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Washington, DC 20463

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AGENDA ITEM

September 23, 2010

For Meeting of 9-23-10

MEMORANDUM

SUBMITTED LATE

TO: The Commission

FROM: Christopher Hughey *CH (by RCS)*
Acting General Counsel

Rosemary C. Smith *RCS*
Associate General Counsel

Robert M. Knop *RMK*
Assistant General Counsel

William A. Powers *WAP*
Attorney

Subject: Draft AO 2010-20 (NDPAC) — Revised Draft A

Attached is Revised Draft A of the subject advisory opinion. We have been asked to place this draft on the agenda for September 23, 2010.

Attachment

1 ADVISORY OPINION 2010-20

2
3 Dan Backer, Esq.
4 DB Capitol Strategies
5 P.O. Box 75621
6 Washington, D.C. 20013

REVISED DRAFT A

7
8 Dear Mr. Backer:

9 We are responding to your advisory opinion request on behalf National Defense
10 PAC (“NDPAC”), concerning the application of the Federal Election Campaign Act of
11 1971, as amended (the “Act”), and Commission regulations to a proposed plan to accept
12 unlimited contributions from individuals, other political committees, corporations, and
13 labor organizations to fund independent expenditures from a separate bank account and to
14 allocate the cost of all of the Committee’s administrative and operating expenses between
15 accounts as it sees fit. The Commission concludes that the Act and Commission
16 regulations do not permit NDPAC’s proposed course of action.

17 ***Background***

18 The facts presented in this advisory opinion are based on your letter received on
19 August 11, 2010 and emails received on August 17, 2010 and September 7, 2010.

20 NDPAC is a nonconnected committee that is incorporated in Virginia and that
21 maintains a post office box in Washington, D.C. At this time, NDPAC has no physical
22 office. It filed a statement of organization on July 20, 2000, and has filed regular reports
23 with the Commission since that time. NDPAC qualified as a multicandidate committee
24 on May 17, 2004.

25 NDPAC intends to make both contributions to candidates and independent
26 expenditures. NDPAC will incur administrative and operating expenses, as well as

1 fundraising costs. NDPAC will accept unlimited contributions from individuals, other
2 political committees, corporations, and labor organizations for the purpose of making
3 independent expenditures, or paying for administrative and operating expenses, but
4 NDPAC will not accept contributions from foreign nationals or Federal contractors,
5 national banks, or organizations organized by act of Congress. NDPAC will maintain
6 two separate bank accounts. It will deposit in one account all contributions it receives
7 that will be used for making independent expenditures. The second account will contain
8 all contributions it receives to make contributions to candidates. The contributions
9 deposited in the second account will comply with the Act's amount limitations and
10 source prohibitions.

11 NDPAC will maintain records for each account, and fully disclose all receipts and
12 disbursements on the reports it files with the Commission as required by the Act and
13 Commission regulations.

14 ***Legal Background***

15 The Act and Commission regulations prohibit any individual from making
16 contributions that in the aggregate exceed \$5,000 per year to a political committee that is
17 not an authorized committee of a candidate or a political party committee. 2 U.S.C.
18 441a(a)(1)(C); 11 CFR 110.1(d). In addition, the Act and Commission regulations
19 prohibit any individual from making contributions to political committees (that are not
20 national party committees), which in the aggregate exceed \$69,900 per biennial period.
21 2 U.S.C. 441a(a)(3)(B); 11 CFR 110.5.¹ The Act and Commission regulations also limit
22 contributions made by multicandidate political committees (that are not national party

¹ Similarly, the Act prohibits political committees from knowingly accepting contributions in excess of these limitations. 2 U.S.C. 441a(f).

1 committees) to \$5,000 per year. 441a(a)(2)(C); 11 CFR 110.2(d). Finally, the Act and
2 Commission regulations prohibit corporations and labor organizations from making
3 contributions. 2 U.S.C. 441b(a); 11 CFR 114.2(b)(1).

4 The Supreme Court has long distinguished between limits on contributions and on
5 independent expenditures: “Contribution limits ... unlike limits on independent
6 expenditures, have been an accepted means to prevent *quid pro quo* corruption.” *Citizens*
7 *United v. Federal Election Commission*, 130 S. Ct. 876, 909 (2010) (citation omitted).
8 Restrictions on both the amount and source of contributions received by political
9 committees have been upheld by the Supreme Court as a means of preventing corruption.
10 *See Buckley v. Valeo*, 424 U.S. 1, 26-27 (*per curiam*) (upholding individual contribution
11 limits); *California Medical Association v. Federal Election Commission*, 453 U.S. 182,
12 197-98 (1981) (“*CalMed*”) (same); *Federal Election Commission v. Beaumont*, 539 U.S.
13 146, 154 (2003) (upholding source prohibitions).

