

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1985-1986 80/2

3625 HSTA POLITICAL ACTION COMM. - CAMPAIGN FINANCING (FILE 1) 501

<u>Rep./Party/State</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rep./Party/State</u>	<u>Total</u>
Byron (D-MD)	\$15,350	Huckaby (D-LA)	\$10,100
Campbell (R-SC)	15,325	Jones (D-TN)	10,000
Lent (R-NY)	15,050	Latta (R-OH)	9,950
Hightower (D-TX)	15,000	Rinaldo (R-NJ)	9,750
Boner (D-TN)	14,950	Shuster (R-OH)	9,700
Crane, D. (R-IL)	14,825	Rose (D-NC)	9,600
Taylor (R-MO)	14,600	Yatron (D-PA)	9,550
Robinson (F-VA)	14,500	Barnard (D-GA)	9,450
Clinger (R-PA)	14,100	Smith (R-NE)	9,400
English (D-OK)	14,050	Flippo (D-AL)	9,375
de la Garza (D-TX)	14,000	McDade (R-PA)	9,375
Ireland (D-FL)	14,000	Andrews (D-NC)	9,200
Badham (R-CA)	13,850	Frenzel (R-MN)	9,000
Murphy (D-PA)	13,700	Michel (R-IL)	8,948
Hall (D-OH)	13,250	Mica (D-FI.)	8,825
Russo (D-IL)	12,700	Derrick (D-SC)	8,550
Lujan (R-NM)	12,350	Kindness (R-OH)	8,200
Hyde (R-IL)	12,250	Forsythe (R-NJ)	8,163
Wilson (D-TX)	12,250	Hefner (D-NC)	7,975
Young (D-MO)	12,250	Gibbons (D-FL)	7,900
AuCoin (D-OR)	12,240	Fish (R-NY)	7,475
Dixon (D-CA)	12,200	Dickinson (R-AL)	7,398
Kramer (R-CO)	12,200	Oakar (D-OH)	7,375
Roth (R-WI)	12,184	Broyhill (R-NC)	7,100
Fazio (D-CA)	12,000	Daniel (D-VA)	7,000
Roukema (R-NJ)	12,000	Ford (D-TN)	6,950
Neal (D-NC)	11,850	Schulze (R-PA)	6,750
Moorhead (R-CA)	11,825	Hansen (R-ID)	6,300
Whitley (D-NC)	11,000	LaFalce (D-NY)	6,250
Levitas (D-GA)	10,950	Mineta (D-CA)	6,250
Jenkins (D-GA)	10,900	Traxler (D-MI)	6,100
McDonald (D-GA)	10,850	Kogovsek (D-CO)	5,950
Duncan (R-TN)	10,829	Bouquard (D-TN)	5,850
Matsui (D-CA)	10,700	Vander Jagt (R-MI)	5,780
Courter (R-NJ)	10,625	Whitten (D-MS)	5,750
Davis (R-MI)	10,450	Lundine (D-NY)	5,600
Dyson (D-MD)	10,274	Hammerschmidt (R-AR)	5,500
Sensenbrenner (R-WI)	10,150	Erlenborn (R-IL)	5,050

<u>Rep./Party/State</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rep./Party/State</u>	<u>Total</u>
Bethune (R-AR)	\$ 5,000	Roybal (D-CA)	\$ 2,200
Mikulski (D-MD)	4,550	Gaydos (D-PA)	2,100
Garcia (D-NY)	4,450	Ford (D-MI)	1,950
Coughlin (R-PA)	4,400	Dicks (D-WA)	1,825
Nichols (D-AL)	4,350	Horton (R-NY)	1,750
Panetta (D-CA)	4,150	Vento (D-MN)	1,725
Lott (R-MS)	3,900	Wolpe (D-MI)	1,625
Winn (R-KS)	3,850	Miller (D-CA)	1,600
Applegate (D-OH)	3,750	Smith (R-IA)	1,525
Jones (D-NC)	3,750	Aspin (D-WI)	1,500
Addabbo (D-NY)	3,450	Kildee (D-MI)	1,475
Brooks (D-TX)	3,200	Lehman (D-FL)	1,450
Patterson (D-CA)	3,150	Lowry (D-WA)	1,150
Roe (D-NJ)	3,000	Glickman (D-KS)	1,050
Hamilton (D-IN)	2,950	Breaux (D-LA)	950
Sharp (D-IN)	2,900	Walker (R-PA)	800
Walgren (D-PA)	2,475	Heftel (D-HI)	800
Alexander (D-AR)	2,450	Clay (D-MO)	750
Gilman (R-NY)	2,400	Moakley (D-MA)	700
Oberstar (D-MN)	2,300	Bonior (D-MI)	550

TABLE II

AMA INDEPENDENT EXPENDITURES
IN BEHALF OF CURRENT MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

<u>Member/Party/State</u>	<u>1982 Expenditures</u>
Claudine Schneider (R-RI)	\$23,877
Dan Coats (R-IN)	19,391
Joe Skeen (R-NM)	17,480
Clay Shaw (R-FL)	17,433
Judd Gregg (R-NH)	17,139
Duncan Hunter (R-CA)	16,010
Bob Stump (R-AZ)	15,713
Barbara Vucanovich (R-NV)	15,187
Jim Jones (D-OK)	11,266
Tony Coehlo (D-CA)	10,966
Barbara Kennelly (D-CT)	9,968
James Broyhill (R-NC)	9,849

<u>Member/Party/State</u>	<u>1980 Expenditures</u>
Paul Tribble (R-VA)*	\$14,758
William Clinger (R-PA)	14,715
Tom Foley (D-WA)	14,389
Hal Sawyer (R-MI)	14,066
Olympia Snowe (R-ME)	12,482
Larry Hopkins (R-KY)	12,283
Hal Daub (R-NE)	11,840
Sid Morrison (R-WA)	11,522
Charles Pashayan (R-CA)	11,394
Jack Fields (R-TX)	8,829

* Elected to the Senate in 1982; independent expenditures for House campaign.

<u>Member/Party/State</u>	<u>1978 Expenditures</u>
Sen. Sam Nunn (D-GA)**	\$ 5,470
Bill Frenzel (R-MN)	3,188
William Broomfield (R-MI)	2,754
James Martin (R-NC)	2,100
Richard Schulze (R-PA)	2,100
Olympia Snowe (R-ME)	2,100
John Duncan (R-TN)	2,030
James Jeffords (R-VT)	2,030
Carlos Moorhead (R-CA)	2,030
John Murtha (D-PA)	619
John Breaux (D-LA)	608
William Gray (D-PA)	608
Beverly Byron (D-MD)	601

** Senate campaign.

TABLE III

REPRESENTATIVES WHO RECEIVED NO AMA PAC
MONEY IN 1978, 1980 OR 1982

<u>Rep./Party/State</u>	<u>Rep./Party/State</u>
Erdreich (D-AL)*	Levin (D-MI)*
Udall (D-AZ)	D'Amours (D-NH)
McNulty (D-AZ)*	Torricelli (D-NJ)*
Bosco (D-CA)*	Minish (D-NJ)
Boxer (D-CA)*	Richardson (D-NM)*
Dellums (D-CA)	Mrazek (D-NY)*
Lehman (D-CA)*	Towns (D-NY)*
Beilenson (D-CA)	Owens (D-NY)*
Levine (D-CA)*	Nowak (D-NY)
Martinez (D-CA)	Britt (D-NC)*
Packard (R-CA)*	Gradison (R-OH)
Morrison (D-CT)*	Kaptur (D-OH)*
Carper (D-DE)*	Seiberling (D-OH)
Thomas (D-GA)*	Regula (R-OH)
Savage (D-IL)	Synar (D-OK)
Collins (D-IL)	Borski (D-PA)*
Yates (D-IL)	Kolter (D-PA)*
Annunzio (D-IL)	Harrison (D-PA)*
Crane, P. (R-IL)	Goodling (R-PA)
Evans (D-IL)*	St. Germain (D-RI)
Price (D-IL)	Tallon (D-SC)*
Hall (D-IN)*	Cooper (D-TN)*
McCloskey (D-IN)*	Gore (D-TN)
Jacobs (D-IN)	Bryant (D-TX)*
Slattery (D-KS)*	Wright (D-TX)
Leach (R-IA)	Coleman (R-TX)*
Natcher (D-KY)	Sandergriff (D-TX)*
McKernan (R-ME)*	Sisisky (D-VA)*
Boland (D-MA)	Olin (D-VA)*
Frank (D-MA)	Boucher (D-VA)*
Studds (D-MA)	Mollohan (D-WV)*
Donnelly (D-MA)	Staggers (D-WV)*
Conyers (D-MI)	Wise (D-WV)*
Crockett (D-MI)	Kastenmeier (D-WI)
	Moody (D-WI)*

* Freshman Representatives

TABLE IV

AMA PAC CONTRIBUTIONS TO REPRESENTATIVES

CD/REP/PARTY		1978	1980	1982	TOTAL	AMA-RELATED VOTES	
ALABAMA							
1	Edwards	(R) \$ 5,000	\$ -	\$ 2,000	\$ 7,000	___	___
2	Dickinson	(R) 2,200	1,450	3,748	7,398	___	___
3	Nichols	(D) 500	2,200	1,650	4,350	___	___
4	Bevill	(D) -	100	-	100	___	___
5	Flippo	(D) 3,100	3,125	3,150	9,375	___	___
6	Erdreich	(D) -	-	-	-	___	___
7	Shelby	(D) 12,000	6,600	5,000	23,600	___	___
ALASKA							
AL	Young	(R) 10,000	2,625	5,250	17,875	___	___
ARIZONA							
1	McCain	(R) -	-	5,000	5,000	___	___
2	Udall	(D) -	-	-	-	___	___
3	Stump	(R) 8,600	5,000	5,000	18,600	___	___
4	Rudd	(R) 10,000	7,500	3,250	20,750	___	___
5	McNulty	(D) -	-	-	-	___	___
ARKANSAS							
1	Alexander	(D) 100	2,100	250	2,450	___	___
2	Bethune	(R) 1,500	2,000	1,500	5,000	___	___
3	Hammerschmidt	(R) 1,000	2,000	2,500	5,500	___	___
4	Anthony	(D) 11,000	2,000	4,250	17,250	___	___
CALIFORNIA							
1	Bosco	(D) -	-	-	-	___	___
2	Chappie	(R) -	10,000	7,250	17,250	___	___
3	Matsui	(D) 5,000	2,500	3,200	10,700	___	___

Note: These figures include contributions by AMA state affiliate PACs and cover campaign giving from January 1, 1977 through November 22, 1982.

CD/REP/PARTY		1978	1980	1982	TOTAL	AMA-RELATED VOTES		
CALIFORNIA (cont.)								
4	Fazio	(D)	\$ 8,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 3,000	\$12,000	_____	_____
5	(VACANT)		-	-	-	-	_____	_____
6	Boxer	(D)	-	-	-	-	_____	_____
7	Miller	(D)	500	400	700	1,600	_____	_____
8	Dellums	(D)	-	-	-	-	_____	_____
9	Stark	(D)	100	-	-	100	_____	_____
10	Edwards	(D)	100	-	250	350	_____	_____
11	Lantos	(D)	-	-	11,000	11,000	_____	_____
12	Zschau	(R)	-	-	10,000	10,000	_____	_____
13	Mineta	(D)	1,200	2,900	2,150	6,250	_____	_____
14	Shumway	(R)	-	6,500	9,225	15,725	_____	_____
15	Coehlo	(D)	10,000	2,200	6,700	18,900	_____	_____
16	Panetta	(D)	800	1,150	2,200	4,150	_____	_____
17	Pashayan	(R)	3,000	5,150	9,150	17,300	_____	_____
18	Lehman	(D)	-	-	-	-	_____	_____
19	Lagomarsino	(R)	2,000	5,000	9,000	16,000	_____	_____
20	Thomas	(R)	5,000	5,000	7,750	17,750	_____	_____
21	Fiedler	(R)	-	10,000	9,200	19,200	_____	_____
22	Moorhead	(R)	3,000	5,125	3,700	11,825	_____	_____
23	Beilenson	(D)	-	-	-	-	_____	_____
24	Waxman	(D)	-	-	2,250	2,250	_____	_____
25	Roybal	(D)	1,000	1,000	200	2,200	_____	_____
26	Berman	(D)	-	-	1,000	1,000	_____	_____
27	Levine	(D)	-	-	-	-	_____	_____
28	Dixon	(D)	6,500	2,500	3,200	12,200	_____	_____
29	Hawkins	(D)	-	-	150	150	_____	_____
30	Martinez	(D)	-	-	-	-	_____	_____
31	Dymally	(D)	-	5,000	650	5,650	_____	_____
32	Anderson	(D)	-	1,100	150	1,250	_____	_____
33	Dreier	(R)	-	2,800	5,000	7,800	_____	_____
34	Torres	(D)	-	-	2,000	2,000	_____	_____
35	Lewis	(R)	10,000	5,000	7,750	22,750	_____	_____
36	Brown	(D)	-	110	600	710	_____	_____
37	McCandless	(R)	-	-	5,000	5,000	_____	_____
38	Patterson	(D)	2,350	400	400	3,150	_____	_____
39	Dannemeyer	(R)	10,000	5,100	7,700	22,800	_____	_____
40	Badham	(R)	1,000	5,150	7,700	13,850	_____	_____
41	Lowery	(R)	-	10,000	9,000	19,000	_____	_____
42	Lungren	(R)	5,000	5,100	7,500	17,600	_____	_____

CD/REP/PARTY		1978	1980	1982	TOTAL	AMA-RELATED VOTES	
CALIFORNIA (cont.)							
43	Packard	(R) \$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	—	—
44	Bates	(D) -	-	3,500	3,500	—	—
45	Hunter	(R) -	5,000	7,250	12,250	—	—
COLORADO							
1	Schroeder	(D) -	200	-	200	—	—
2	Wirth	(D) 200	-	-	200	—	—
3	Kogovsek	(D) 5,500	200	250	5,950	—	—
4	Brown	(R) -	6,500	2,500	9,000	—	—
5	Kramer	(R) 5,500	5,000	1,700	12,200	—	—
6	Schaefer*	(R) -	-	5,000	5,000	—	—
CONNECTICUT							
1	Kennelly	(D) -	-	3,200	3,200	—	—
2	Gejdenson	(D) -	2,500	200	2,700	—	—
3	Morrison	(D) -	-	-	-	—	—
4	McKinney	(R) -	1,000	1,750	2,750	—	—
5	Ratchford	(D) -	350	250	600	—	—
6	Johnson	(R) -	-	5,000	5,000	—	—
DELAWARE							
AL	Carper	(D) -	-	-	-	—	—
FLORIDA							
1	Hutto	(D) 1,500	-	4,100	5,600	—	—
2	Fuqua	(D) 7,600	3,700	7,750	19,050	—	—
3	Bennett	(D) -	-	4,250	4,250	—	—
4	Chappell	(D) 7,100	4,000	11,990	23,090	—	—
5	McCollum	(R) -	5,000	10,000	15,000	—	—
6	MacKay	(D) -	-	7,000	7,000	—	—
7	Gibbons	(D) 1,900	2,500	3,500	7,900	—	—
8	Young	(R) 7,000	-	5,500	12,500	—	—

* Based on special election reports filed with the FEC as of April 6, 1983.

