AN ACT

To amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide bipartisan campaign reform.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2002”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—REDUCTION OF SPECIAL INTEREST INFLUENCE

Sec. 101. Soft money of political parties.
Sec. 102. Increased contribution limit for State committees of political parties.
Sec. 103. Reporting requirements.

TITLE II—NONCANDIDATE CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

Subtitle A—Electioneering Communications

Sec. 201. Disclosure of electioneering communications.
Sec. 202. Coordinated communications as contributions.
Sec. 203. Prohibition of corporate and labor disbursements for electioneering communications.
Sec. 204. Rules relating to certain targeted electioneering communications.

Subtitle B—Independent and Coordinated Expenditures

Sec. 211. Definition of independent expenditure.
Sec. 212. Reporting requirements for certain independent expenditures.
Sec. 213. Independent versus coordinated expenditures by party.
Sec. 214. Coordination with candidates or political parties.

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS

Sec. 301. Use of contributed amounts for certain purposes.
Sec. 302. Prohibition of fundraising on Federal property.
Sec. 303. Strengthening foreign money ban.
Sec. 304. Modification of individual contribution limits in response to expenditures from personal funds.
Sec. 305. Limitation on availability of lowest unit charge for Federal candidates attacking opposition.
Sec. 306. Software for filing reports and prompt disclosure of contributions.
Sec. 307. Modification of contribution limits.
Sec. 308. Donations to Presidential inaugural committee.
Sec. 309. Prohibition on fraudulent solicitation of funds.
Sec. 310. Study and report on Clean Money Clean Elections laws.
Sec. 311. Clarity standards for identification of sponsors of election-related advertising.
Sec. 312. Increase in penalties.
Sec. 313. Statute of limitations.
Sec. 314. Sentencing guidelines.
Sec. 315. Increase in penalties imposed for violations of conduit contribution ban.
Sec. 316. Restriction on increased contribution limits by taking into account candidate’s available funds.
Sec. 317. Clarification of right of nationals of the United States to make political contributions.
Sec. 318. Prohibition of contributions by minors.
Sec. 319. Modification of individual contribution limits for House candidates in response to expenditures from personal funds.

TITLE IV—SEVERABILITY; EFFECTIVE DATE

Sec. 401. Severability.
Sec. 402. Effective date.
Sec. 403. Judicial review.

TITLE V—ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE PROVISIONS

Sec. 501. Internet access to records.
Sec. 502. Maintenance of website of election reports.
Sec. 503. Additional disclosure reports.
Sec. 504. Public access to broadcasting records.

TITLE I—REDUCTION OF SPECIAL INTEREST INFLUENCE

SEC. 101. SOFT MONEY OF POLITICAL PARTIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title III of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 431 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 323. SOFT MONEY OF POLITICAL PARTIES.

“(a) NATIONAL COMMITTEES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—A national committee of a political party (including a national congressional campaign committee of a political party) may not solicit, receive, or direct to another person a contribution, donation, or transfer of funds or any other thing of value, or spend any funds, that are not subject to the limitations, prohibitions, and reporting requirements of this Act.
“(2) Applicability.—The prohibition established by paragraph (1) applies to any such national committee, any officer or agent acting on behalf of such a national committee, and any entity that is directly or indirectly established, financed, maintained, or controlled by such a national committee.

“(b) State, District, and Local Committees.—

“(1) In General.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), an amount that is expended or disbursed for Federal election activity by a State, district, or local committee of a political party (including an entity that is directly or indirectly established, financed, maintained, or controlled by a State, district, or local committee of a political party and an officer or agent acting on behalf of such committee or entity), or by an association or similar group of candidates for State or local office or of individuals holding State or local office, shall be made from funds subject to the limitations, prohibitions, and reporting requirements of this Act.

“(2) Applicability.—

“(A) In General.—Notwithstanding clause (i) or (ii) of section 301(20)(A), and subject to subparagraph (B), paragraph (1) shall not apply to any amount expended or disbursed
by a State, district, or local committee of a po-
itical party for an activity described in either
such clause to the extent the amounts expended
or disbursed for such activity are allocated
(under regulations prescribed by the Commis-
sion) among amounts—

“(i) which consist solely of contribu-
tions subject to the limitations, prohibi-
tions, and reporting requirements of this
Act (other than amounts described in sub-
paragraph (B)(iii)); and

“(ii) other amounts which are not
subject to the limitations, prohibitions, and
reporting requirements of this Act (other
than any requirements of this subsection).