14 In *Beaumont*, the Supreme Court recognized that section 441b’s corporate
15 contribution “ban was and is intended to prevent corruption or the appearance of
16 corruption” and that “restricting contributions by various organizations hedges against
17 their use as conduits for circumvention of valid contribution limits.” *Id.* at 154-55
18 (internal quotation marks omitted). Likewise, in *CalMed*, the Supreme Court also upheld
19 individual contribution limits to political committees that, in turn, make contributions
20 themselves because such limits are aimed to prevent corruption. *See* 453 U.S. at 197-98
21 (“Congress enacted § 441a(a)(1)(C) in part to prevent circumvention of the very
22 limitations on contributions that this Court upheld in *Buckley*.”); *CalMed*, 453 U.S. 203
23 (Blackmun, J., concurring) (“contributions to multicandidate political committees may be

1 limited to \$5,000 per year as a means of preventing evasion of the limitations on
2 contributions to a candidate or his or her authorized campaign committee upheld in
3 *Buckley*”).

4 Recent court decisions and Commission advisory opinions have concluded that
5 limits on independent expenditures, and the contributions received by organizations,
6 including political committees, that only make independent expenditures, are not
7 supported by the same corruption and anti-circumvention rationales as contribution
8 limits. *See SpeechNow.org v. FEC*, 599 F.3d 686, 689 (D.C. Cir. 2010) (“*SpeechNow*”)
9 (contribution limits of 2 U.S.C. 441a(a)(1)(C) and 441a(a)(3) are unconstitutional as
10 applied to independent expenditure-only political committees); *see also* Advisory
11 Opinions 2010-09 (Club for Growth) and 2010-11 (Commonsense Ten) (concluding that
12 an independent expenditure-only committee may accept unlimited contributions from
13 individuals, political committees, corporations, and labor organizations). However, each
14 of these decisions and Advisory Opinions was expressly limited to organizations that
15 make only independent expenditures, and that do not make contributions. *See Citizens*
16 *United*, 130 S.Ct. at 909 (“*Citizens United* has not made direct contributions to
17 candidates, and it has not suggested that the Court should reconsider whether contribution
18 limits should be subjected to rigorous First Amendment scrutiny.”); *SpeechNow* 599
19 F.3d at 689 (“we only decide these questions as applied to contributions to *SpeechNow*,
20 an independent expenditure-only group”); Advisory Opinion 2010-09 (Club for Growth)
21 (“because the Committee, like *SpeechNow*, intends to make only independent
22 expenditures, there is no basis to impose contribution limits on the Committee”).

1 In sharp contrast, NDPAC, a political committee that makes contributions to
2 candidates, proposes to establish a separate account for making independent
3 expenditures, and to accept unlimited contributions from individuals, other political
4 committees, corporations, and labor organizations to that account. Although the
5 Commission has concluded that the Act's amount limitations and source prohibitions do
6 not apply to contributions to a political committee that makes only independent
7 expenditures, *see* Advisory Opinions 2010-09 (Club for Growth) and 2010-11
8 (Commonsense Ten), NDPAC makes both independent expenditures and contributions.
9 The Commission therefore concludes that neither recent court decisions nor these
10 advisory opinions apply to NDPAC, which, like all other committees that make
11 contributions to candidates, remains subject to the Act's amount limitations and source
12 prohibitions.²

13 ***Questions Presented***

- 14 1. *May NDPAC, a nonconnected committee that makes both contributions and*
15 *independent expenditures, accept unlimited contributions from individuals, other political*
16 *committees, corporations, and labor organizations to make independent expenditures*
17 *only, provided such receipts are held in separate bank accounts by intended use and*
18 *separately accounted for in reporting to the Commission?*
- 19 2. *May NDPAC, a nonconnected committee that makes both contributions and*
20 *independent expenditures, allocate any or all of its administrative or operating expenses*

² The comment submitted by the Center for Competitive Politics underscores this conclusion by drawing attention to the distinction between a union (or corporation) spending its own general treasury funds for independent expenditures or for administering its separate segregated fund (a political committee), and the committee itself making contributions.