CD/REP/PARTY	1978	1980	1982	TOTAL	AMA-RELATED VOTES	
FLORIDA (cont.)						
9 Bilirakis (R)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,500	\$ 4,500	___	___
10 Ireland (D)	2,250	6,500	5,250	14,000	___	___
11 Nelson (D)	-	-	6,250	6,250	___	___
12 Lewis (R)	-	-	10,000	10,000	___	___
13 Mack (R)	-	-	3,500	3,500	___	___
14 Mica (D)	4,700	125	4,000	8,825	___	___
15 Shaw (R)	-	9,700	6,750	16,450	___	___
16 Smith (D)	-	-	7,000	7,000	___	___
17 Lehman (D)	200	750	500	1,450	___	___
18 Pepper (D)	250	500	-	750	___	___
19 Fascell (D)	-	500	4,250	4,750	___	___
GEORGIA						
1 Thomas (D)	-	-	-	-	___	___
2 Hatcher (D)	-	9,100	6,200	15,300	___	___
3 Ray (D)	-	-	2,000	2,000	___	___
4 Levitas (D)	2,500	3,750	4,700	10,950	___	___
5 Fowler (D)	7,500	-	250	7,750	___	___
6 Gingrich (R)	5,000	8,500	9,500	23,000	___	___
7 McDonald (D)	2,000	4,600	4,250	10,850	___	___
8 Rowland (D)	-	-	8,488	8,488	___	___
9 Jenkins (D)	3,000	3,650	4,250	10,900	___	___
10 Barnard (D)	2,550	3,700	3,200	9,450	___	___
HAWAII						
1 Heftel (D)	50	500	250	800	___	___
2 Akaka (D)	325	-	-	325	___	___
IDAHO						
1 Craig (R)	-	5,000	3,999	8,999	___	___
2 Hansen (R)	5,000	1,100	200	6,300	___	___
ILLINOIS						
1 (VACANT)	-	-	-	-	___	___
2 Savage (D)	-	-	-	-	___	___
3 Russo (D)	6,600	2,100	4,000	12,700	___	___

CD/REP/PARTY		1978	1980	1982	TOTAL	AMA-RELATED VOTES	
ILLINOIS (cont.)							
4	O'Brien	(R) \$ 9,250	\$ 2,650	\$ 6,100	\$18,000	—	—
5	Lipinski	(D) -	-	5,284	5,284	—	—
6	Hyde	(R) 4,000	5,250	3,000	12,250	—	—
7	Collins	(D) -	-	-	-	—	—
8	Rostenkowski	(D) 5,000	9,500	2,500	17,000	—	—
9	Yates	(D) -	-	-	-	—	—
10	Porter	(R) 10,050	13,774	2,662	26,486	—	—
11	Annunzio	(D) -	-	-	-	—	—
12	Crane, P.	(R) -	-	-	-	—	—
13	Erlenborn	(R) 2,100	1,000	1,950	5,050	—	—
14	Corcoran	(R) 7,500	6,875	3,750	18,125	—	—
15	Madigan	(R) -	2,000	2,250	4,250	—	—
16	Martin	(R) -	7,650	2,800	10,450	—	—
17	Evans	(D) -	-	-	-	—	—
18	Michel	(R) 2,500	2,100	4,348	8,948	—	—
19	Crane, D.	(R) 7,525	5,300	2,000	14,825	—	—
20	Durbin	(D) -	-	1,000	1,000	—	—
21	Price	(D) -	-	-	-	—	—
22	Simon	(D) 100	125	-	225	—	—
INDIANA							
1	Hall	(D) -	-	-	-	—	—
2	Sharp	(D) 600	1,200	1,100	2,900	—	—
3	Hiler	(R) -	5,000	9,422	14,422	—	—
4	Coats	(R) -	10,000	10,000	20,000	—	—
5	Hillis	(R) 1,850	8,625	6,275	16,750	—	—
6	Burton	(R) -	-	5,100	5,100	—	—
7	Myers	(R) 11,000	2,500	5,000	18,500	—	—
8	McCloskey	(D) -	-	-	-	—	—
9	Hamilton	(D) 150	800	2,000	2,950	—	—
10	Jacobs	(D) -	-	-	-	—	—
IOWA							
1	Leach	(R) -	-	-	-	—	—
2	Tauke	(R) 10,000	5,000	8,234	23,234	—	—
3	Evans	(R) -	-	5,060	5,060	—	—
4	Smith	(D) 200	125	1,200	1,525	—	—

CD/REP/PARTY		1978	1980	1982	TOTAL	AMA-RELATED VOTES	
IOWA (cont.)							
5	Harkin	(D) \$ 100	\$ -	\$ 250	\$ 350	___	___
6	Bedell	(D) -	2,100	1,250	3,350	___	___
KANSAS							
1	Roberts	(R) -	10,000	7,000	17,000	___	___
2	Slattery	(D) -	-	-	-	___	___
3	Winn	(R) 500	2,650	700	3,850	___	___
4	Glickman	(D) 600	250	200	1,050	___	___
5	Whittaker	(R) 7,000	8,225	4,450	19,675	___	___
KENTUCKY							
1	Hubbard	(D) 7,500	5,650	3,200	16,350	___	___
2	Natcher	(D) -	-	-	-	___	___
3	Mazzoli	(D) 6,300	3,750	7,000	17,050	___	___
4	Snyder	(R) 7,500	10,200	6,856	24,556	___	___
5	Rogers	(R) -	10,000	4,585	14,585	___	___
6	Hopkins	(R) 15,000	5,000	10,000	30,000	___	___
7	Perkins	(D) -	-	500	500	___	___
LOUISIANA							
1	Livingston	(R) 12,500	125	-	12,625	___	___
2	Boggs	(D) -	-	250	250	___	___
3	Tauzin	(D) -	1,100	3,250	4,350	___	___
4	Roemer	(D) -	-	10,150	10,150	___	___
5	Huckaby	(D) 9,400	450	250	10,100	___	___
6	Moore	(R) -	200	-	200	___	___
7	Breaux	(D) 600	100	250	950	___	___
8	Long	(D) 250	250	-	500	___	___
MAINE							
1	McKernan	(R) -	-	-	-	___	___
2	Snowe	(R) 10,000	6,125	100	16,225	___	___

CD/REP/PARTY		1978	1980	1982	TOTAL	AMA-RELATED VOTES	
MARYLAND							
1	Dyson	(D) \$ 75	\$ 1,699	\$ 8,500	\$10,274	—	—
2	Long	(D) -	100	-	100	—	—
3	Mikulski	(D) 100	4,200	250	4,550	—	—
4	Hoit	(R) 4,650	10,000	1,990	16,640	—	—
5	Hoyer	(D) -	-	5,550	5,550	—	—
6	Byron	(D) 2,500	10,000	2,850	15,350	—	—
7	Mitchell	(D) -	-	500	500	—	—
8	Barnes	(D) -	2,400	500	2,900	—	—
MASSACHUSETTS							
1	Conte	(R) -	100	200	300	—	—
2	Boland	(D) -	-	-	-	—	—
3	Early	(D) 100	-	500	600	—	—
4	Frank	(D) -	-	-	-	—	—
5	Shannon	(D) -	50	-	50	—	—
6	Mavroules	(D) -	100	250	350	—	—
7	Markey	(D) -	-	250	250	—	—
8	O'Neill	(D) -	-	1,500	1,500	—	—
9	Moakley	(D) 100	100	500	700	—	—
10	Studds	(D) -	-	-	-	—	—
11	Donnelly	(D) -	-	-	-	—	—
MICHIGAN							
1	Conyers	(D) -	-	-	-	—	—
2	Pursell	(R) 7,000	5,100	7,200	19,300	—	—
3	Wolpe	(D) 500	1,000	125	1,625	—	—
4	Siljander	(R) -	-	4,000	4,000	—	—
5	Sawyer	(R) 10,500	10,000	4,937	25,437	—	—
6	Carr	(D) 725	450	-	1,175	—	—
7	Kildee	(D) 50	300	1,125	1,475	—	—
8	Traxler	(D) 1,500	3,600	1,000	6,100	—	—
9	Vander Jagt	(R) 1,500	1,680	2,600	5,780	—	—
10	Albosta	(D) -	1,300	7,050	8,350	—	—
11	Davis	(R) 5,000	3,250	2,200	10,450	—	—
12	Bonior	(D) 50	300	200	550	—	—
13	Crockett	(D) -	-	-	-	—	—

CD/REP/PARTY		1978	1980	1982	TOTAL	AMA-RELATED VOTES	
MICHIGAN (cont.)							
14 Hertel	(D)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,125	\$ 1,125	___	___
15 Ford	(D)	100	600	1,250	1,950	___	___
16 Dingell	(D)	100	-	1,250	1,350	___	___
17 Levin	(D)	-	-	-	-	___	___
18 Broomfield	(R)	-	1,000	3,000	4,000	___	___
MINNESOTA							
1 Penny	(D)	-	-	300	300	___	___
2 Weber	(R)	-	6,000	9,981	15,981	___	___
3 Frenzel	(R)	1,500	2,500	5,000	9,000	___	___
4 Vento	(D)	1,200	225	300	1,725	___	___
5 Sabo	(D)	-	1,100	200	1,300	___	___
6 Sikorski	(D)	2,000	-	5,000	7,000	___	___
7 Stangeland	(R)	13,500	7,500	9,500	30,500	___	___
8 Oberstar	(D)	1,700	350	250	2,300	___	___
MISSISSIPPI							
1 Whitten	(D)	2,500	500	2,750	5,750	___	___
2 Franklin	(R)	-	-	5,000	5,000	___	___
3 Montgomery	(D)	2,500	-	1,000	3,500	___	___
4 Dowdy	(D)	-	-	5,250	5,250	___	___
5 Lott	(R)	200	200	3,500	3,900	___	___
MISSOURI							
1 Clay	(D)	200	300	250	750	___	___
2 Young	(D)	2,600	6,000	3,650	12,250	___	___
3 Gephardt	(D)	4,100	5,200	3,675	12,975	___	___
4 Skelton	(D)	4,200	7,000	9,000	20,200	___	___
5 Wheat	(D)	-	-	1,000	1,000	___	___
6 Coleman	(R)	10,540	7,225	7,750	25,515	___	___
7 Taylor	(R)	4,100	7,000	3,500	14,600	___	___
8 Emerson	(R)	-	10,000	3,685	13,685	___	___
9 Volkmer	(D)	9,100	7,100	5,793	21,993	___	___

CD/REP/PARTY		1978	1980	1982	TOTAL	AMA-RELATED VOTES	
MONTANA							
1	Williams	(D) \$ -	\$ 1,200	\$ -	\$ 1,200	___	___
2	Marlenee	(R) 10,900	7,500	7,000	25,400	___	___
NEBRASKA							
1	Bereuter	(R) 10,000	7,000	1,500	18,500	___	___
2	Daub	(R) 10,000	7,000	10,000	27,000	___	___
3	Smith	(R) 500	5,150	3,750	9,400	___	___
NEVADA							
1	Reid	(D) -	-	5,300	5,300	___	___
2	Vucanovich	(R) -	-	5,000	5,000	___	___
NEW HAMPSHIRE							
1	D'Amours	(D) -	-	-	-	___	___
2	Gregg	(R) -	5,000	3,000	8,000	___	___
NEW JERSEY							
1	Florio	(D) 2,590	1,500	-	4,090	___	___
2	Hughes	(D) -	500	1,250	1,750	___	___
3	Howard	(D) 300	950	-	1,250	___	___
4	Smith	(R) -	-	14,612	14,612	___	___
5	Roukema	(R) 5,000	5,000	2,000	12,000	___	___
6	Dwyer	(D) -	300	650	950	___	___
7	Rinaldo	(R) 3,250	1,250	5,250	9,750	___	___
8	Roe	(D) 700	1,100	1,200	3,000	___	___
9	Torricelli	(D) -	-	-	-	___	___
10	Rodino	(D) -	200	-	200	___	___
11	Minish	(D) -	-	-	-	___	___
12	Courter	(R) 5,000	2,625	3,000	10,625	___	___
13	Forsythe	(R) 2,000	1,200	4,963	8,163	___	___
14	Guarini	(D) -	1,500	2,250	3,750	___	___

CD/REP/PARTY		1978	1980	1982	TOTAL	AMA-RELATED VOTES	
NEW MEXICO							
1	Lujan	(R) \$ 4,000	\$ 3,150	\$ 5,200	\$12,350	_____	_____
2	Skeen	(R) -	-	200	200	_____	_____
3	Richardson	(D) -	-	-	-	_____	_____
NEW YORK							
1	Carney	(R) 10,000	7,200	5,200	22,400	_____	_____
2	Downey	(D) 850	150	-	1,000	_____	_____
3	Mrazek	(D) -	-	-	-	_____	_____
4	Lent	(R) 7,600	5,000	2,450	15,050	_____	_____
5	McGrath	(R) -	7,500	6,750	14,250	_____	_____
6	Addabbo	(D) 100	1,100	2,250	3,450	_____	_____
7	Ackerman*	(D) -	-	1,250	1,250	_____	_____
8	Scheuer	(D) 100	200	-	300	_____	_____
9	Ferraro	(D) -	1,200	-,150	2,350	_____	_____
10	Schumr	(D) -	-	250	250	_____	_____
11	Towns	(D) -	-	-	-	_____	_____
12	Owens	(D) -	-	-	-	_____	_____
13	Solarz	(D) 100	100	-	200	_____	_____
14	Molinari	(R) -	1,000	5,946	6,946	_____	_____
15	Green	(R) 15,000	2,000	1,250	18,250	_____	_____
16	Rangel	(D) -	250	250	500	_____	_____
17	Weiss	(D) 100	-	-	100	_____	_____
18	Garcia	(D) 2,100	1,150	1,200	4,450	_____	_____
19	Biaggi	(D) 100	-	1,250	1,350	_____	_____
20	Ottinger	(D) -	200	-	200	_____	_____
21	Fish	(R) 1,100	5,125	1,250	7,475	_____	_____
22	Gilman	(R) 100	100	2,200	2,400	_____	_____
23	Stratton	(D) -	5,000	2,000	7,000	_____	_____
24	Solomon	(R) 10,000	6,125	3,750	19,875	_____	_____
25	Boehlert	(R) -	-	10,000	10,000	_____	_____
26	Martin	(R) -	2,000	6,750	8,750	_____	_____
27	Wortley	(R) -	5,000	6,000	11,000	_____	_____
28	McHugh	(D) 200	100	-	300	_____	_____
29	Horton	(R) 500	1,000	250	1,750	_____	_____
30	Conable	(R) -	50	35	85	_____	_____

* Based on special election reports filed with the FEC as of April 6, 1983.