“(B) CONDITIONS.—Subparagraph (A)
shall only apply if—

“(i) the activity does not refer to a
clearly identified candidate for Federal of-

“(ii) the amounts expended or dis-
bursed are not for the costs of any broad-
casting, cable, or satellite communication,
other than a communication which refers
solely to a clearly identified candidate for State or local office;

“(iii) the amounts expended or disbursed which are described in subparagraph (A)(ii) are paid from amounts which are donated in accordance with State law and which meet the requirements of subparagraph (C), except that no person (including any person established, financed, maintained, or controlled by such person) may donate more than $10,000 to a State, district, or local committee of a political party in a calendar year for such expenditures or disbursements; and

“(iv) the amounts expended or disbursed are made solely from funds raised by the State, local, or district committee which makes such expenditure or disbursement, and do not include any funds provided to such committee from—

“(I) any other State, local, or district committee of any State party,

“(II) the national committee of a political party (including a national
congressional campaign committee of a political party),

“(III) any officer or agent acting on behalf of any committee described in subclause (I) or (II), or

“(IV) any entity directly or indirectly established, financed, maintained, or controlled by any committee described in subclause (I) or (II).

“(C) PROHIBITING INVOLVEMENT OF NATIONAL PARTIES, FEDERAL CANDIDATES AND OFFICEHOLDERS, AND STATE PARTIES ACTING JOINTLY.—Notwithstanding subsection (e) (other than subsection (e)(3)), amounts specifically authorized to be spent under subparagraph (B)(iii) meet the requirements of this subparagraph only if the amounts—

“(i) are not solicited, received, directed, transferred, or spent by or in the name of any person described in subsection (a) or (e); and

“(ii) are not solicited, received, or directed through fundraising activities conducted jointly by 2 or more State, local, or district committees of any political party or
their agents, or by a State, local, or district committee of a political party on behalf of the State, local, or district committee of a political party or its agent in one or more other States.

“(c) Fundraising Costs.—An amount spent by a person described in subsection (a) or (b) to raise funds that are used, in whole or in part, for expenditures and disbursements for a Federal election activity shall be made from funds subject to the limitations, prohibitions, and reporting requirements of this Act.

“(d) Tax-Exempt Organizations.—A national, State, district, or local committee of a political party (including a national congressional campaign committee of a political party), an entity that is directly or indirectly established, financed, maintained, or controlled by any such national, State, district, or local committee or its agent, and an officer or agent acting on behalf of any such party committee or entity, shall not solicit any funds for, or make or direct any donations to—

“(1) an organization that is described in section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code (or has submitted an application for determination of tax exempt status under such section)
and that makes expenditures or disbursements in connection with an election for Federal office (including expenditures or disbursements for Federal election activity); or

“(2) an organization described in section 527 of such Code (other than a political committee, a State, district, or local committee of a political party, or the authorized campaign committee of a candidate for State or local office).

“(e) FEDERAL CANDIDATES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—A candidate, individual holding Federal office, agent of a candidate or an individual holding Federal office, or an entity directly or indirectly established, financed, maintained or controlled by or acting on behalf of 1 or more candidates or individuals holding Federal office, shall not—

“(A) solicit, receive, direct, transfer, or spend funds in connection with an election for Federal office, including funds for any Federal election activity, unless the funds are subject to the limitations, prohibitions, and reporting requirements of this Act; or

“(B) solicit, receive, direct, transfer, or spend funds in connection with any election
other than an election for Federal office or dis-
burse funds in connection with such an election
unless the funds—

“(i) are not in excess of the amounts
permitted with respect to contributions to
candidates and political committees under
paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of section
315(a); and

“(ii) are not from sources prohibited
by this Act from making contributions in
connection with an election for Federal of-

“(2) STATE LAW.—Paragraph (1) does not
apply to the solicitation, receipt, or spending of
funds by an individual described in such paragraph
who is or was also a candidate for a State or local
office solely in connection with such election for
State or local office if the solicitation, receipt, or
spending of funds is permitted under State law and
refers only to such State or local candidate, or to
any other candidate for the State or local office
sought by such candidate, or both.

