinions
(continued from page 5)
and HE boards sit on the R/H board, neither GM nor HE has control over the 12 remaining Raytheon directors, who were chosen by Raytheon shareholders before the merger.

SSF Background
HE’s SSF, Hughes Electronics Corporation Active Citizenship Fund (HACF), already was affiliated with GM’s SSF, the Civic Involvement Program/General Motors (CIP/GM). Prior to the reorganization, HE created another SSF, Holdings PAC, to receive transfers from HACF of the portion of funds that had been contributed by defense electronic employees. Another SSF, Delco/Delphi PAC, also was created before the reorganization.

Raytheon also had a pre-reorganization SSF, Raytheon Company PAC (Raytheon PAC). Immediately after the merger with HE’s defense sector, Holdings PAC merged into Raytheon PAC.

Regulations Governing Affiliation Status
FEC regulations state that committees that are established, financed, maintained or controlled by the same corporation, including any parent, subsidiary, branch or division, are affiliated. Contributions made to or by such committees are considered to have been made by a single committee, and affiliated committees have one contribution limit. 11 CFR 100.5(g)(2). Committees established by a single corporation and its subsidiaries, or committees established by the same group of persons, are affiliated per se. 11 CFR 110.3(a)(2)(i) and (v). Further, transfers between affiliated committees are not limited. 11 CFR 102.6(a)(1).

Corporations may solicit the restricted class—that is, the executive and administrative personnel, stockholders and families of those groups—of its subsidiaries or other affiliates for SSF contributions. 11 CFR 114.3(a)(1) and 114.5(g)(1). When an entity is not an acknowledged subsidiary of another, the Commission weighs several factors to determine whether the sponsoring entities and, hence, their respective SSFs, are affiliated. 11 CFR 100.5(g)(4)(i) and (ii)(A)-(J), and 110.3(a)(3)(i) and (ii)(A)-(J).

Application to GM, Raytheon/Holdings
Prior to the reorganization, Holdings was a wholly owned subsidiary of HE. Thus, their SSFs already were affiliated and remain so. Also, prior to reorganization, Delphi was a division of GM and Delco was a subsidiary of HE. As stated previously, HE is owned by GM. The new Delco/Delphi also is now wholly owned by GM. As the SSFs of GM subsidiaries, Delco/Delphi PAC and HACF maintain their affiliation as was the case before the reorganization.

The case is different with R/H: Raytheon PAC and HACF remain unaffiliated. Neither GM nor R/H has an ownership interest in the other. While there is some overlap between the R/H board and those of GM and HE, the overlap is too small to bolster the argument for affiliation in this instance. See AO 1996-23. Further, neither GM nor HE has control over R/H’s directors, and there are no plans to add more GM or HE personnel to the R/H board.

Another factor discussed in previous advisory opinions addressing the effect of spin-offs is the common shareholder base. All of the GM common stockholders own shares in R/H, and yet there is not a complete overlap in the ownership of the two companies and there is a lower level of common control than in other spin-off situations previously addressed by the Commission. Moreover, the active trading of shares held by GM stockholders is anticipated. See AOs 1996-42 and 1993-23.

Because the various PACs connected with GM and HE were affiliated prior to the reorganization, they could make unlimited transfers between them. Additionally, the merger of Holdings PAC with Raytheon PAC is permissible since they became affiliated committees as a result of the reorganization. Holdings PAC and Delco/Delphi PAC are multicandidate committees by virtue of the fact that CIP/GM and HACF had already attained multicandidate status, and they were affiliated with them prior to the reorganization. HACF and Raytheon PAC retain their multicandidate status as well.

Raytheon PAC must take into account both the contribution history of the GM PACs (including HACF) and its own pre-reorganization contributions in making any future contributions. All of the GM PACs contributions collected before the reorganization must be attributed to Holdings PAC. As a result, the total contributions made by the GM PACs to a particular recipient must be added to the amounts given by Raytheon PAC to the same recipient in order to determine the amounts that Raytheon PAC may contribute now that the reorganization is complete. The GM PACs, however, do not have to account for Raytheon PAC’s pre-reorganization contributions since, before the reorganization, Raytheon was not a part of the GM PACs. The same principles applicable to post-reorganization contributions by Raytheon PAC apply to contributions made by the new (formerly HE) employees of Raytheon to the SSF.

In order for R/H to deduct contributions from its new employees (those coming from HE’s defense sector) for Raytheon PAC, it must obtain express written and separate payroll deduction authorizations from them, and, in doing so, must follow the regulations on voluntariness set out at 11 CFR 114.5(a)(1)-(5). These payroll
Advisory Opinion Requests

Advisory opinion requests are available for review and comment in the Public Records Office.