CD/REP/PARTY		1978	1980	1982	TOTAL	AMA-RELATED VOTES	
NEW YORK (cont.)							
31	Kemp	(R) \$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,250	\$ 1,250	—	—
32	LaFalce	(D) 2,600	2,500	1,150	6,250	—	—
33	Nowak	(D) -	-	-	-	—	—
34	Lundine	(D) 2,500	2,000	1,100	5,600	—	—
NORTH CAROLINA							
1	Jones	(D) 500	1,750	1,500	3,750	—	—
2	Valentine	(D) -	-	14,558	14,558	—	—
3	Whitley	(D) 3,000	2,000	6,000	11,000	—	—
4	Andrews	(D) 1,600	1,625	5,975	9,200	—	—
5	Neal	(D) 3,200	3,900	4,750	11,850	—	—
6	Britt	(D) -	-	-	-	—	—
7	Rose	(D) 2,100	2,000	5,500	9,600	—	—
8	Hefner	(D) 1,600	2,750	3,625	7,975	—	—
9	Martin	(R) 8,729	4,000	3,000	15,729	—	—
10	Broyhill	(R) 100	5,000	2,000	7,100	—	—
11	Clarke	(D) -	-	1,000	1,000	—	—
NORTH DAKOTA							
AL	Dorgan	(D) -	-	250	250	—	—
OHIO							
1	Luken	(D) 5,200	10,000	5,000	20,200	—	—
2	Gradison	(R) -	-	-	-	—	—
3	Hall	(D) 10,000	1,100	2,150	13,250	—	—
4	Oxley	(R) -	-	10,000	10,000	—	—
5	Latta	(R) 2,500	1,200	6,250	9,950	—	—
6	McEwen	(R) -	4,000	5,000	9,000	—	—
7	DeWine	(R) -	-	10,000	10,000	—	—
8	Kindness	(R) 5,000	1,000	2,200	8,200	—	—
9	Kaptur	(D) -	-	-	-	—	—
10	Miller	(R) -	1,000	1,000	2,000	—	—
11	Eckart	(D) -	-	2,600	2,600	—	—
12	Kasich	(R) -	-	10,000	10,000	—	—

CD/REP/PARTY		1978	1980	1982	TOTAL	AMA-RELATED VOTES	
OHIO (cont.)							
13	Pease	(D) \$ 100	\$ -	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,100	---	---
14	Seiberling	(D) -	-	-	-	---	---
15	Wylie	(R) 4,000	-	1,000	5,000	---	---
16	Regula	(R) -	-	-	-	---	---
17	Williams	(R) 5,000	9,700	10,000	24,700	---	---
18	Applegate	(D) 1,150	1,100	1,500	3,750	---	---
19	Feighan	(D) -	-	2,500	2,500	---	---
20	Oakar	(D) 6,000	1,125	250	7,375	---	---
21	Stokes	(D) 200	125	-	325	---	---
OKLAHOMA							
1	Jones	(D) 6,850	4,650	5,000	16,500	---	---
2	Synar	(D) -	-	-	-	---	---
3	Watkins	(D) -	-	1,000	1,000	---	---
4	McCurdy	(D) -	7,500	5,171	12,671	---	---
5	Edwards	(R) 7,400	10,500	6,460	24,360	---	---
6	English	(D) 5,300	5,400	3,350	14,050	---	---
OREGON							
1	AuCoin	(D) 2,200	5,300	4,740	12,240	---	---
2	Smith, B.	(R) -	-	10,000	10,000	---	---
3	Wyden	(D) -	-	600	600	---	---
4	Weaver	(D) 100	100	-	200	---	---
5	Smith, D.	(R) -	5,000	10,000	15,000	---	---
PENNSYLVANIA							
1	Foglietta	(D) -	3,000	6,200	9,200	---	---
2	Gray	(D) 8,550	3,350	5,700	17,600	---	---
3	Borski	(D) -	-	-	-	---	---
4	Kolter	(D) -	-	-	-	---	---
5	Schulze	(R) 5,200	300	1,250	6,750	---	---
6	Yatron	(D) 3,100	3,100	3,350	9,550	---	---
7	Edgar	(D) 200	250	-	450	---	---
8	Kostmayer	(D) 200	-	-	200	---	---

CD/REP/PARTY		1978	1980	1982	TOTAL	A.A-RELATED VOTES		
PENNSYLVANIA (cont.)								
9	Shuster	(R)	\$ 3,200	\$ 2,800	\$ 3,700	\$ 9,700	---	---
10	McDade	(R)	3,000	3,125	3,250	9,375	---	---
11	Harrison	(D)	-	-	-	-	---	---
12	Murtha	(D)	5,000	7,500	3,000	15,500	---	---
13	Coughlin	(R)	1,100	1,100	2,200	4,400	---	---
14	Coyne	(D)	-	-	125	125	---	---
15	Ritter	(R)	-	2,825	3,250	6,075	---	---
16	Walker	(R)	100	200	500	800	---	---
17	Gekas	(R)	-	-	10,000	10,000	---	---
18	Walgren	(D)	2,100	125	250	2,475	---	---
19	Goodling	(R)	-	-	-	-	---	---
20	Gaydos	(D)	100	300	1,700	2,100	---	---
21	Ridge	(R)	-	-	2,000	2,000	---	---
22	Murphy	(D)	7,600	3,100	3,000	13,700	---	---
23	Clinger	(R)	7,000	3,000	4,100	14,100	---	---
RHODE ISLAND								
1	St. Germain	(D)	-	-	-	-	---	---
2	Schneider	(R)	-	8,500	5,000	13,500	---	---
SOUTH CAROLINA								
1	Hartnett	(R)	-	5,000	9,192	14,192	---	---
2	Spence	(R)	9,500	7,600	2,700	19,800	---	---
3	Derrick	(D)	1,800	5,000	1,750	8,550	---	---
4	Campbell	(R)	10,000	3,625	1,700	15,325	---	---
5	Spratt	(D)	-	-	2,500	2,500	---	---
6	Tallon	(D)	-	-	-	-	---	---
SOUTH DAKOTA								
AL	Daschle	(D)	-	1,000	750	1,750	---	---
TENNESSEE								
1	Quillen	(R)	6,100	7,000	7,000	20,100	---	---
2	Duncan	(R)	5,829	2,750	2,250	10,829	---	---

CD/REP/PARTY		1978	1980	1982	TOTAL	AMA-RELATED VOTES	
TENNESSEE (cont.)							
3	Bouquard	(D) \$ 1,100	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,750	\$ 5,850	—	—
4	Cooper	(D) -	-	-	-	—	—
5	Boner	(D) 11,250	2,000	1,700	14,950	—	—
6	Gore	(D) -	-	-	-	—	—
7	Sundquist	(R) -	-	5,000	5,000	—	—
8	Jones	(D) 6,500	2,000	1,500	10,000	—	—
9	Ford	(D) 4,000	200	2,750	6,950	—	—
TEXAS							
1	Hall, S.	(D) 10,000	7,250	5,000	22,250	—	—
2	Wilson	(D) 3,000	4,250	5,000	12,250	—	—
3	Bartlett	(R) -	-	5,000	5,000	—	—
4	Hall, R.	(D) -	-	12,000	12,000	—	—
5	Bryant	(D) -	-	-	-	—	—
6	Gramm	(R) 25,000	15,000	5,200	45,200	—	—
7	Archer	(R) 10,000	-	-	10,000	—	—
8	Fields	(R) -	10,000	9,952	19,952	—	—
9	Brooks	(D) 1,000	1,700	500	3,200	—	—
10	Pickle	(D) 3,000	5,000	-	8,000	—	—
11	Leath	(D) 20,000	7,000	2,994	29,994	—	—
12	Wright	(D) -	-	-	-	—	—
13	Hightower	(D) 2,000	5,000	8,000	15,000	—	—
14	Patman	(D) -	10,000	5,200	15,200	—	—
15	de la Garza	(D) 4,000	5,000	5,000	14,000	—	—
16	Coleman	(D) -	-	-	-	—	—
17	Stenholm	(D) 15,000	5,000	5,000	25,000	—	—
18	Leland	(D) -	100	125	225	—	—
19	Hance	(D) 15,000	1,125	9,941	26,066	—	—
20	Gonzalez	(D) 500	-	-	500	—	—
21	Loeffler	(R) 7,500	10,000	5,000	22,500	—	—
22	Paul	(R) 15,000	10,000	5,000	30,000	—	—
23	Kazen	(D) 1,000	7,000	10,000	18,000	—	—
24	Frost	(D) -	5,100	8,200	13,300	—	—
25	Andrews	(D) -	-	2,500	2,500	—	—
26	Vandegriff	(D) -	-	-	-	—	—
27	Ortiz	(D) -	-	10,000	10,000	—	—

CD/REP/PARTY	1978	1980	1982	TOTAL	AMA-RELATED VOTES	
UTAH						
1 Hansen (R)	\$ -	\$ 7,500	\$ 8,500	\$16,000	—	—
2 Marriott (R)	13,900	6,130	8,500	28,530	—	—
3 Nielson (R)	-	-	2,500	2,500	—	—
VERMONT						
AL Jeffords (R)	100	-	-	100	—	—
VIRGINIA						
1 Bateman (P)	-	-	10,000	10,000	—	—
2 Whitehurst (R)	-	2,000	250	2,250	—	—
3 Bliley (R)	-	10,000	5,200	15,200	—	—
4 Sisisky (D)	-	-	-	-	—	—
5 Daniel (D)	3,000	2,000	2,000	7,000	—	—
6 Olin (D)	-	-	-	-	—	—
7 Robinson (R)	7,500	1,000	6,000	14,500	—	—
8 Parris (R)	-	5,000	10,000	15,000	—	—
9 Boucher (D)	-	-	-	-	—	—
10 Wolf (R)	12,500	10,000	10,000	32,500	—	—
WASHINGTON						
1 Pritchard (R)	-	-	5,000	5,000	—	—
2 Swift (D)	-	875	450	1,325	—	—
3 Bonker (D)	-	300	350	650	—	—
4 Morrison (R)	-	1,500	3,300	4,800	—	—
5 Foley (D)	2,700	300	-	3,000	—	—
6 Dicks (D)	800	625	400	1,825	—	—
7 Lowry (D)	500	200	450	1,150	—	—
8 Chandler (R)	-	-	7,500	7,500	—	—
WEST VIRGINIA						
1 Mollohan (D)	-	-	-	-	—	—
2 Staggers (D)	-	-	-	-	—	—
3 Wise (D)	-	-	-	-	—	—
4 Rahall (D)	150	300	-	450	—	—

CD/REP/PARTY		1978	1980	1982	TOTAL	AMA-RELATED VOTES	
WISCONSIN							
1	Aspin	(D) \$ 1,000	\$ 250	\$ 250	\$ 1,500	—	—
2	Kastenmeier	(D) -	-	-	-	—	—
3	Gunderson	(R) -	2,500	6,178	8,678	—	—
4	Zablocki	(D) -	-	250	250	—	—
5	Moody	(D) -	-	-	-	—	—
6	Petri	(R) -	8,100	4,987	13,087	—	—
7	Obey	(D) 600	100	-	700	—	—
8	Roth	(R) 5,000	1,125	6,059	12,184	—	—
9	Sensenbrenner	(R) 5,000	5,000	150	10,150	—	—
WYOMING							
AL	Cheney	(R) 7,500	5,000	6,000	18,500	—	—

TABLE V

AMA PAC CONTRIBUTIONS TO SENATORS

SENATORS/PARTY		1978	1980	1982	TOTAL	AMA-RELATED VOTES	
ALABAMA							
Heflin	(D)	\$10,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$10,000	—	—
Denton	(R)	-	2,500	2,500	5,000	—	—
ALASKA							
Murkowski	(R)	-	250	250	500	—	—
Stevens	(R)	5,000	-	-	5,000	—	—
ARIZONA							
DeConcini	(D)	3,000	-	10,000	13,000	—	—
Goldwater	(R)	-	10,000	-	10,000	—	—
ARKANSAS							
Bumpers	(D)	-	1,000	-	1,000	—	—
Pryor	(D)	11,500	-	-	11,500	—	—
CALIFORNIA							
Cranston	(D)	-	100	-	100	—	—
Wilson	(R)	-	-	10,000	10,000	—	—
COLORADO							
Hart	(D)	-	-	-	-	—	—
Armstrong	(R)	11,000	-	-	11,000	—	—
CONNECTICUT							
Dodd	(D)	700	5,000	-	5,700	—	—
Weicker	(R)	-	-	-	-	—	—

Note: These figures include contributions by AMA state affiliate PACs and cover campaign giving from January 1, 1977 through November 22, 1982.