1 *between its accounts, including allocating one hundred percent of these expenses from its*
2 *independent expenditure account?*

3 ***Legal Analysis and Conclusions***

4 1. *May NDPAC, a nonconnected committee that makes both contributions and*
5 *independent expenditures, accept unlimited contributions from individuals, other political*
6 *committees, corporations, and labor organizations to make independent expenditures*
7 *only, provided such receipts are held in separate bank accounts by intended use and*
8 *separately accounted for in reporting to the Commission?*

9 No, a nonconnected committee, such as NDPAC, may not accept unlimited
10 contributions from individuals, corporations, labor organizations, or other political
11 committees if it makes both contributions to candidates and independent expenditures.

12 Both the Act and Commission regulations prohibit a political committee from
13 accepting the types of contributions contemplated by NDPAC's request. *See* 2 U.S.C.
14 441a(a)(1)(C) and 441a(f) (limiting individual contributions to \$5,000); 2 U.S.C. 441b(a)
15 (prohibiting corporate and labor organization contributions). Section 441a specifically
16 limits contributions to a political committee from individuals and other political
17 committees to \$5,000, while section 441b prohibits the receipt of corporate and labor
18 organization contributions in any amount. Similarly, Commission regulations prohibit
19 unlimited contributions by individuals or political committees, *see* 11 CFR 110.1(d) and
20 110.2(d), as well as contributions by corporations and labor organizations. *See* 11 CFR
21 114.2(b)(1). Consequently, the Act's contribution limits and prohibitions prevent
22 NDPAC from accepting the proposed contributions.

1 Further, the Act's amount limits and source prohibitions for contributions to
2 political committees making both contributions and independent expenditures remain
3 fully in effect. Applying the relevant provisions of the Act and Commission regulations
4 to the request at hand, the Commission concludes that NDPAC may not accept unlimited
5 contributions from individuals, other political committees, corporations, and labor
6 organizations to make independent expenditures.

7 2. *May NDPAC, a nonconnected committee that makes both contributions and*
8 *independent expenditures, allocate any or all of its administrative or operating expenses*
9 *between its accounts, including allocating one hundred percent of these expenses from its*
10 *independent expenditure account?*

11 No, a nonconnected committee such as NDPAC may not allocate its
12 administrative or operating expenses, including fundraising costs, between separate bank
13 accounts as it sees fit because, as explained in the answer to question one, NDPAC may
14 not use a separate bank account containing impermissible contributions to make
15 independent expenditures if it also makes contributions to candidates. Moreover,
16 NDPAC's request to support all of its activity, including the making of contributions to
17 candidates using unlimited contributions from individuals, other political committees,
18 corporations, and labor organizations would result in the subsidization of its contributions
19 to candidates and political parties and is therefore directly at odds with the Act's goal of
20 preventing the circumvention of valid contribution limits.³

³ In *CalMed*, the Supreme Court concluded that the Act properly prevented such circumvention of contribution limits:

1 This response constitutes an advisory opinion concerning the application of the
2 Act and Commission regulations to the specific transaction or activity set forth in your
3 request. *See* 2 U.S.C. 437f. The Commission emphasizes that, if there is a change in any
4 of the facts or assumptions presented, and such facts or assumptions are material to a
5 conclusion presented in this advisory opinion, then the requestor may not rely on that
6 conclusion as support for its proposed activity. Any person involved in any specific
7 transaction or activity which is indistinguishable in all its material aspects from the
8 transaction or activity with respect to which this advisory opinion is rendered may rely on
9 this advisory opinion. *See* 2 U.S.C. 437f(c)(1)(B). Please note the analysis or
10 conclusions in this advisory opinion may be affected by subsequent developments in the
11 law including, but not limited to, statutes, regulations, advisory opinions, and case law.
12 The cited advisory opinions are available on the Commission's Web site at
13 <http://saos.nictusa.com/saos/searchao>.

14

"[I]f an individual or association was permitted to fund the entire operation of a political committee, all moneys solicited by that committee could be converted into contributions, the use of which might well be dictated by the committee's main supporter. In this manner, political committees would be able to influence the electoral process to an extent disproportionate to their public support and far greater than the individual or group that finances the committee's operations would be able to do acting alone. In so doing, they could corrupt the political process in a manner that Congress, through its contribution restrictions, has sought to prohibit."

1 The Commission notes that this advisory opinion implicates issues that may be
2 the subject of a forthcoming rulemaking in response to the *Citizens United*, *SpeechNow*,
3 and *EMILY's List* decisions. This guidance provided in this advisory opinion is therefore
4 subject to change or invalidation pending the conclusion of that rulemaking.

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On behalf of the Commission,

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Matthew S. Petersen
Chairman