“(3) FUNDRAISING EVENTS.—Notwithstanding
paragraph (1) or subsection (b)(2)(C), a candidate
or an individual holding Federal office may attend,
speak, or be a featured guest at a fundraising event for a State, district, or local committee of a political party.

“(4) PERMITTING CERTAIN SOLICITATIONS.—

“(A) GENERAL SOLICITATIONS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, an individual described in paragraph (1) may make a general solicitation of funds on behalf of any organization that is described in section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code (or has submitted an application for determination of tax exempt status under such section) (other than an entity whose principal purpose is to conduct activities described in clauses (i) and (ii) of section 301(20)(A)) where such solicitation does not specify how the funds will or should be spent.

“(B) CERTAIN SPECIFIC SOLICITATIONS.—

In addition to the general solicitations permitted under subparagraph (A), an individual described in paragraph (1) may make a solicitation explicitly to obtain funds for carrying out the activities described in clauses (i) and (ii) of
section 301(20)(A), or for an entity whose principal purpose is to conduct such activities, if—

“(i) the solicitation is made only to individuals; and

“(ii) the amount solicited from any individual during any calendar year does not exceed $20,000.

“(f) STATE CANDIDATES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—A candidate for State or local office, individual holding State or local office, or an agent of such a candidate or individual may not spend any funds for a communication described in section 301(20)(A)(iii) unless the funds are subject to the limitations, prohibitions, and reporting requirements of this Act.

“(2) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN COMMUNICATIONS.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to an individual described in such paragraph if the communication involved is in connection with an election for such State or local office and refers only to such individual or to any other candidate for the State or local office held or sought by such individual, or both.”.
(b) DEFINITIONS.—Section 301 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 431) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

“(20) FEDERAL ELECTION ACTIVITY.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘Federal election activity’ means—

“(i) voter registration activity during the period that begins on the date that is 120 days before the date a regularly scheduled Federal election is held and ends on the date of the election;

“(ii) voter identification, get-out-the-vote activity, or generic campaign activity conducted in connection with an election in which a candidate for Federal office appears on the ballot (regardless of whether a candidate for State or local office also appears on the ballot);

“(iii) a public communication that refers to a clearly identified candidate for Federal office (regardless of whether a candidate for State or local office is also mentioned or identified) and that promotes or supports a candidate for that office, or attacks or opposes a candidate for that of-
fice (regardless of whether the communica-
tion expressly advocates a vote for or
against a candidate); or

“(iv) services provided during any
month by an employee of a State, district,
or local committee of a political party who
spends more than 25 percent of that indi-
vidual’s compensated time during that
month on activities in connection with a
Federal election.

“(B) EXCLUDED ACTIVITY.—The term
‘Federal election activity’ does not include an
amount expended or disbursed by a State, dis-
trict, or local committee of a political party
for—

“(i) a public communication that re-
ers solely to a clearly identified candidate
for State or local office, if the communica-
tion is not a Federal election activity de-
scribed in subparagraph (A)(i) or (ii);

“(ii) a contribution to a candidate for
State or local office, provided the contribu-
tion is not designated to pay for a Federal
election activity described in subparagraph
(A);
“(iii) the costs of a State, district, or local political convention; and

“(iv) the costs of grassroots campaign materials, including buttons, bumper stickers, and yard signs, that name or depict only a candidate for State or local office.

“(21) GENERIC CAMPAIGN ACTIVITY.—The term ‘generic campaign activity’ means a campaign activity that promotes a political party and does not promote a candidate or non-Federal candidate.

“(22) PUBLIC COMMUNICATION.—The term ‘public communication’ means a communication by means of any broadcast, cable, or satellite communication, newspaper, magazine, outdoor advertising facility, mass mailing, or telephone bank to the general public, or any other form of general public political advertising.

“(23) MASS MAILING.—The term ‘mass mailing’ means a mailing by United States mail or facsimile of more than 500 pieces of mail matter of an identical or substantially similar nature within any 30-day period.

“(24) TELEPHONE BANK.—The term ‘telephone bank’ means more than 500 telephone calls of an
identical or substantially similar nature within any
30-day period.”.