SENATORS/PARTY		1978	1980	1982	TOTAL	AMA-RELATED VOTES	
DELAWARE							
Biden	(D)	\$ 2,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,500	___	___
Roth	(R)	-	-	7,500	7,500	___	___
FLORIDA							
Chiles	(D)	-	-	-	-	___	___
Hawkins	(R)	-	5,000	5,000	10,000	___	___
GEORGIA							
Nunn	(D)	5,000	-	-	5,000	___	___
Mattingly	(R)	-	1,058	-	1,058	___	___
HAWAII							
Inouye	(D)	-	1,100	-	1,100	___	___
Matsunaga	(D)	-	100	1,000	1,100	___	___
IDAHO							
McClure	(R)	5,000	-	-	5,000	___	___
Syms	(R)	10,000	10,000	-	20,000	___	___
ILLINOIS							
Dixon	(D)	-	9,750	-	9,750	___	___
Percy	(R)	10,000	-	-	10,000	___	___
INDIANA							
Lugar	(R)	-	-	8,650	8,650	___	___
Quayle	(R)	7,500	9,000	-	16,500	___	___
IOWA							
Grassley	(R)	5,000	10,000	-	15,000	___	___
Jepsen	(R)	5,000	-	-	5,000	___	___

SENATORS/PARTY		1978	1980	1982	TOTAL	AMA-RELATED VOTES	
KANSAS							
Dole	(R)	\$ -	\$10,000	\$ -	\$10,000	___	___
Kassebaum	(R)	3,000	-	-	3,000	___	___
KENTUCKY							
Ford	(D)	-	10,000	-	10,000	___	___
Huddleston	(D)	14,250	-	500	14,750	___	___
LOUISIANA							
Johnston	(D)	1,100	-	500	1,600	___	___
Long	(D)	-	4,750	500	5,250	___	___
MAINE							
Mitchell	(D)	-	-	-	-	___	___
Cohen	(R)	10,000	-	-	10,000	___	___
MARYLAND							
Sarbanes	(D)	-	-	-	-	___	___
Mathias	(R)	-	3,075	-	3,075	___	___
MASSACHUSETTS							
Kennedy	(D)	-	-	-	-	___	___
Tsongas	(D)	-	500	-	500	___	___
MICHIGAN							
Levin	(D)	500	500	1,000	2,000	___	___
Riegle	(D)	-	-	100	100	___	___
MINNESOTA							
Boschwitz	(R)	10,000	-	-	10,000	___	___
Durenberger	(R)	10,000	2,000	9,000	21,000	___	___

SENATORS/PARTY		1978	1980	1982	TOTAL	AMA-RELATED VOTES	
MISSISSIPPI							
Stennis	(D)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	___	___
Cochran	(R)	7,000	-	-	7,000	___	___
MISSOURI							
Eagleton	(D)	-	900	-	900	___	___
Danforth	(R)	-	-	6,000	6,000	___	___
MONTANA							
Baucus	(D)	9,700	-	-	9,700	___	___
Melcher	(D)	-	-	7,500	7,500	___	___
NEBRASKA							
Exon	(D)	5,000	-	-	5,000	___	___
Zorinsky	(D)	-	-	10,000	10,000	___	___
NEVADA							
Hecht	(R)	-	-	1,575	1,575	___	___
Laxalt	(R)	-	5,000	-	5,000	___	___
NEW HAMPSHIRE							
Humphrey	(R)	10,000	-	-	10,000	___	___
Rudman	(R)	-	-	-	-	___	___
NEW JERSEY							
Bradley	(D)	-	1,950	-	1,950	___	___
Lautenberg	(D)	-	-	-	-	___	___
NEW MEXICO							
Bingaman	(D)	-	-	-	-	___	___
Domenici	(R)	12,400	-	-	12,400	___	___

SENATORS/PARTY		1978	1980	1982	TOTAL	AMA-RELATED VOTES	
NEW YORK							
Moynihan	(D)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 500	\$ 500	___	___
D'Amato	(R)	-	40	500	540	___	___
NORTH CAROLINA							
East	(R)	-	500	3,200	3,700	___	___
Helms	(R)	14,100	-	-	14,100	___	___
NORTH DAKOTA							
Burdick	(D)	-	-	250	250	___	___
Andrews	(R)	4,000	5,000	-	9,000	___	___
OHIO							
Glenn	(D)	-	400	-	400	___	___
Metzenbaum	(D)	-	-	100	100	___	___
OKLAHOMA							
Boren	(D)	-	-	-	-	___	___
Nickles	(R)	-	3,500	-	3,500	___	___
OREGON							
Hatfield	(R)	3,000	-	-	3,000	___	___
Packwood	(R)	3,000	6,300	-	9,300	___	___
PENNSYLVANIA							
Heinz	(R)	-	-	8,500	8,500	___	___
Specter	(R)	-	3,500	-	3,500	___	___
RHODE ISLAND							
Pell	(D)	100	-	-	100	___	___
Chafee	(R)	300	100	1,500	1,900	___	___

SENATORS/PARTY		1978	1980	1982	TOTAL	AMA-RELATED VOTES	
SOUTH CAROLINA							
Hollings	(D)	\$ -	\$ 6,000	\$ -	\$ 6,000	___	___
Thurmond	(R)	9,900	200	-	10,100	___	___
SOUTH DAKOTA							
Abdnor	(R)	10,000	10,000	-	20,000	___	___
Pressler	(R)	10,000	-	-	10,000	___	___
TENNESSEE							
Sasser	(D)	-	100	4,900	5,000	___	___
Baker	(R)	15,000	-	-	15,000	___	___
TEXAS							
Bentsen	(D)	-	-	10,000	10,000	___	___
Tower	(R)	20,000	-	2,000	22,000	___	___
UTAH							
Garn	(R)	-	7,000	-	7,000	___	___
Hatch	(R)	-	-	10,000	10,000	___	___
VERMONT							
Leahy	(D)	-	500	-	500	___	___
Stafford	(R)	-	-	1,250	1,250	___	___
VIRGINIA							
Trible	(R)	10,000	5,200	10,000	25,200	___	___
Warner	(R)	10,000	-	5,000	15,000	___	___
WASHINGTON							
Jackson	(D)	-	-	-	-	___	___
Gorton	(R)	-	1,737	500	2,237	___	___

<u>SENATORS/PARTY</u>		<u>1978</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>AMA-RELATED VOTES</u>	
<u>WEST VIRGINIA</u>							
Byrd	(D)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,500	\$ 3,500	—	—
Randolph	(D)	50	-	-	50	—	—
<u>WISCONSIN</u>							
Proxmire	(D)	-	-	-	-	—	—
Kasten	(R)	-	-	-	-	—	—
<u>WYOMING</u>							
Simpson	(R)	10,000	-	-	10,000	—	—
Wallop	(R)	-	-	6,000	6,000	—	—



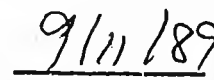
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Washington, D.C. 20036
May 1983



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CAMPAIGN

FINANCING

FILE 1

SENATE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

REPORT OF SPECIAL COUNSEL

December 14, 1984

BIRCH, HORTON, BITTNER, PESTINGER & ANDERSON

1127 WEST 7TH • ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

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CAMPAIGN FINANCING PRACTICES 1984

PRELIMINARY REPORT

SENATE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

December 1984

CAMPAIGN FINANCING PRACTICES 1984

I. Preface

Committee Counsel were retained by the Senate State Affairs Committee in September of 1984 to investigate two campaign fundraising programs in effect during the 1984 election. The first was an employee deduction fundraising plan conducted by the Alaska Political Action Committee. This plan was established for the employees of VECO, Inc. and related companies. The second subject of inquiry was a series of Democratic Party fundraisers held in the form of birthday parties for Governor Sheffield. The specific focus of this inquiry was the manner in which funds were solicited from State employees.

As part of its investigative function, Committee Counsel accumulated thousands of pages of documents and became familiar with the structure of payroll deduction plans. At that point, Committee Counsel were directed to shift emphasis from a factual investigation to the preparation of a report comparing these and other specific fundraising activities described in a memorandum to the Committee from Representative Terry Martin. Counsel were to address the issues presented by these fundraising plans, and review existing federal and state laws to develop alternatives for legislative reform.

As a result of the direction given by the Committee, Committee Counsel did not exhaustively investigate the specific campaign fundraising activities in place during 1984. While counsel began taking depositions, the depositions scheduled in Committee Counsel's original investigative plan were not completed. Counsel were, however, able to obtain a sufficient understanding of the structure of the various plans to evaluate the impact of various campaign disclosure and practice laws from other jurisdictions upon these plans.

Thus, in this report's description of the various programs in place during 1984, it is important to recognize that our understanding of the manner in which these fundraising programs were created and executed is incomplete. For purposes of possible legislative reform, however, it is not necessary to focus on the details of a particular fundraising scheme. The general structure of the fundraising plans studied presents a number of public policy issues which provide a good starting point for public discussion on appropriate legislative reform.

II. Campaign Contribution Programs Reviewed.

A. Solicitation of State Employees for Democratic Party Fundraisers - Juneau.

The Alaska Democratic Party, in conjunction with the Governor's office, conducted a campaign fundraising

drive involving a series of parties celebrating the birthday of Governor Sheffield. Fundraising events in Juneau were held on Wednesday, July 25, 1984. The events consisted of a reception followed by a birthday dinner. Invitations were sold for \$50 per person for the reception, and \$250 per person for the dinner. The invitations stated that the reception and dinner were sponsored by the Democratic Finance Committee and that the invitations themselves were paid for by the Alaska Democratic Party.

The Juneau fundraising event was organized by an ad-hoc committee. The chairman of the ad-hoc committee was Michael Price, Director of the Division of Family and Youth Services at the Department of Health and Social Services. Also on the committee in an organizing role was Laurie Herman, Executive Assistant, Office of the Governor. The other members of the committee consisted of exempt and partially exempt employees from the departments of Administration, Revenue, Transportation, Labor, Fish and Game, Office of Management and Budget, Education, Commerce, Community and Regional Affairs and Law. Committee members met once a week after working hours at locations outside of state office buildings.

State employees were solicited to purchase invitations. Solicitation occurred at the employees' workplace during working hours. Committee counsel were originally instructed to determine whether improper pressure had been exerted on employees by their superiors.¹ Additionally, an issue was raised as to whether there was inherent pressure created by state employees being solicited for a campaign contribution by a superior.

After a state employee purchased an invitation, his or her name was placed on an agency-by agency list of employees throughout state government who had purchased invitations.

Assuming the absence of actual coercion or duress--which is prohibited by Alaska law--such a fundraising drive is currently lawful. The result is different under the laws of other states. Some states prohibit any solicitation of state employees. Other states allow such a solicitation to occur subject to various restrictions designed to reduce the possibility of coercion. The following features of the Democratic Party's

¹At the time committee counsel terminated its investigation, no direct and reliable evidence either indicating or disproving actual coercion of state employees had been discovered.

solicitation of state employees would be material in states which allow these solicitations subject to restrictions:

- 1) The solicitations were made at the work place and during working hours;
- 2) Lists of invitation purchases were kept by superiors;
- 3) Solicitation of employees was actually conducted by supervisors; and
- 4) Safeguards were apparently not established to ensure that all employees were assured that no adverse consequences would result from a decision not to contribute.

Finally, and independent of the question of potential coercion, the Democratic Party's fundraiser raises the question of whether an incumbent administration commands an unfair advantage over public employees.

B. VECO.

In June, 1983, VECO began making telephonic inquiries to the Alaska Public Offices Commission (APOC) concerning campaign disclosure requirements. In August, 1983, VECO representatives inquired about the group reporting requirements under AS 15.12.

In October/November 1983, the Alaska Political Action Committee (AKPAC) issued a memo to VECO employees describing a payroll deduction plan and providing a form that employees wishing to participate could fill out. This solicitation was delivered to employees at the work place.

While the program was described as "voluntary," there was no statement assuring employees that failure to contribute would have no adverse consequences to their continued employment. AKPAC compiled a list of those employees who decided to contribute. As a result, management had access to the names of non-contributing employees.

The authorization to deduct funds for political contributions read as follows:

AUTHORIZATION FOR PAYROLL DEDUCTION

I hereby authorize the deduction of \$100.00 from my next paycheck. The withheld money should be paid according to the recommendation of the Alaska Political Action Committee unless within 15 days after receiving the Committee's recommendation I revoke this authorization. I understand that you will provide me with evidence of who received my contributions and in what amounts so that I can use this information to take the tax credit off my Federal Income Taxes. Also I will use this information to apply for the \$100.00 maximum political contribution refund from the State of Alaska provided I qualify as an Alaska resident and provided that the Legislature appropriate funds for paying the refunds.

Employee Signature

Employee ID Number _____

Date: _____

The purpose of the employee solicitation--as described in the AKPAC memorandum--was:

to hold the line on further taxation of the oil and gas industry in Alaska.

The program was not represented as a deduction plan designed to encourage employees to select their own recipients for contributions. Rather, the solicitation noted that AKPAC would do the following: 1) interview candidates to determine their views on oil and gas taxation in Alaska; 2) recommend candidates as recipients; 3) urge AKPAC members and their employees to channel contributions to these recommended candidates; and 4) distribute information to employees concerning candidates which AKPAC believed deserved support.

Pursuant to the memorandum, AKPAC published a list of recommended candidates. Employees were informed that their contributions would be made to one of the listed candidates unless contrary instructions were received within 15 days. The total number of contributions made as a result of the 1983 solicitation was \$41,080. Only three employees out of 415 directed that their contribution be distributed according to their specific instructions.

In proceedings before APOC, the commission staff maintained that the AKPAC solicitation of VECO employees vested sufficient managerial control over these contributions so that the companies involved were each, for APOC purposes, a "group" subject to the reporting requirements and campaign contribution limits of Alaska law.