AOR 1998-3
Status as state committee of political party (Reform Party of Idaho, January 28, 1998; 1 page plus 2-page attachment)

AOR 1998-4
Use of contributor lists from FEC reports for marketing application of “data mining” technologies to campaign finance (White Oak Technologies, Inc., February 5, 1998; 2 pages plus 2-page attachment)

Back Issues of the Record Available on the Internet

This issue of the Record and all other issues of the Record from 1996, 1997 and 1998 are available through the Internet as PDF files. Visit the FEC’s World Wide Web site at http://www.fec.gov and click on “Help for Candidates, Parties and PACs.” Future Record issues will be posted on the web as well. You will need Adobe® Acrobat Reader software to view the publication. The FEC’s web site has a link that will take you to Adobe’s web site, where you can download the latest version of the software for free.
PAC Count Declines

For the second time in a row, the number of PACs registered with the FEC has declined. As of December 31, 1997, there were 3,844 federal political action committees registered with the FEC, a slight drop from the July 1997 total figure of 3,875.

The table to the right shows midyear and year-end PAC figures since 1990. To see a complete listing of PAC statistics dating back to 1974, visit the FEC’s web site—http://www.fec.gov—or request a copy of the FEC’s January 27 press release on this subject from the Public Records Office by calling 800/424-9530 (press 3).

Midyear and Year-End PAC Counts, December 1990—December 1997

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Corporate</th>
<th>Labor</th>
<th>Trade/ Member/ Health</th>
<th>Coop.</th>
<th>Corp. w/o Capital Stock</th>
<th>Non-connected 1</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dec. ’90</td>
<td>1,795</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>774</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>1,062</td>
<td>4,172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul. ’91</td>
<td>1,745</td>
<td>339</td>
<td>749</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>1,096</td>
<td>4,123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. ’91</td>
<td>1,738</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>742</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>1,083</td>
<td>4,094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul. ’92</td>
<td>1,731</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>759</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>1,091</td>
<td>4,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. ’92</td>
<td>1,735</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>770</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>1,145</td>
<td>4,195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul. ’93</td>
<td>1,715</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>767</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>1,011</td>
<td>4,025</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dec. ’93</td>
<td>1,789</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>761</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>1,121</td>
<td>4,210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. ’94</td>
<td>1,666</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>777</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>963</td>
<td>3,933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul. ’95</td>
<td>1,670</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>804</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>1,002</td>
<td>3,982</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dec. ’95</td>
<td>1,674</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>815</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>1,020</td>
<td>4,016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul. ’96</td>
<td>1,645</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>829</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>1,058</td>
<td>4,033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. ’96</td>
<td>1,642</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>838</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>1,103</td>
<td>4,079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul. ’97 2</td>
<td>1,602</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>826</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>3,875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. ’97</td>
<td>1,597</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>825</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>931</td>
<td>3,844</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Nonconnected PACs must use their own funds to pay fundraising and administrative expenses, while the other categories of PACs have corporate or labor “connected organizations” that are permitted to pay those expenses for their PACs. On the other hand, nonconnected PACs may solicit contributions from the general public, while solicitations by corporate and labor PACs are restricted.

2 During the first six months of 1997, 227 PACs were administratively terminated because of inactivity.

Conferences

FEC 1998 Conference Schedule

There are only two additional FEC conferences slated for this year. To register, call Sylvester Management at 800/246-7277 or send an e-mail message to: TSYLVESTER@WORLDNET.ATT.NET.

Denver
For candidates, political parties and corporate and labor organizations
Date: March 25-27
Location: Westin Tabor Center
Registration: $180
Hotel rate: $136

Washington, DC
For nonconnected committees (this includes partnership, leadership and ideological PACs)
Date: April 27
Location: Madison Hotel
Registration: $175
Hotel rate: $165

Federal Register

Federal Register notices are available from the FEC’s Public Records Office.

Notice 1998-3
Definition of Member of a Membership Association; Notice of Proposed Rulemaking; Technical Correction (63 FR 3851, January 27, 1998)

Notice 1998-4
Composition of the Commission; Notice of Disposition of Petition for Rulemaking (63 FR 4404, January 29, 1998)

Notice 1998-5
Filing Dates for the California Special Election (63 FR 5380, February 2, 1998)

Notice 1998-6
Definition of Express Advocacy; Notice of Disposition of Petition for Rulemaking (63 FR 8363, February 19, 1998)
California Special General Elections Reporting

Committees involved in the April 7 special general elections and/or the June 2 special runoff elections to fill the 44th Congressional District seat held by the late Congressman Sonny Bono and/or the 9th Congressional District seat vacated by former Congressman Ronald Dellums must follow the reporting schedules below. Note that 48-hour notices are required of authorized committees that receive contributions (including loans) of $1,000 or more between March 19 and April 4 in the special general elections and between May 14 and May 30 in the special runoff elections, if they are required.