SEC. 102. INCREASED CONTRIBUTION LIMIT FOR STATE
COMMITTEES OF POLITICAL PARTIES.

Section 315(a)(1) of the Federal Election Campaign
Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 441a(a)(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B), by striking “or” at
the end;

(2) in subparagraph (C)—

(A) by inserting “(other than a committee
described in subparagraph (D))” after “com-
mittee”; and

(B) by striking the period at the end and
inserting “; or”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(D) to a political committee established and
maintained by a State committee of a political party
in any calendar year which, in the aggregate, exceed
$10,000.”.

SEC. 103. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) Reporting Requirements.—Section 304 of the
is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(e) Political Committees.—
“(1) National and congressional political committees.—The national committee of a political party, any national congressional campaign committee of a political party, and any subordinate committee of either, shall report all receipts and disbursements during the reporting period.

“(2) Other political committees to which section 323 applies.—

“(A) In general.—In addition to any other reporting requirements applicable under this Act, a political committee (not described in paragraph (1)) to which section 323(b)(1) applies shall report all receipts and disbursements made for activities described in section 301(20)(A), unless the aggregate amount of such receipts and disbursements during the calendar year is less than $5,000.

“(B) Specific disclosure by state and local parties of certain nonfederal amounts permitted to be spent on federal election activity.—Each report by a political committee under subparagraph (A) of receipts and disbursements made for activities described in section 301(20)(A) shall include a
disclosure of all receipts and disbursements described in section 323(b)(2)(A) and (B).

“(3) ITEMIZATION.—If a political committee has receipts or disbursements to which this subsection applies from or to any person aggregating in excess of $200 for any calendar year, the political committee shall separately itemize its reporting for such person in the same manner as required in paragraphs (3)(A), (5), and (6) of subsection (b).

“(4) REPORTING PERIODS.—Reports required to be filed under this subsection shall be filed for the same time periods required for political committees under subsection (a)(4)(B).”.

(b) BUILDING FUND EXCEPTION TO THE DEFINITION OF CONTRIBUTION.—Section 301(8)(B) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 431(8)(B)) is amended—

(1) by striking clause (viii); and

(2) by redesignating clauses (ix) through (xv) as clauses (viii) through (xiv), respectively.
TITLE II—NONCANDIDATE CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

Subtitle A—Electioneering Communications

SEC. 201. DISCLOSURE OF ELECTIONEERING COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) In general.—Section 304 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 434), as amended by section 103, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(f) Disclosure of Electioneering Communications.—

“(1) Statement required.—Every person who makes a disbursement for the direct costs of producing and airing electioneering communications in an aggregate amount in excess of $10,000 during any calendar year shall, within 24 hours of each disclosure date, file with the Commission a statement containing the information described in paragraph (2).

“(2) Contents of statement.—Each statement required to be filed under this subsection shall be made under penalty of perjury and shall contain the following information:
“(A) The identification of the person making the disbursement, of any person sharing or exercising direction or control over the activities of such person, and of the custodian of the books and accounts of the person making the disbursement.

“(B) The principal place of business of the person making the disbursement, if not an individual.

“(C) The amount of each disbursement of more than $200 during the period covered by the statement and the identification of the person to whom the disbursement was made.

“(D) The elections to which the electioneering communications pertain and the names (if known) of the candidates identified or to be identified.

“(E) If the disbursements were paid out of a segregated bank account which consists of funds contributed solely by individuals who are United States citizens or nationals or lawfully admitted for permanent residence as defined in section 1101(a)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(2)) directly to this account for electioneering communications,
the names and addresses of all contributors who
contributed an aggregate amount of $1,000 or
more to that account during the period begin-
ning on the first day of the preceding calendar
year and ending on the disclosure date. Nothing
in this subparagraph is to be construed as a
prohibition on the use of funds in such a seg-
regated account for a purpose other than elec-
tioneering communications.

“(F) If the disbursements were paid out of
funds not described in subparagraph (E), the
names and addresses of all contributors who
contributed an aggregate amount of $1,000 or
more to the person making the disbursement
during the period beginning on the first day of
the preceding calendar year and ending on the
disclosure date.