VECO and AKPAC maintained that the companies' function was sufficiently ministerial so that the employee deduction program did not constitute a group under AS 15.13.130. APOC initially levied fines and ordered the return of campaign contributions based upon the APOC staff recommendation. VECO/AKPAC then requested a hearing, and APOC granted their request. The hearing has not been held.

Committee counsel did not have the opportunity to interview VECO employees to determine whether this specific deduction plan resulted in actual or implied coercion of VECO employees. During the short period of time during which counsel conducted its active investigation, however, there were no reports of intimidation or coercion by VECO employees.

The broader issue presented by the VECO/AKPAK plan involves the structure of the program itself. Based upon the following undisputed facts about the deduction plan, that plan would have violated several statutes in effect in other jurisdictions. Specifically, the following facts about the structure of the plan are material:

- 1) Solicitations were made at the workplace;
- 2) Lists of contributors were actually or potentially available to company management;

- 3) The plan manager selected candidates, and that selection was subject to the affirmative act of employee who desired a different recipient;
- 4) There were no assurances accompanying the solicitation that no adverse consequences attached to a decision not to contribute.

A separate issue, not at all unique to this particular plan, is the potential impact of these plans on the electoral process. The full revenue potential of the VECO/AKPAK solicitation was not realized. According to the deposition of Senator Don Gillman, at one time the employee deduction plan was thought capable of raising \$35,000 each for 6-7 state senate candidates. Had the deduction plan not become the focal point of the press and law enforcement agencies, the \$35,000 figure appears to be a realistic estimate.

Senator Gillman estimated that--had he run for office--his campaign would have had a \$50,000 budget. Had the full potential of this one deduction plan been realized, and if Senator Gillman's budget were typical, this plan alone could have provided 70% of a state senatorial campaign budget. Obviously, if these fundraising plans became more prevalent, they could lead to disproportionate influence on elections by a single interest group. Ultimately, the result would be further escalation of campaign

expenditures--with an increased reliance on large scale, organized fundraising plans.

The public policy implications of the foregoing are obviously not limited to this particular deduction plan, or to the oil and gas industry. Were the position taken by VECO and AKPAC before the APOC sustained, there would be neither contribution limits nor public disclosure of any similar fundraising plans under existing law.

Lastly, the AKPAC/VECO deduction plan raised serious questions about the clarity of existing campaign disclosure and practice laws. Attorneys for VECO persuasively argued before APOC that the laws as written, coupled with contacts with APOC, misled VECO management into believing that their program was in compliance with existing campaign laws. APOC staff, while disputing the degree to which VECO and AKPAC were misled, nevertheless conceded that there was insufficient evidence to justify a conclusion that the program was put in place with a knowing or intentional disregard of the law. Moreover, candidates receiving VECO/AKPAK funds asserted that their campaigns were damaged by the receipt of funds from a program that they thought was legal. VECO employees, in turn, became concerned about being potentially disenfranchised by the controversy--since

the candidates they supported were subject to adverse publicity and law enforcement scrutiny.

The source of this problem is the vague statute involved. The definition of "group" under AS 15, and the absence of any provision dealing with potential over-reaching by management, made this controversy difficult to resolve. The resolution of the VECO issue before APOC will likely leave all parties to the controversy unsatisfied that the matter was handled promptly or predictably. The public, in turn, would be justified in feeling confused about which of the conflicting actions of the parties is credible.

The foregoing suggests that applicable provisions of AS 15 need simplification and clarification in order to both improve notice to the public and assist regulators in proving violations of the law.

C. A.L.I.V.E./Regular.

The Alaska Teamsters Union Local 959 has established two fundraising organizations called A.L.I.V.E./Voluntary and A.L.I.V.E./Regular. A.L.I.V.E./Voluntary, the primary fundraising organization, is a federal fundraising account registered with the Federal

Elections Commission (FEC). A.L.I.V.E./Regular acts principally on Alaska matters and is funded primarily by the A.L.I.V.E./Voluntary account, and occasionally Teamsters Union Local 959. A.L.I.V.E./Regular reports to APOC.

A.L.I.V.E./Voluntary raises funds by conducting one or two raffles per year. While tickets are sold to the public, advertising for the raffles is directed only to members of the Teamsters Union Local 959. The purchase of raffle tickets is voluntary. A.L.I.V.E./Regular raises no funds through any assessment or payroll deduction plan.

D. Employee's Political Information Committee (EPIC).

Employee's Political Information Committee (EPIC) is the political action committee established by members of the Alaska Public Employees Association (APEA). EPIC reports to APOC. Prior to May 1984, EPIC raised funds through voluntary contributions. Subsequently, the APEA delegates voted to donate 50¢ of each member's monthly dues to EPIC. If an APEA member does not wish to contribute, he so notifies EPIC in writing. Each member who so notifies EPIC receives a refund at the end of EPIC's fiscal year. The member does not have to state any reason for his action. The written notice must be made by a specific date.

EPIC selects political candidates for its support through a state-wide committee of EPIC members. This state-wide committee bases its actions upon the decisions of local EPIC committees in which individual members participate.

E. Plumbers and Pipefitters LU 262 Political Action Committee Fund.

The Plumbers and Pipefitters LU 262 Political Action Committee Fund is a "contingency fund" as defined in 2 AAC 50.395(b) for the Plumbers and Pipefitters Local 262. The fund receives its money from union members by means of a uniform assessment. Pursuant to the union contract, employers pay the union a specified amount each pay period for each employee. Of this amount, 15 cents per hour is allocated to the Political Action Committee Fund for each employee who has signed a form called a "Voluntary Contribution Agreement." Otherwise, the union pays this money to the employee upon its receipt. An employee may revoke his Voluntary Contribution Agreement by written request.

Union members participate in determining which candidates receive contributions, and how much a candidate receives, through participation in membership meetings.

F. Eleanor Roosevelt Club.

The Eleanor Roosevelt Club did not file reports with APOC in either 1983 or 1984. As a result of its apparent inactivity during the last election campaign, committee counsel did no further investigation.

III. Statement of Issues Presented.

The following issues are presented by the various plans considered by Committee Counsel:

A. Is Legislative Reform Needed To Insure That Employee Contributions Are Voluntary?

This issue arises whether the fundraising is conducted within the private or public sectors. In analyzing the problem, one should consider the following:

- 1) Was the solicited employee informed of the political purpose of the solicitation?
- 2) Was the solicited employee meaningfully informed of the right to participate without reprisal?
- 3) Was the employee's freedom of choice affected by the structure of the solicitation (such as the maintenance of lists of contributors)?
- 4) Was the employee solicited at work during working hours?

B. Is Legislative Reform Needed To Prevent The Use Of State Property And Time In Soliciting Political Contributions.

In the case of state employees, an additional issue is raised by the use of state time and resources for political fundraising when employees are solicited on the job.

C. Is Legislative Reform Necessary To Curb The Ability Of Special Interest Groups To Influence Elections?

These issues will be treated in turn in the remainder of this report.

IV. Statutory Regulation Of Employee Solicitation In Alaska and Other Jurisdictions.

One of the major issues presented by this report is the voluntariness of employee contributions in the face of campaign solicitations by their employers. This section discusses how Alaska law currently deals with this issue, and how this issue is handled under federal law and the laws of other states.

A. Solicitation of Private Employees.

Rather than encouraging only voluntary campaign contributions, Alaska law appears to sanction non-voluntary contributions. While Alaska law prohibits the use of actual coercion or extortion to obtain campaign contributions (AS 11.41.520-530), it is silent on the legality of other means of obtaining contributions. 2 A.A.C. 50.395(g), a regulation promulgated by APOC, establishes reporting requirements for a business entity or labor organization which levies a "special assessment upon its employees or members, the proceeds of which are to be used for political purposes." This regulations seems to grant tacit approval to the use of funds raised by involuntary assessments.

Under Federal law, the situation is different. For example, the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, 2 U.S.C. §§ 431-455 (1980) established the Federal Elections Commission. The law applies to federal elections only. 2 U.S.C. § 441b prohibits corporations or labor organizations from making any political contributions or expenditures. 2 U.S.C. §441b(b)(2)(C) permits entities to establish a contingency fund similar to the fund described in 2 AAC 50.395. However, 2 U.S.C. §441b(b)(3)(A) specifically provides that it is unlawful:

to make a contribution or expenditure by utilizing money or anything of value secured by physical force, job discrimination, financial reprisals, or the

threat of force, job discrimination, or financial reprisal; or by dues, fees, or other monies required as a condition of membership in a labor organization or as a condition of employment, or by monies obtained in any commercial transaction. (emphasis added)

Alaska law has no comparable provision.

Several states laws specifically require that funds comparable to the political fund described in 2 AAC 50.395 be funded only through voluntary contributions. The statutory provisions of West Virginia Code § 3-8-8, Alabama Code § 10-1-2, Missouri Revised Statutes § 9.130.028, and North Carolina General Statutes § 163-278.19(b), are all similar in language and scope to 2 U.S.C. § 441b(b)(3).

Federal law also seeks to promote contributions which are not only voluntary but are as well the product of an informed decision on the part of the contributor. It does so by requiring any person soliciting contributions for a political contingency fund to inform the person solicited--at the time of the solicitation--of the political purposes of such fund. See 2 U.S.C. § 441b(b)(3)(B). Furthermore, the person solicited must be informed at the time of solicitation that he has a right to refuse to make a contribution without reprisal. 2 U.S.C. § 441b(b)(3)(c).

Federal law also restricts the objects of solicitation by political contingency funds. In the case of a corporation, solicitation is limited to the corporation's stockholders, executive administrative personnel, and their families. See 2 U.S.C. § 441b(b)(4)(A)(i). In the case of a labor organization, solicitation is limited to the labor organization's members and their families. 2 U.S.C. § 441b(b)(4)(A)(ii). Federal law also restricts the manner in which contributions may be solicited. Only two written solicitations are allowed during a calendar year. 2 U.S.C. § 441b(b)(4)(B). Furthermore, the solicitation may be made only by mail addressed to the employee's residence and not at the workplace. Id. Finally, the solicitation may not be designed so as to reveal the identities of either donors of less than \$50 or persons who refuse to donate. Id.

B. Solicitation of State Employees

Alaska law prohibits nonvoluntary political contributions from state employees. AS 39.25.160(c) provides:

A person may not require an assessment, subscription, contribution, or service for a political party from a state employee.

However, the scope of AS 39.25.160(c) is restricted to contributions to a "political party". Thus, it appears that a contribution may be required for ballot propositions,

political action groups, other non-partisan political groups, and possibly even a political candidate. Moreover, the scope of A.S. 39.25.160(c) might be further restricted if the term "require" is construed to include only overt acts of coercion, rather than acts that are inherently coercive, but not overt--for example a solicitation of a "voluntary" contribution by one's superior.

In addition to AS 39.25.160(c), other state laws as well cover actual coercive action. AS 39.25.160(f) protects classified state employees from any personnel action "taken or withheld for a reason not related to merit." AS 35.25.160(g) protects classified state employees from any personnel action "taken or withheld on the basis of unlawful discrimination due to political beliefs." AS 39.26.010(a)(1) and (4) prohibit the coercion of a state employee to participate in any activity not related to the performance of official duties, or the coercion of any state employee to make a contribution.

Under Federal law and the laws of other states, the solicitation of public employees has been regulated in a variety of ways. Some laws simply prohibit the use of actual coercion in soliciting campaign contribution. 18 U.S.C. §606; Oregon Statute 260.432(1). Under other laws, any solicitation of public employees is prohibited. New

Hampshire Statute 664:4-a (classified employees). Other laws prohibit solicitation of public employees by other public employees. 18 U.S.C. § 602; 74 Oklahoma Statutes § 3114. Still other laws prohibit the solicitation of public employees by their superiors. Alabama Statute 36-26-38(a). Finally, some laws allow solicitation to occur so long as it does not occur during working hours. Minnesota Statutes § 210A.081; Wisconsin Statute 11.36.

C. Use of Public Property And Facilities For Solicitation.

An additional issue with respect to the solicitation of public employees has been the possible use of state property and facilities. The misapplication of state property is a criminal offense under AS 11.46.620. However, "misapplication" occurs only when the use of the property is contrary to some other "law." AS 11.46.620(c). Since there is currently no other "law" prohibiting the use of state property for political purposes, absent actual theft the practice in Alaska seems lawful at this time.

In contrast to A.S. 11.46.620, North Dakota Code § 16.1-10-02 specifically provides:

- (1) No person shall use any property belonging to or leased by, or any service which is provided to or carried on by, either directly or by contract, the state or any agency, department, bureau, board,

or commission thereof for any political purpose.

(2) The following definitions shall be used for the purposes of this section:

(a) "Political purpose" means any activity directly undertaken by a candidate for any office in support of his own election to such office, or aid and assistance to any candidate, political party, political committee, or organization, but shall not include activities undertaken in the performance of a duty of state office.

(b) "Property" includes, but is not limited to, motor vehicles, telephones, typewriters, adding machines, postage or postage meters, funds of money, and buildings. However, nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit any candidate, political party, committee, or organization from using any public building for such political meetings as may be required by law, or to prohibit such candidate, party, committee, or organization from hiring the use of any public building for any political purpose if such lease or hiring is otherwise permitted by law.

(c) "Services" includes, but is not limited to, the use of employees during regular working hours for which such employees have not taken annual or sick leave or other compensatory leave.

D. Regulation Of Campaign Contributions By Interest Groups.

A.S. 15.13.070 limits all individuals and groups to contributions and expenditures of \$1,000.00 per year on behalf of or in opposition to any specific candidate. Federal law is more restrictive. Federal law prohibits any contributions and expenditures by corporations and labor organizations. 2 U.S.C. § 441b. Corporate contributions are also prohibited in Arizona, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Kentucky, Montana, New Hampshire, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

V. General Constitutional Considerations Regarding The Regulation of Campaign Activities

In drafting any legislation intended to regulate the organization of political events, associations, and fund raising drives, the committee must be aware of the limits imposed by the United States and Alaska constitutions. This section discusses the applicable constitutional standards and how these standards relate to payroll deduction plans and government employee political participation.