For Committees Involved Only in Special General When No Runoff is Held:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Close of Books</th>
<th>Certified/Registered Mail Date</th>
<th>Filing Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-General</td>
<td>March 18</td>
<td>March 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April Quarterly</td>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>April 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-General</td>
<td>April 27</td>
<td>May 7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Committees Involved in Special General and Special Runoff:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Close of Books</th>
<th>Certified/Registered Mail Date</th>
<th>Filing Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-General</td>
<td>March 18</td>
<td>March 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April Quarterly</td>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>April 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-Runoff</td>
<td>May 13</td>
<td>May 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Runoff &amp; July Quarterly</td>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>July 15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Committees Involved Only in Special General When Both Special General and Runoff Elections Are Held:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Close of Books</th>
<th>Certified/Registered Mail Date</th>
<th>Filing Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-General</td>
<td>March 18</td>
<td>March 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April Quarterly</td>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>April 15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Information

FEC Faxline Menu

FEC Faxline documents may be ordered 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, by calling 202/501-3413 on a touch tone phone. You will be asked for the numbers of the documents you want, your fax number and your telephone number. The documents will be faxed shortly thereafter.

Federal Election Commission

411. Complete Menu of All Material Available
401. The FEC and the Federal Campaign Finance Law
505. Biographies of Commissioners and Officers
507. Table of Organization
508. Index for 1996 Record Newsletter
509. Free Publications
510. Personnel Vacancy Announcements
511. Freedom of Information Act Requesters’ Guide
512. Legal Opportunities at the FEC

Disclosure

521. Guide to Researching Public Records
522. Accessibility of Public Records Office
523. Federal/State Records Offices
524. Using FEC Campaign Finance Information
525. State Computer Access to FEC Data
526. Direct Access Program (DAP)
527. Sale and Use of Campaign Information
528. Combined Federal/State Disclosure Directory 1997 on Disk
529. Selected Political Party Organizations and Addresses
530. Internet Access to the FEC
531. Downloadable Databases via the Internet

1 These committees include authorized committees of candidates running in the election and other political committees that support these candidates and do not file monthly.

2 Committees should file a consolidated Post-Runoff and July Quarterly Report by the filing date of the July Quarterly Report.

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532. Electronic Filing Took Kit
533. State Campaign Finance and Lobbying Data on the Internet

Limitations
546. Contributions
547. Coordinated Party Expenditure Limits
548. Advances: Contribution Limits and Reporting
549. Volunteer Activity
550. Independent Expenditures
551. Local Party Activity
552. Corporate Communications/Facilities
553. Trade Associations
554. Foreign Nationals
555. The $25,000 Annual Contribution Limit
556. Personal Use of Campaign Funds
557. Delegate Activity
558. Partnerships

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566. Public Funding of Presidential Elections
567. The $3 Tax Checkoff
568. 1993 Changes to Checkoff
569. Recipients of Public Funding
570. Presidential Fund Income Tax Checkoff Status
571. Presidential Spending Limits

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581. Candidate Registration
582. Committee Treasurers
583. Special Notices on Political Ads and Solicitations
584. 10 Questions from Candidates
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586. 1998 Reporting Dates
587. 1998 Congressional Primary Dates
588. 1998 Special Election Reporting Dates
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603. 1993-4 Congressional
604. 1993-4 National Party
605. 1993-4 PAC Finances
606. 1995-6 Congressional
607. 1995-6 National Party
608. 1995-6 PAC Finances
609. 1997-8 National Party
610. 1997-8 Congressional

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651. 1996 Presidential Primary Dates
652. Selected 1996 Campaign Names and Addresses
653. Selected 1996 Campaign Figures
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703. National Voter Registration Act Regulations
704. National Voter Registration Act of 1993
705. The Electoral College
706. Organizational Structure of the American Election System
707. Primary Functions of an Electoral System

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801. Form 1, Statement of Organization
802. Form 2, Statement of Candidacy
803. Form 3 and 3Z, Report for an Authorized Committee
804. Form 3X, Report for Other Than an Authorized Committee
805. Form 5, Report of Independent Expenditures
806. Form 6, 48-Hour Notice of Contributions/Loans Received
807. Form 7, Report of Communication Costs
808. Form 8, Debt Settlement Plan
809. Form 1M, Notification of Multicandidate Status

Schedules
825. Schedule A, Itemized Receipts
826. Schedule B, Itemized Disbursements
827. Schedules C and C-1, Loans
828. Schedule D, Debts and Obligations
829. Schedule E, Itemized Independent Expenditures
830. Schedule F, Itemized Coordi- nated Expenditures
831. Schedules H1–H4, Allocation
832. Schedule I, Aggregate Page Nonfederal Accounts