“(3) ELECTIONEERING COMMUNICATION.—For
purposes of this subsection—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—(i) The term ‘election-
eering communication’ means any broadcast,
cable, or satellite communication which—

“(I) refers to a clearly identified can-
didate for Federal office;

“(II) is made within—
“(aa) 60 days before a general, special, or runoff election for the office sought by the candidate; or

“(bb) 30 days before a primary or preference election, or a convention or caucus of a political party that has authority to nominate a candidate, for the office sought by the candidate; and

“(III) in the case of a communication which refers to a candidate for an office other than President or Vice President, is targeted to the relevant electorate.

“(ii) If clause (i) is held to be constitutionally insufficient by final judicial decision to support the regulation provided herein, then the term ‘electioneering communication’ means any broadcast, cable, or satellite communication which promotes or supports a candidate for that office, or attacks or opposes a candidate for that office (regardless of whether the communication expressly advocates a vote for or against a candidate) and which also is suggestive of no plausible meaning other than an exhortation to vote for or against a specific can-
didate. Nothing in this subparagraph shall be construed to affect the interpretation or application of section 100.22(b) of title 11, Code of Federal Regulations.

“(B) EXCEPTIONS.—The term ‘electioneering communication’ does not include—

“(i) a communication appearing in a news story, commentary, or editorial distributed through the facilities of any broadcasting station, unless such facilities are owned or controlled by any political party, political committee, or candidate;

“(ii) a communication which constitutes an expenditure or an independent expenditure under this Act;

“(iii) a communication which constitutes a candidate debate or forum conducted pursuant to regulations adopted by the Commission, or which solely promotes such a debate or forum and is made by or on behalf of the person sponsoring the debate or forum; or

“(iv) any other communication exempted under such regulations as the Commission may promulgate (consistent
with the requirements of this paragraph) to ensure the appropriate implementation of this paragraph, except that under any such regulation a communication may not be exempted if it meets the requirements of this paragraph and is described in section 301(20)(A)(iii).

“(C) TARGETING TO RELEVANT ELECTORATE.—For purposes of this paragraph, a communication which refers to a clearly identified candidate for Federal office is ‘targeted to the relevant electorate’ if the communication can be received by 50,000 or more persons—

“(i) in the district the candidate seeks to represent, in the case of a candidate for Representative in, or Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress; or

“(ii) in the State the candidate seeks to represent, in the case of a candidate for Senator.

“(4) DISCLOSURE DATE.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘disclosure date’ means—

“(A) the first date during any calendar year by which a person has made disbursements for the direct costs of producing or airing elec-
electioneering communications aggregating in excess of $10,000; and

“(B) any other date during such calendar year by which a person has made disbursements for the direct costs of producing or airing electioneering communications aggregating in excess of $10,000 since the most recent disclosure date for such calendar year.

“(5) CONTRACTS TO DISBURSE.—For purposes of this subsection, a person shall be treated as having made a disbursement if the person has executed a contract to make the disbursement.

“(6) COORDINATION WITH OTHER REQUIREMENTS.—Any requirement to report under this subsection shall be in addition to any other reporting requirement under this Act.

“(7) COORDINATION WITH INTERNAL REVENUE CODE.—Nothing in this subsection may be construed to establish, modify, or otherwise affect the definition of political activities or electioneering activities (including the definition of participating in, intervening in, or influencing or attempting to influence a political campaign on behalf of or in opposition to any candidate for public office) for purposes of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.”.
(b) Responsibilities of Federal Communications Commission.—The Federal Communications Commission shall compile and maintain any information the Federal Election Commission may require to carry out section 304(f) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (as added by subsection (a)), and shall make such information available to the public on the Federal Communication Commission’s website.

SEC. 202. COORDINATED COMMUNICATIONS AS CONTRIBUTIONS.

Section 315(a)(7) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 441a(a)(7)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraph (C) as subparagraph (D); and

(2) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following:

“(C) if—

“(i) any person makes, or contracts to make, any disbursement for any electioneering communication (within the meaning of section 304(f)(3)); and

“(ii) such disbursement is coordinated with a candidate or an authorized committee of such candidate, a Federal, State, or local political
party or committee thereof, or an agent or official of any such candidate, party, or committee; such disbursement or contracting shall be treated as a contribution to the candidate supported by the electioneering communication or that candidate’s party and as an expenditure by that candidate or that candidate’s party; and”.