Both the United States and Alaska supreme courts have held that activities designed to further public discussion and debate of election issues are the purest of speech activities protected by both the First Amendment of

the U.S. Constitution and Article 1, Section 5 of the Alaska Constitution. Buckley v. Valeo, 424 U.S. 1, 14 (1976); Messerli v. State, 626 P.2d 81, 83 (Alaska 1981). The U.S. and state constitutions afford the broadest possible protection to all such political expression in order to assure the unfettered expression of ideas; the bringing about of political and social changes desired by the people; and uninhibited and robust debate on public issues. Buckley, supra at 685; Messerli, supra at 87. In light of the strong constitutional guarantees afforded political speech, courts engage in the most exacting scrutiny of any regulation of political activities in order to ascertain whether the regulation is justified by a compelling interest and is accomplished in the least restrictive manner. Moreover, the right to engage in political activities may be broader under the Alaska Constitution than under the First Amendment of the United States Constitution. See Messerli, supra at 83.

The landmark opinion on regulation of campaign activities is Buckley v. Valeo. In that opinion, the United States Supreme Court upheld laws which imposed ceilings on certain political contributions, and established reporting and disclosure requirements associated with campaign contributions. The court held that there was a compelling government need to avoid corruption and the appearance of corruption, and also noted the potential value to the

electorate of information concerning campaign fund sources. However, the court struck down limits placed upon expenditures by a candidate on his own behalf and independent expenditures by individuals or groups advocating the election or defeat of specific candidates or issues.

Since the decision in Buckley v. Valeo, the Supreme Court has refined the constitutional limits on regulation of campaign activities. In First National Bank v. Bellotti, 435 U.S. 765 (1978), it held that corporations could not be restricted to engaging only in political activities related to their business activities. In California Medical Association v. Federal Election Commission, 453 U.S. 182 (1981), laws prohibiting individuals and unincorporated associations from contributing more than \$5,000.00 to any multi-candidate political committee were upheld. Finally, in Citizens Against Rent Control/Coalition for Fair Housing v. City of Berkeley, 454 U.S. 290 (1981), the Court struck down laws limiting contributions or expenditures as to single issue ballot propositions, as opposed to similar activities with respect to candidates.

In Messerli, the Alaska Supreme Court upheld the state's disclosure requirements imposed on individuals making expenditures on ballot propositions. The court first held that the government must establish that its regulations are justified by a compelling government interest. Messerli, at 84. The court specifically recognized the

safeguards provided by a legislative record and public participation in enacting campaign legislation. Id. at 88. In short, the message of Messerli is that, in enacting any laws regulating the solicitation of campaign contributions, it is imperative that the State provide a record justifying its actions in terms of compelling government interests.

This report has focused on the specific campaign practices of employer-organized payroll deduction plans; the solicitation of state employees by their superiors; and the potential coercion underlying these activities. In the committee's consideration of possible legislation regulating these activities, the following matters should be considered.

The question of voluntariness has long been a concern of the United States Supreme Court with respect to political activities of government workers. For example, in Elrod v. Burns, 427 U.S. 347 (1976), the Supreme Court held that it was improper for a county government to require affiliation with or sponsorship by a specific political party as a condition of employment. In Abood v. Detroit Board of Education, 431 U.S. 209 (1977), the Court struck down the use of compulsory union dues paid by government workers to finance political and ideological activities unrelated to collective bargaining.

In attempting to insure that state employee participation in political activities is voluntary, the Committee might seek to require that a state employee be informed that no adverse consequences will result from any refusal to participate. For example, the United Supreme Court, in Pipefitters Local Union No. 562 v. United States, 407 U.S. 385 (1972), applied 18 U.S.C. § 610 to require a union-sponsored political action committee--in soliciting for contributions--to plainly indicate the purpose of any donations and to specifically inform union members that failure to contribute would have no effect on their job, membership, or any other reprisal.

A complete ban on the solicitation of public employees by other public employees is another option. In United States Civil Service Commission v. National Association of Letter Carriers, 413 U.S. 548 (1973), the United States Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of a statutory prohibition on government employees engaging in specific political activities. The court held that the law was justified because it prevented coercion of government employees and preserved the appearance of non-partisan administration of the law. It would thus appear that State employees could constitutionally be prohibited from soliciting political contributions.

An additional concern with respect to payroll deduction plans lies in the potential ability of such a plan

to finance entire political campaigns. As has been discussed previously, the United States Supreme Court has upheld limitations on the amount of campaign contributions by organizations and individuals to any specific candidate. However, in doing so, it should be remembered that limits may not be placed on expenditures on behalf of a candidate or ballot propositions. See, Buckley v. Valeo, supra.

Regardless of the means which the committee chooses to regulate payroll deduction plans and the solicitation of state employees, the Committee must establish a record as to the compelling governmental interests which any proposed legislation will be advancing and the effect which the proposed legislation will have on a person's ability to engage in political activities.

VI. Recommendations.

The recommendations of this report are not intended to suggest public policy choices which are the domain of the legislature. Since neither the committee nor the legislature has had the opportunity to debate the issues raised by 1984 campaign practices, the recommendations made here relate to general goals upon which the legislature may wish to focus, rather than specific alternatives.

A. Notice

Campaign disclosure and regulatory statutes should be rewritten to provide adequate notice of the requirements of law. The Legislature should review both current APOC regulations and AS 15 for the purpose of providing more clarity. Problems that arose during the 1984 electoral campaign indicate that adequate notice to candidates, contributors, employers and public officials is lacking.

B. Election Laws Should Be Enforceable.

Alaska, like most states, relies ultimately upon the criminal sanction to enforce its most important provisions. In a criminal case, the prosecution usually must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that a defendant who violates even a malum prohibitum statute did so knowing his conduct was wrongful. Hentzner v. State, 613 P.2d 821 (Alaska 1980); Wheeler v. State, 659 P.2d 1241 (Alaska 1983). Most election laws create malum prohibitum offenses where this proof would be required. To the extent that election laws are vague, overly detailed, and complex, the prosecution of individuals for violation of these laws will be difficult due to the failure of the prosecution to be able to prove that the defendant knew that his actions were wrongful. As a practical matter, even in civil regulatory actions the effectiveness of civil penalties may depend

upon the degree to which enforcement officials can establish wrongful intent.

C. Constitutionality.

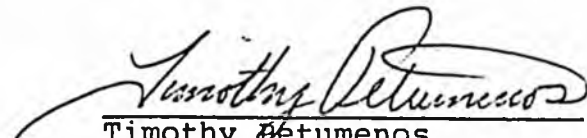
It is crucial that legislative revisions be tied to articulated public policy concerns. Restrictions on campaign financing necessarily tread upon activity protected by the First Amendment. A strong record of legislative intent needs to be made.

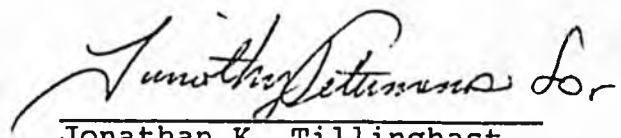
D. Curbing The Potential Impact Of Particular Campaign Practices.

The issue of whether specific campaign contribution activities have resulted in the concentration of political power in the hands of special interest groups is an issue that the legislature may wish to confront. Whether the potential for such abuse exists, and whether legislative reform is necessary to curb it, are questions appropriately addressed by the legislature. If the legislature finds that campaign financing by interest groups has resulted in undue influence on elections, committee counsel recommends outright prohibition of the offending fundraising practice. This has been a step taken by a number of jurisdictions. It is our view that attempting to regulate the degree of influence of such programs short of

outright prohibition will tend to defeat the goals of simplicity, notice, enforceability, and constitutionality discussed above.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 14th day of December, 1984.


Timothy Detumenos
Special Counsel
Senate State Affairs
Committee


Jonathan K. Tillinghast
Special Counsel
Senate State Affairs
Committee

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

SENATE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

SENATOR VIC FISCHER, CHAIRMAN

POUCH V, JUNEAU 99811

(907) 465-4954



MEMORANDUM

TO: Senate State Affairs Committee

FROM: Senate State Affairs Committee Staff

RE: Campaign financing meeting

DATE: October 8, 1984

Since the last committee meeting, staff has been researching Political campaign contributions, party involvement in campaign financing, loans, and past legislation relating to campaigning. Item #1 of the back-up information is a staff memo on past legislation regarding campaigns. Item #2 is a staff memo political parties, loans, and campaign contribution credits.

The back-up information is numbered and can be found in your files in the following order:

1. Staff memo on past legislation
2. Staff memo on political parties, loans, and campaign contributions.
3. September 10, 1984 memo to staff and counsel from Senator Vic Fischer
4. September 4, 1984 memo from Senator Vic Fischer
5. August 13 outline
6. Copy of contract hiring counsel
7. Conflict of interest memo from committee counsel
8. September 24, 1984 offer of resignation from committee counsel
9. September 25 letter to committee from VECO
10. Letter to Senator Vic Fischer from Representative Terry Martin.
11. Minutes from previous meetings on campaign financing.
12. Statutes

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

SENATE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

SENATOR VIC FISCHER, CHAIRMAN

POUCH V, JUNEAU 99811

(907) 465-4954



MEMORANDUM

October 9, 1984

TO: Senate State Affairs Committee
FROM: Senate State Affairs Committee Staff

RE: Past legislation on campaigning

This memo summarizes legislation from 1979 relating to campaigning. Senator Ray and Senator Kelly mentioned SB 167 as a possible starting place for legislation. That bill is reviewed briefly in the summary section.

A sectional analysis of SB 167 is found at the end of the bill summaries. A sectional analysis of HB 492 on public financing of Governor's races also follows the summaries. Both of these bills were long, and required a sectional analysis to be adequately reviewed. Copies of SB 167 and HB 492 are attached to the end of the sectional analyses.

BILL SUMMARIES

HB 225 CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS (Parker 2/15/79).

This bill would limit to \$1000 the amount one can contribute in behalf of or in opposition to ballot propositions or measures.

HB 473 STATE AGENCIES INFLUENCING ELECTIONS (4/20/79).

This bill prohibits state agencies from spending money on advertising that would influence the outcome of an election.

HB 492 PUBLIC FINANCING OF GOV. RACES (State Affairs 4/30/79).

This measure is a comprehensive approach to the public financing of election campaigns for the governor's and lieutenant governor's races. A Gubernatorial Election Campaign Account is established that would be funded by citizen designations of up to \$3 on the state income tax form and/or by legislative appropriation. Eligible candidates must raise at least \$15,000 in contributions of \$100 or less in two-thirds of the election districts of the state. All eligible contributions would be matched up to 50% of an overall expenditure ceiling based upon population. Tax credits will be awarded only to contributors whose

1/STAFF MEMO ON PAST LEGISLATION /CAMPAIGNING

candidates abide by the conditions and limitations established by this act. A more detailed sectional analysis is found at the end of these bill summaries.

CSHB 137 REPEALING CONTRIBUTION TAX CREDIT (Hayes 2/5/82).

The statute providing the political campaign contribution credit would be repealed.

CSSB 167 (Rules) An act relating to election campaigns and to the composition and responsibilities of the APOC; and providing for an effective date. (Kelly 2/18/82)

This bill was discussed during the previous committee meeting on campaign financing. It went through a number of versions in the Senate. Summarized here is the Senate Rules version.

The first six sections of the bill apply to the make-up of the APOC. Sections 7-11 amend the statutes on reporting requirements. The level of contributions and expenditures candidates would have to report would be raised from \$100.00 to \$250.00 dollars.

A number of other changes also occur in this bill. The individual contribution limit would be raised to \$2000.00 dollars (section 16). The penalties are, for the most part, restricted to instances where the individual knowingly violated the law (section 26). The penalty is changes from a misdemeanor to a class A misdemeanor.

A more detailed sectional analysis is found at the end of the bill summaries.

SB 8 NO POLITICAL ADS IN STATE BLDGS (V. Fischer 1/18/83).

Political advertising would be prohibited on or in buildings that house state offices.

SB 155 TRUTH IN POLITICAL ADVERTISING (Rodey 3/1/83).

This bill states that the candidate, the directors and officers of a political group, and sponsor of an independent political expenditure are each responsible for truthful statements in their respective political advertising. A civil penalty of up to \$5,000 may be levied for violations of this act.

CSSB 425 CONTRIBUTION REPORTING REQUIREMENTS (Rules/Gov 3/30/84).

This measure increases the threshold from \$100 to \$250 for reporting of contributions. It also repeals two sections that provide limits to campaign expenditures based upon population. This overall ceiling on campaign expenditures was determined to be unconstitutional by US Supreme Court decision Buckley v. Valeo and later found invalid in an Alaska Attorney General's opinion.

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS: HB 492

- page 1 Section 1 is the determination section of this bill.
- page 1 Section 2 adds new Chapter 14 on Gov. Election Campaigns.
- page 1 Sec 15.14.005 establishes a financial assistance program to candidates for governor and lieutenant governor.
- page 2 Sec 15.14.010 creates a Gubernatorial Election Campaign Account. The account may be funded by appropriation.
- page 2 Sec 15.14.015 establishes the eligibility for candidates seeking matching public funds. Candidates must raise \$15,000 in contributions of \$100 or less in two-thirds of the election districts in the state. Matching payments may not exceed 50% of the overall ceiling on expenditures allowed by statute. If not enough money is in the account, the funding will be available on a pro-rated basis. Eligible candidates must abide by the limitations and conditions established by this act.
- page 3 Sec 15.16.020 states that the candidate must agree in writing to acceptance of the act's conditions.
- page 4 Sec 15.14.025 notes that the tax credit only applies to candidates that have agreed to the conditions.
- page 4 Sec 15.14.030 requires that expenditures of \$20 or more must be approved by the treasurer or campaign committee. Petty cash or only \$100 a week is allowed for miscellaneous expenditures. Independent committee expenditures must be explicitly not approved by the candidates.
- page 5 Sec 15.14.035 prohibits contributions over \$1000 from individuals and political committees and over \$5000 from political party organizations. Independent expenditures are not limited. Candidates can only contribute \$100 or less to one's own campaign.
- page 6 Sec 15.14.040 fines candidates up to 4 times the amount the limit was exceeded.