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100. Part 100, Scope and Definitions
1007. Part 100.7, Contribution
1008. Part 100.8, Expenditure
101. Part 101, Candidate Status and Designations
1012. Part 102, Registration, Organization and Recordkeeping by Political Committees
1021. Part 102.17, Joint Fundraising by Committees Other Than SSFs
103. Part 103, Campaign Depositories
104. Part 104, Reports by Political Committees
1047. Part 104.7, Best Efforts
105. Part 105, Document Filing
106. Part 106, Allocations of Candidate and Committee Activities
107. Part 107, Presidential Nominating Convention, Registration and Reports
108. Part 108, Filing Copies of Reports and Statements with State Offices
109. Part 109, Independent Expenditures
110. Part 110, Contribution and Expenditure Limitations and Prohibitions
1101. Part 110.1, Contributions by Persons Other Than Multicandidate Political Committees
1102. Part 110.2, Contributions by Multicandidate Committees
1103. Part 110.3, Contribution Limitations for Affiliated Committees and Political Party Committees; Transfers
1104. Part 110.4, Prohibited Contributions
1105. Part 110.5, Annual Contribution Limitation for Individuals
1106. Part 110.6, Earmarked Contributions
1107. Part 110.7, Party Committee Expenditure Limitations
1108. Part 110.8, Presidential Candidate Expenditure Limitations
1109. Part 110.9, Miscellaneous Provisions
1110. Part 110.10, Expenditures by Candidates
1111. Part 110.11, Communications; Advertising
1112. Part 110.12, Candidate Appearances on Public Educational Institution Premises
1113. Part 110.13, Nonpartisan Candidate Debates
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1997-22: Communicating membership corporation’s endorsements of federal candidates to members and their restricted classes, 1:14
1997-25: Affiliation of corporate SSFs after reorganization, 3:5
1997-26: Establishment of nonconnected PAC by individuals affiliated with trade association, 3:7

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– National Medical Political Action Committee, 1:3
– Williams, 1:3
______ v. FEC
National Committee of the Reform Party, 1:2

Reports
FEC v. ______

Recent Actions on Regulations, Including Explanations and Justifications
227. Electronic Filing of Reports by Political Committees
228. Coordinated and Independent Expenditures by Party Committees
229. Definition of “Member” of a Membership Association
230. Petitions for Rulemaking: Soft Money
231. Recordkeeping and Reporting
232. Express Advocacy
233. Qualified Nonprofit Corporations

PAC Publications Available
The Commission has published its latest edition of Pacronyms, an alphabetical compilation of acronyms, abbreviations and common names of political action committees (PACs).

For each PAC listed, the index provides the full name of the PAC, its city, state, FEC identification number and, if not identifiable from the full name, its connected, sponsoring or affiliated organization.

The index is helpful in identifying PACs that are not readily identified in their reports and statements on file with the FEC.

To order a free copy of Pacronyms, call the Office of Public Records at 800/424-9530 (press 3) or 202/694-1120. Pacronyms also is available on diskette for $1 and can be accessed free on the FEC’s web site—http://www.fec.gov.

Other PAC indexes, described below, may be ordered from the Office of Public Records. Prepayment is required.
• An alphabetical list of all registered PACs shows each PAC’s identification number, address, treasurer and connected organization ($13.25).
• A list of registered PACs arranged by state provides the same information as above ($13.25).
• An alphabetical list of organizations sponsoring PACs shows the PAC’s name and identification number ($7.50).

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432. Section 432 451. Section 451
433. Section 433 452. Section 452
434. Section 434 453. Section 453
437. Section 437 454. Section 454
4377. Section 437g 455. Section 455
438. Section 438
439. Section 439
441. Section 441
4411. Section 441a
4412. Section 441b
4413. Section 441c
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4415. Section 441e
4416. Section 441f

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9601-52. AOs 1996-1 through 1996-52
9501-49. AOs 1995-1 through 1995-49
9401-40. AOs 1994-1 through 1994-40
9301-25. AOs 1993-1 through 1993-25
9201-44. AOs 1992-1 through 1992-44
9101-40. AOs 1991-1 through 1991-40
9001-40. AOs 1990-1 through 1990-40

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New Telephone Numbers

The FEC has recently completed the installation of a new telephone system, and nearly all of the Commission’s telephone numbers have changed. Three of the most often used numbers are among those that were changed:

- Information: 202/694-1100
- Press Office: 202/694-1220
- Public Records: 202/694-1120

Please note that the FEC’s toll-free number for questions related to election law remains the same: 800/424-9530.