SEC. 203. PROHIBITION OF CORPORATE AND LABOR DISBURSEMENTS FOR ELECTIONEERING COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 316(b)(2) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 441b(b)(2)) is amended by inserting “or for any applicable electioneering communication” before “, but shall not include”.

(b) APPLICABLE ELECTIONEERING COMMUNICATION.—Section 316 of such Act is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(c) RULES RELATING TO ELECTIONEERING COMMUNICATIONS.—

“(1) APPLICABLE ELECTIONEERING COMMUNICATION.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘applicable electioneering communication’ means an electioneering communication (within the meaning of section 304(f)(3)) which is made by any entity described in subsection (a) of this section or by any
other person using funds donated by an entity described in subsection (a) of this section.

“(2) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the term ‘applicable electioneering communication’ does not include a communication by a section 501(c)(4) organization or a political organization (as defined in section 527(e)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) made under section 304(f)(2)(E) or (F) of this Act if the communication is paid for exclusively by funds provided directly by individuals who are United States citizens or nationals or lawfully admitted for permanent residence as defined in section 1101(a)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(2)). For purposes of the preceding sentence, the term ‘provided directly by individuals’ does not include funds the source of which is an entity described in subsection (a) of this section.

“(3) SPECIAL OPERATING RULES.—

“(A) DEFINITION UNDER PARAGRAPH (1).—An electioneering communication shall be treated as made by an entity described in subsection (a) if an entity described in subsection (a) directly or indirectly disburses any amount for any of the costs of the communication.
“(B) EXCEPTION UNDER PARAGRAPH (2).—A section 501(c)(4) organization that derives amounts from business activities or receives funds from any entity described in subsection (a) shall be considered to have paid for any communication out of such amounts unless such organization paid for the communication out of a segregated account to which only individuals can contribute, as described in section 304(f)(2)(E).

“(4) DEFINITIONS AND RULES.—For purposes of this subsection—

“(A) the term ‘section 501(c)(4) organization’ means—

“(i) an organization described in section 501(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code; or

“(ii) an organization which has submitted an application to the Internal Revenue Service for determination of its status as an organization described in clause (i); and
“(B) a person shall be treated as having made a disbursement if the person has executed a contract to make the disbursement.

“(5) COORDINATION WITH INTERNAL REVENUE CODE.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to authorize an organization exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to carry out any activity which is prohibited under such Code.”.

SEC. 204. RULES RELATING TO CERTAIN TARGETED ELECTIONEERING COMMUNICATIONS.

Section 316(c) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 441b), as added by section 203, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(6) SPECIAL RULES FOR TARGETED COMMUNICATIONS.—

“(A) EXCEPTION DOES NOT APPLY.—Paragraph (2) shall not apply in the case of a targeted communication that is made by an organization described in such paragraph.

“(B) TARGETED COMMUNICATION.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), the term ‘targeted communication’ means an electioneering communication (as defined in section 304(f)(3)) that is distributed from a television or radio
broadcast station or provider of cable or satellite television service and, in the case of a communication which refers to a candidate for an office other than President or Vice President, is targeted to the relevant electorate.

“(C) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this paragraph, a communication is ‘targeted to the relevant electorate’ if it meets the requirements described in section 304(f)(3)(C).”.

Subtitle B—Independent and Coordinated Expenditures

SEC. 211. DEFINITION OF INDEPENDENT EXPENDITURE.

Section 301 of the Federal Election Campaign Act (2 U.S.C. 431) is amended by striking paragraph (17) and inserting the following:

“(17) INDEPENDENT EXPENDITURE.—The term ‘independent expenditure’ means an expenditure by a person—

“(A) expressly advocating the election or defeat of a clearly identified candidate; and

“(B) that is not made in concert or cooperation with or at the request or suggestion of such candidate, the candidate’s authorized political committee, or their agents, or a political party committee or its agents.”.
SEC. 212. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTAIN INDEPENDENT EXPENDITURES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 304 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 434) (as amended by section 201) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(2), by striking the undesignated matter after subparagraph (C); and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(g) TIME FOR REPORTING CERTAIN EXPENDITURES.—

“(1) EXPENDITURES AGGREGATING $1,000.—

“(A) INITIAL REPORT.—A person (including a political committee) that makes or contracts to make independent expenditures aggregating $1,000 or more after the 20th day, but more than 24 hours, before the date of an election shall file a report describing the expenditures within 24 hours.