- page 7 Sec 15.14.045 exempts political parties from including certain expenses in their contribution totals.
- page 7 Sec 15.14.050 prohibits contributions in excess of \$100 until a campaign committee is formed.
- page 8 Sec 15.14.055 establishes that every political committee must have a chair and a treasurer, and that one person can hold both offices. No contribution can be accepted or expenditure made when there is a vacancy in the treasurer's position.
- page 8 Sec 15.14.060 allows dues or membership funds of up to \$50 to be used in political funds.
- page 9 Sec 15.14.065 requires filing statement be made within 14 days of making first \$100 expenditure or accepting first \$100 contribution.
- page 10 Sec 15.14.070 requires anonymous contributions to be deposited in the gubernatorial election campaign account.
- page 11 Sec 15.14.075 specifies the information required for filing statements and the penalties for not complying.
- page 15 Sec 15.14.080 declares knowing omissions in filing reports as class A misdemeanors.
- page 15 Sec 15.14.085 describes the types of records that must be maintained. All records must be kept and available for inspection by the commission for 4 years.
- page 16 Sec 15.14.090 allows a political committee or political fund to dissolve only when all debts have been settled and all assets in excess of \$100 have been dispersed.
- page 17 Sec 15.14.095 declares all attempts to circumvent this chapter are class A misdemeanors.
- page 17 Sec 15.14.100 states that all expenditures must be presented to the treasurer or committee within 60 days or the holder of the bill would be subject to a class B misdemeanor.
- page 17 Sec 15.14.105 allows the commission to investigate cases it believes there have been expenses over the established limits. If a conciliation agreement cannot be reached, then the Attorney General is instructed to bring court action.

- page 18 Sec 15.14.150 is a definition section.
- page 20 Section 3 amends AS 43.20.031(f) to allow political campaign contribution credit only to those candidates who have agreed to the act's limitations.
- page 21 Section 4 adds a new section AS 43.20.041 which allows individuals filing income tax returns to designate up to \$3 to the gubernatorial election campaign account.
- page 22 Section 5 discusses when the limits would take effect.
- page 22 Section 6 amends AS 15.13.040 describing report provisions.
- page 22 Section 7 amends AS 15.13.110 referring to due dates for filing for governor's office.
- page 22 Section 8 amends AS 15.13.130 to expand the definition of candidate.
- page 22 Section 9 establishes the effective date of January 1, 1980.

Sectional Analysis CSSB 167 (Rules)

Page 1 Section 1 is a technical section.

Page 2 Section 2 changes the make-up of the APOC. It states that each appointee shall be chosen from two names offered by the central committee of the respective parties. The fifth member of the commission shall be chosen without regard to party affiliation. The current law states that the fifth member of the commission shall be chosen by the other four members of the commission.

Section 3 addresses the length of term for the APOC members. Commission members would serve 5 years. This section deletes the provision prohibiting commissioners from serving consecutive terms.

Section 4 states that the governor shall fill vacancies instead of the appropriate governing authority appointing a replacement.

Section 5 expands the duty of the commission by allowing them to issue orders.

Page 3 Section 6 states that new or amended regulations may not affect candidates or groups 30 days before the last date to file until the day after the general election.

Section 7 requires candidates to report obligations incurred during the campaign for expenditures over \$250.00 dollars; raises the level candidates need to report from \$100.00 to \$250.00 dollars; states that campaign treasurers need to be certified with APOC before they can certify a report.

Page 4 Section 8 raises the contribution amount to be included in APOC reports from \$100.00 to \$250.00 dollars.

Section 9 limits the expenditures candidates are required to report to those over \$250.00.

Section 10 deletes the requirement that contributors file a report with APOC.

Section 11 requires individuals to report when indebtedness is incurred on behalf of a candidate, proposition, etc... if the debt is incurred before an expenditure is made for the candidate.

Sectional analysis SB 167

Page 5 Section 12 creates a new section exempting candidates from any reporting requirements if the candidate informs the commission that he or she does not intend to accept contributions or make expenditures over \$250.00 dollars.

Section 13 requires the commission to adopt regulations in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act for a fair and impartial process for holding hearings, taking evidence, and doing investigations.

Section 14 is a definition section more clearly defining when a group is controlled by one candidate.

Page 6 Section 15 requires that a candidate also file the name of the campaign chair along with the name of the campaign treasurer.

Section 17 allows candidates, and groups to accept contributions over \$100.00 in cash if a receipt is issued for the total amount. This section also allows the commission to determine by regulation whether candidates should be able to accept contributions of \$50.00 dollars or less without recording the name of the contributor.

Page 8 Section 18 clarifies the language regarding anonymous contributions.

Section 19 is a technical section.

Section 20 is a technical section.

Page 9 Section 21 allows candidates to accept contributions, and make expenditures before filing. The contributions and expenditures would have to be included in the first report.

Section 22 changes the yearly filing date from December 31 to January 10 of the following year.

Section 23 changes the 24 hour reporting requirement to 48 hours for contributions; deletes the 24 hour expenditure reporting requirement; changes the shortened reporting period from 1 week to 10 days; allows the deputy campaign treasurer to sign-off on reports.

Section 24 allows the APOC report files 10 days after the election to be the final report if there is no outstanding debt, the campaign fund is closed, the campaign has ended etc...

Page 10 Section 25 adds a new section to the statutes that provides for individual complaints, allows APOC to investigate the subject of the complaint, and requires the commission to report any violation of law to the Attorney General.

Original sponsor: Kelly

Offered: 2/18/82

1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE RULES COMMITTEE

2

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 167 (Rules)

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5

A BILL

6

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to election campaigns and to the
7 composition and responsibilities of the Alaska Public
8 Offices Commission; and providing for an effective
9 date."

10

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

11

* Section 1. AS 15.13.010(a) is amended to read:

12

(a) This chapter applies in every election for governor, lieutenant
13 ant governor, a member of the state legislature, a delegate to a con-
14 stitutional convention, or judge seeking electoral confirmation. It
15 also applies to every candidate for election to a municipal office in a
16 city or borough with a population of more than 1,000 inhabitants accord-
17 ing to the latest United States census figures or estimates of popula-
18 tion certified as correct for administrative purposes by the Department
19 of Community and Regional Affairs. This chapter does not apply to a
20 candidate for a service area board or to a candidate for a commission
21 that serves only in an advisory capacity. A municipality may exempt
22 candidates for municipal office or groups active in municipal election
23 campaigns [ITS ELECTED MUNICIPAL OFFICERS] from the requirements of this
24 chapter if a majority of the voters voting on the question at any regu-
25 lar election, as defined by AS 29.78.010(14), or a special municipality-
26 wide election called for that purpose, vote to exempt candidates for
27 municipal office and persons and groups active in municipal election
28 campaigns [ITS ELECTED MUNICIPAL OFFICERS] from the requirements of this
29 chapter. The question of exemption from the requirements of this

1 chapter may be submitted by the city council or borough assembly by
2 ordinance or by initiative ordinance. Nothing in this chapter prohibits
3 a municipality from regulating by ordinance campaign contributions and
4 expenditures.

5 * Sec. 2. AS 15.13.020(b) is repealed and reenacted to read:

6 (b) The governor shall appoint two members of the commission from
7 each of the two political parties whose candidates for governor re-
8 ceived the highest and the second highest number of votes at the most
9 recent preceding general election at which a governor was elected. An
10 appointee from a political party shall be chosen from a list of two
11 names submitted by the central committee of the political party. The
12 fifth member of the commission shall be appointed without regard to
13 party affiliation.

14 * Sec. 3. AS 15.13.020(d) is repealed and reenacted to read:

15 (d) Members of the commission serve five-year terms. A member of
16 the commission serves until his successor is appointed and qualified.
17 The terms of two commission members who are members of the same politi-
18 cal party may not expire in consecutive years. The term of office of a
19 member of the commission dates from February 1 of the year of appoint-
20 ment.

21 * Sec. 4. AS 15.13.020(h) is amended to read:

22 (h) A vacancy on the commission shall be filled by the governor
23 [APPROPRIATE APPOINTING AUTHORITY] within 30 days of the occurrence of
24 the vacancy. The appointee shall serve for the remaining term of his
25 predecessor.

26 * Sec. 5. AS 15.13.030(10) is amended to read:

27 (10) adopt regulations and issue orders necessary to implement
28 and clarify the provisions of AS 24.45, AS 39.50 and this chapter,
29 subject to the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act

1 (AS 44.62).

2 * Sec. 6. AS 15.13.030 is amended by adding new subsections to read:

3 (b) A new or amended regulation of the commission may not be
4 applied to a candidate or group during a period beginning 30 days
5 before the last date to file a declaration of candidacy or a nominating
6 petition in a state election and ending the day after the general
7 election.

8 (c) A new or amended regulation of the commission may not be
9 applied to a candidate or group during a period beginning 30 days
10 before the last day to file a declaration of candidacy or a nominating
11 petition in a municipal election and ending the day after the municipal
12 election.

13 * Sec. 7. AS 15.13.040(a) is amended to read:

14 Sec. 15.13.040. CONTRIBUTIONS AND [,] EXPENDITURES [AND SUPPLYING
15 OF SERVICES] TO BE REPORTED. (a) Each candidate shall make a full
16 report, upon a form prescribed by the commission, listing the total
17 [DATE AND] amount of all expenditures made or obligations incurred by
18 the candidate, together with the date, amount, and check number for
19 each expenditure exceeding \$250 in value, the total amount of all
20 contributions, including all funds contributed by the candidate himself,
21 and for all contributions in excess of \$250 [\$100] in the aggregate a
22 year, the name, address, principal occupation, and employer of the
23 contributor and the date and amount contributed by each contributor.
24 The report shall be filed in accordance with AS 15.13.110 and shall be
25 certified correct by the candidate or campaign treasurer. A campaign
26 treasurer or deputy treasurer may not certify a report under this
27 section unless notice of the appointment of the campaign treasurer or
28 deputy campaign treasurer by the candidate has been received by the
29 commission.

1 * Sec. 8. AS 15.13.040(b)(2) is amended to read:

2 (2) the aggregate amount of all contributions made to it;
3 and, for all contributions in excess of \$250 [\$100] in the aggregate a
4 year, the name, address, principal occupation, and employer of the
5 contributor, and the date and amount contributed by each contributor;
6 and

7 * Sec. 9. AS 15.13.040(b)(3) is amended to read:

8 (3) the total [DATE AND] amount of [ALL CONTRIBUTIONS MADE
9 BY IT AND] all expenditures made, incurred or authorized by it includ-
10 ing the date, amount and check number of any expenditure exceeding \$250
11 in value.

12 * Sec. 10. AS 15.13.040(d) is amended to read:

13 (d) Every individual or [,] person, and every [OR] group that is
14 not required to report in accordance with (b) of this section, making
15 an [A CONTRIBUTION OR] expenditure shall make a full report, upon a
16 form prescribed by the commission, of [THE FOLLOWING CONTRIBUTIONS OR
17 EXPENDITURES: (1) ANY CONTRIBUTION OF CASH, GOODS OR SERVICES VALUED
18 AT MORE THAN \$100 A YEAR TO ANY GROUP OR CANDIDATE; OR (2)] any expen-
19 diture whatsoever for advertising in newspapers, on radio or on televi-
20 sion; or, for the publication, distribution or circulation of brochures,
21 flyers, or other campaign material for or against any candidate, [OR]
22 ballot proposition or question.

23 * Sec. 11. AS 15.13.040(e) is amended to read:

24 (e) The report required under (d) of this section shall contain
25 the name, address, principal occupation and employer of the individual
26 filing the report, and an itemized list of expenditures. The report
27 shall be filed with the commission [BY THE CONTRIBUTOR] no later than
28 10 days after the [CONTRIBUTION OR] expenditure is made. [A COPY OF
29 THE REPORT SHALL BE FURNISHED TO THE CANDIDATE, CAMPAIGN TREASURER OR

1 DEPUTY CAMPAIGN TREASURER AT THE TIME THE CONTRIBUTION IS MADE.]

2 * Sec. 12. AS 15.13 is amended by adding a new section to read:

3 Sec. 15.13.042. LIMITED CAMPAIGN ACTIVITY. (a) A candidate who
4 does not intend to accept contributions that exceed \$250 in total value
5 and who does not intend to make expenditures that exceed \$250 in total
6 value may file a report, upon a form prescribed by the commission,
7 informing the commission of his intent to engage in limited campaign
8 activity. The report may be filed only once and shall be filed at the
9 time the candidate's first report is due under AS 15.13.110. The
10 report shall be certified as correct by the candidate.

11 (b) A candidate who accepts contributions that exceed \$250 in
12 total value or makes expenditures that exceed more than \$250 in total
13 value after filing a report under (a) of this section loses his exemp-
14 tion from the reporting requirements and shall file reports due under
15 AS 15.13.110. The first report is due three days after the loss of the
16 exemption. A candidate who receives a contribution and returns the
17 contribution to the contributor within 72 hours of its receipt does not
18 lose the exemption from the reporting requirements.

19 * Sec. 13. AS 15.13.045 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

20 (e) The commission shall adopt regulations consistent with
21 AS 44.62.330 - 44.62.630 to establish a fair and impartial process for
22 taking of evidence and holding hearings in investigations and audits
23 conducted by the commission.

24 * Sec. 14. AS 15.13.050 is repealed and reenacted to read:

25 Sec. 15.13.050. GROUPS. (a). Each group, before making an expen-
26 diture on behalf of or in opposition to a candidate or a ballot issue
27 or before making a contribution to a candidate, shall register with the
28 commission on forms provided by the commission.

29 (b) If the group intends to support or oppose only one candidate

1 or contributes or expends 50 percent or more of its funds to, on behalf
2 of, or in opposition to one candidate, the name of the group shall
3 clearly identify support for or opposition to the candidate.

4 (c) A group that makes expenditures or receives contributions
5 with the express or implied authorization or consent or is under the
6 direct or indirect control of a candidate is considered to be con-
7 trolled by the candidate.

8 (d) A group whose major purpose is to further the nomination or
9 election of a single candidate or that expends 50 percent or more of
10 its money on a single candidate is considered to be controlled by that
11 candidate and its actions considered to have been done with the knowledge
12 and consent of the candidate unless, within 10 days from the date
13 the candidate is notified by the commission of the existence of the
14 group, he files with the commission an affidavit certifying that the
15 group is operating without his control.

16 (e) A group that contributes 50 percent or more of its money to
17 or on behalf of a single candidate is considered to support only that
18 single candidate for purposes of AS 15.13.070, whether or not control
19 of the group has been disclaimed by the candidate.

20 (f) A group that is organized for more than one year preceding an
21 election and that endorses more than one candidate is presumed not to
22 be controlled by a single candidate.

23 * Sec. 15. AS 15.13.060(c) is amended to read:

24 (c) Each candidate for state office shall file the name and
25 address of the campaign treasurer and the campaign chairman with the
26 commission, or submit, in writing, the name and address of the campaign
27 treasurer and chairman to the director [LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR] for filing
28 with the commission, no later than 15 days after the date of filing his
29 declaration of candidacy or his nominating petition. Each candidate

1 for municipal office shall file the name and address of the campaign
2 treasurer and the campaign chairman with the commission no later than
3 seven days after the date of filing his declaration of candidacy or his
4 nominating petition. If the candidate does not designate a campaign
5 chairman the candidate is the campaign chairman. If the candidate does
6 not designate a campaign treasurer, the candidate is the campaign trea-
7 surer.

8 * Sec. 16. AS 15.13.070(a) is amended to read:

9 (a) A [NO] person or group, including but not limited to all
10 political committees, businesses, corporations, and labor unions, may
11 not contribute [TO OR EXPEND] more than \$2,000 [\$1,000] a year on
12 behalf of or in opposition to a candidate [THE COMPETING CANDIDATES]
13 for [EACH] elective office. Political parties and their subdivisions
14 are not subject to the limitation prescribed in this subsection, but
15 they are subject to the reporting requirements prescribed by AS 15.13-
16 40(b) and 15.13.110. Nothing in this chapter prohibits

17 (1) a candidate from contributing more than \$2,000 [\$1,000]
18 of his own money to his own campaign; or

19 (2) individuals or groups, including but not limited to all
20 political committees, businesses, corporations, and labor unions, from
21 contributing to or expending on behalf of a ballot proposition or ques-
22 tion more than \$2,000 [\$1,000] a year; however, these contributions and
23 expenditures shall be reported in accordance with AS 15.13.040, 15.13.-
24 080, and 15.13.110.

25 * Sec. 17. AS 15.13.070(b) is repealed and reenacted to read:

26 (b) A person may not make and a candidate or group may not accept
27 a contribution over \$100 in cash unless a receipt for the total amount
28 is issued by the candidate or group and received by the person making
29 the contribution. The commission may by regulation authorize candidates

1 and groups to accept a contribution of \$50 or less without recording
2 the name of the contributor.

3 * Sec. 18. AS 15.13.070(d) is amended to read:

4 (d) A [NO] contribution may not be made, and an [NO] expenditure
5 may not be made or incurred, directly or indirectly, anonymously, in a
6 fictitious name, or by one person or group in the name of another, to
7 influence the election of a candidate in an election. A contribution
8 made by a person wishing to remain anonymous, and received by a candi-
9 date, campaign treasurer or deputy campaign treasurer, may not be used
10 or expended, but shall be returned to the donor, if his identity is
11 known, and if his identity is not known [NO DONOR IS FOUND], the contri-
12 bution shall be [ESCHEATS TO THE STATE IF NOT] donated by the candidate
13 to the charity of his choice.

14 * Sec. 19. AS 15.13.090 is amended to read:

15 Sec. 15.13.090. IDENTIFICATION OF COMMUNICATION. All advertise-
16 ments, billboards, handbills, paid-for television and radio announce-
17 ments and other communications intended to promote [INFLUENCE] the
18 election of a candidate that are paid for by the candidate or the cam-
19 campaign committee of the candidate [OR OUTCOME OF A BALLOT PROPOSITION OR
20 QUESTION] shall be clearly identified by the words "paid for by" fol-
21 lowed by the name [AND ADDRESS] of the candidate or campaign commit-
22 tee of the candidate [, GROUP OR INDIVIDUAL PAYING FOR THE ADVERTISING.
23 IN ADDITION, CANDIDATES AND GROUPS MUST IDENTIFY THE NAME OF THEIR
24 CAMPAIGN CHAIRMAN].

25 * Sec. 20. AS 15.13.090 is amended by adding new subsections to read:

26 (b) All advertisements, billboards, handbills, paid-for television
27 and radio announcements, and other communications not paid for by a
28 candidate or the campaign committee of a candidate that are intended to
29 support or oppose a candidate, a ballot proposition, a referendum, or a

1 recall shall be identified by the words "paid for by" followed by the
2 name of the group, individual, or person, together with a mailing
3 contact address or telephone number.

4 (c) The commission may by regulation exempt from this section
5 communications that in its judgment do not afford space for the identi-
6 fication required by this section.

7 * Sec. 21. AS 15.13.100 is amended to read:

8 Sec. 15.13.100. EXPENDITURES, CONTRIBUTIONS, AND REGISTRATION BE-
9 FORE FILING. Political campaign contributions may be made or received,
10 and expenditures [NO POLITICAL CAMPAIGN EXPENITURE] may be made or
11 incurred by a candidate [PERSON] in an election, or by a person or
12 group with the candidate's [HIS] knowledge and on the candidate's [HIS]
13 behalf, before the date upon which the candidate [HE OR SHE] files for
14 nomination for the office which he [THE PERSON] seeks. The contribu-
15 tions and expenditures [, EXCEPT FOR PERSONAL TRAVEL EXPENSES OR FOR
16 OPINION SURVEYS OR POLLS. THESE EXPENDITURES SHALL BE CHARGED AGAINST
17 THE SPENDING LI' ~~ABILITIES~~ THAT APPLIES TO THE OFFICE FOR WHICH HE SUBSE-
18 QUENTLY FILES, AND] shall be included in the first report required
19 under AS 15.13.110 [THIS CHAPTER AFTER FILING FOR OFFICE].

20 * Sec. 22. AS 15.13.110(a)(4) is amended to read:

21 (4) January 10 [DECEMBER 31 OF EACH YEAR] for expenditures
22 and contributions received through December 31 of the preceding year
23 which were not reported that year.

24 * Sec. 23. AS 15.13.110(b) is amended to read:

25 (b) Each contribution [OR EXPENDITURE] which exceeds \$250 and
26 which is made within 10 days [ONE WEEK] of the election shall be re-
27 ported to the commission by date, amount, and contributor [OR RECIP-
28 IENT] within 48 [24] hours of receipt [OR EXPENDITURE] by the candidate
29 or campaign treasurer or deputy treasurer.

1 * Sec. 24. AS 15.13.110 is amended by adding new subsections to read:

2 (f) The report required by (a)(3) of this section is the final
3 report if at the time the report is made

4 (1) there is no outstanding debt or obligation;

5 (2) the campaign fund has been closed;

6 (3) the campaign has been concluded; and

7 (4) in the case of a group, the group has dissolved.

8 (g) Reports shall be filed as required by (a)(4) of this section
9 by

10 (1) a candidate who has an outstanding debt or obligation
11 until the debt or obligation is satisfied;

12 (2) a group that has an outstanding debt or obligation until
13 the debt or obligation is satisfied or until the group is dissolved.

14 (h) When a final report has been submitted under this section,
15 the duties of the campaign treasurer cease and there is no obligation
16 to file further reports.

17 * Sec. 25. AS 15.13 is amended by adding a new section to read:

18 Sec. 15.13.115. COMPLAINTS. (a) A person who believes that a
19 violation of this chapter has occurred may file a complaint with the
20 commission. If the commission determines that there is substantial
21 reason to believe that a violation of this chapter has occurred, it
22 shall expeditiously investigate the subject matter of the complaint.
23 The investigation may include but is not limited to an investigation of
24 the reports and statements filed with the commission by the complainant,
25 if he is a candidate.

26 (d) If the commission determines, after notice and opportunity
27 for a hearing, that a person has violated a provision of this chapter
28 or a regulation or order issued under this chapter, the commission
29 shall promptly report its determination to the attorney general for

1 appropriate action.

2 (c) The commission shall report its determination to the person
3 who filed the complaint within 60 days of receiving the complaint,
4 unless circumstances require additional time to make an adequate investigation.
5

6 (d) The determination of the commission on a complaint may be
7 appealed to the superior court.

8 * Sec. 26. AS 15.13.120(a) is amended to read:

9 (a) A person who violates a provision of this subsection [CHAPTER]
10 is guilty of a class A misdemeanor [AND, UPON CONVICTION, IS PUNISHABLE
11 BY IMPRISONMENT FOR NOT MORE THAN ONE YEAR OR BY A FINE OF NOT MORE
12 THAN \$5,000]. A violation includes [BUT IS NOT LIMITED TO] any of the
13 following acts or omissions:

14 (1) refusing or failing to make a reasonably complete state-
15 ment or report required to be made under this chapter [, OR FAILING TO
16 MAKE A STATEMENT OR REPORT AT THE TIME THE STATEMENT OR REPORT IS
17 REQUIRED TO BE MADE UNDER THIS CHAPTER];

18 (2) knowingly making a campaign contribution [OR EXPENDITURE]
19 which exceeds the limitations of AS 15.13.070(a) [AS 15.13.070(f)];

20 (3) knowingly making a false statement or report under this
21 chapter;

22 (4) giving or furnishing money to another person or group
23 for the purpose of making a contribution or expenditure anonymously, in
24 a fictitious name, or in the name of another, or contributing in viola-
25 tion of AS 15.13.070(d);

26 (5) making a communication to support or defeat a candidate
27 without identification of sponsorship, in violation of AS 15.13.090;

28 (6) knowingly accepting a contribution in violation of
29 AS 15.13.070.

1 * Sec. 27. AS 15.13.120(c) is amended to read:

2 (c) Promptly after the final date for filing statements and re-
3 ports, the commission shall notify all persons who have become delin-
4 quent in filing them [, INCLUDING CONTRIBUTORS WHO FAILED TO FILE A
5 STATEMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS 15.13.040,] and shall make available a
6 list of these delinquents for public inspection. The commission shall
7 also report to the attorney general the names of all candidates and
8 groups in an election whose campaign treasurers have failed to file the
9 reports required by this chapter.

10 * Sec. 28. AS 15.13.130(1) is repealed and reenacted to read:

11 (1) "candidate" means an individual who seeks nomination for
12 election to, or election to, the state legislature, the office of
13 governor or lieutenant governor, or municipal office, or who seeks
14 retention in judicial office or nomination or election as a constitu-
15 tional convention delegate; an individual shall be considered to seek
16 nomination or election if

17) he has taken the action necessary under the law of
18 this to qualify himself for nomination or election to an
19 office;

20 (B) he has received contributions or made expenditures
21 before filing for office;

22 (C) he has given his consent, implicit or explicit, for
23 a person or group to receive contributions or make expenditures to
24 bring about his nomination or election to office;

25 (D) he has campaigned as a write-in candidate for
26 office; or

27 (E) he is the subject of a recall election;

28 * Sec. 29. AS 15.13.130(2) is amended by adding a new subparagraph to
29 read:

1 (D) a contribution that is returned to the contributor
2 within 72 hours of its receipt by a candidate or group;

3 * Sec. 30. AS 15.13.130(3) is amended to read:

4 (3) "group" means every state and regional executive commit-
5 tee of a political party and, in addition, means any combination of two
6 or more persons or individuals acting jointly who take action the
7 major purpose of which is to influence the outcome of an election; [A
8 GROUP THAT MAKES EXPENDITURES OR RECEIVES CONTRIBUTIONS WITH THE
9 AUTHORIZATION OR CONSENT, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OR UNDER THE CONTROL,
10 DIRECT OR INDIRECT, OF A CANDIDATE SHALL BE CONSIDERED TO BE CONTROLLED
11 BY THAT CANDIDATE; A GROUP WHOSE MAJOR PURPOSE IS TO FURTHER THE
12 NOMINATION, ELECTION, OR CANDIDACY OF ONLY ONE PERSON, OR INTENDS TO
13 EXPEND MORE THAN 50 PERCENT OF ITS MONEY ON A SINGLE CANDIDATE, SHALL
14 BE CONSIDERED TO BE CONTROLLED BY THAT CANDIDATE AND ITS ACTIONS DONE
15 WITH HIS KNOWLEDGE AND CONSENT UNLESS, WITHIN 10 DAYS FROM THE DATE THE
16 CANDIDATE LEARNS OF THE EXISTENCE OF THE GROUP HE FILES WITH THE
17 COMMISSION, ON A FORM PROVIDED BY THE COMMISSION, AN AFFIDAVIT THAT THE
18 GROUP IS OPERATING WITHOUT HIS CONTROL; A GROUP ORGANIZED FOR MORE THAN
19 ONE YEAR PRECEDING AN ELECTION AND ENDORSING CANDIDATES FOR MORE THAN
20 ONE OFFICE OR MORE THAN ONE POLITICAL PARTY IS PRESUMED NOT TO BE
21 CONTROLLED BY A CANDIDATE; HOWEVER, A GROUP THAT CONTRIBUTES MORE THAN
22 50 PERCENT OF ITS MONEY TO OR ON BEHALF OF ONE CANDIDATE SHALL BE
23 CONSIDERED TO SUPPORT ONLY ONE CANDIDATE FOR PURPOSES OF AS 15.13.070,
24 WHETHER OR NOT CONTROL OF THE GROUP HAS BEEN DISCLAIMED BY THE CANDI-
25 DATE;]

26 * Sec. 31. AS 15.56.130 is amended to read:

27 Sec. 15.56.130. TIME LIMITATION. A prosecution for an offense
28 described in AS 15.05 - AS 15.10 and AS 15.15 - AS 15.60 [THE ALASKA
29 ELECTION CODE (AS 15.05 - 15.60)] may not be maintained unless it is