“(B) ADDITIONAL REPORTS.—After a person files a report under subparagraph (A), the person shall file an additional report within 24 hours after each time the person makes or contracts to make independent expenditures aggregating an additional $1,000 with respect to the same election as that to which the initial report relates.
“(2) Expenditures aggregating $10,000.—

“(A) Initial report.—A person (including a political committee) that makes or contracts to make independent expenditures aggregating $10,000 or more at any time up to and including the 20th day before the date of an election shall file a report describing the expenditures within 48 hours.

“(B) Additional reports.—After a person files a report under subparagraph (A), the person shall file an additional report within 48 hours after each time the person makes or contracts to make independent expenditures aggregating an additional $10,000 with respect to the same election as that to which the initial report relates.

“(3) Place of filing; contents.—A report under this subsection—

“(A) shall be filed with the Commission; and

“(B) shall contain the information required by subsection (b)(6)(B)(iii), including the name of each candidate whom an expenditure is intended to support or oppose.”.
(b) Conforming Amendment.—Section 304(a)(5) of such Act (2 U.S.C. 434(a)(5)) is amended by striking “, or the second sentence of subsection (c)(2)”.

SEC. 213. INDEPENDENT VERSUS COORDINATED EXPENDITURES BY PARTY.

Section 315(d) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 441a(d)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “and (3)” and inserting “, (3), and (4)”;

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(4) INDEPENDENT VERSUS COORDINATED EXPENDITURES BY PARTY.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—On or after the date on which a political party nominates a candidate, no committee of the political party may make—

“(i) any coordinated expenditure under this subsection with respect to the candidate during the election cycle at any time after it makes any independent expenditure (as defined in section 301(17)) with respect to the candidate during the election cycle; or

“(ii) any independent expenditure (as defined in section 301(17)) with respect to
the candidate during the election cycle at
any time after it makes any coordinated
expenditure under this subsection with re-
spect to the candidate during the election
cycle.

“(B) APPLICATION.—For purposes of this
paragraph, all political committees established
and maintained by a national political party
(including all congressional campaign commit-
tees) and all political committees established
and maintained by a State political party (in-
cluding any subordinate committee of a State
committee) shall be considered to be a single
political committee.

“(C) TRANSFERS.—A committee of a polit-
ical party that makes coordinated expenditures
under this subsection with respect to a can-
didate shall not, during an election cycle, trans-
fer any funds to, assign authority to make co-
ordinated expenditures under this subsection to,
or receive a transfer of funds from, a committee
of the political party that has made or intends
to make an independent expenditure with re-
spect to the candidate.”.
SEC. 214. COORDINATION WITH CANDIDATES OR POLITICAL PARTIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 315(a)(7)(B) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 441a(a)(7)(B)) is amended—

(A) by redesignating clause (ii) as clause (iii); and

(B) by inserting after clause (i) the following new clause:

“(ii) expenditures made by any person (other than a candidate or candidate’s authorized committee) in cooperation, consultation, or concert, with, or at the request or suggestion of, a national, State, or local committee of a political party, shall be considered to be contributions made to such party committee; and”.

(b) REPEAL OF CURRENT REGULATIONS.—The regulations on coordinated communications paid for by persons other than candidates, authorized committees of candidates, and party committees adopted by the Federal Election Commission and published in the Federal Register at page 76138 of volume 65, Federal Register, on December 6, 2000, are repealed as of the date by which the Commission is required to promulgate new regulations under subsection (e) (as described in the second sentence of section 402(e)).
(c) Regulations by the Federal Election Commission.—The Federal Election Commission shall promulgate new regulations on coordinated communications paid for by persons other than candidates, authorized committees of candidates, and party committees. The regulations shall not require agreement or formal collaboration to establish coordination. In addition to any subject determined by the Commission, the regulations shall address—

(A) payments for the republication of campaign materials;

(B) payments for the use of a common vendor;

(C) payments for communications directed or made by persons who previously served as an employee of a candidate or a political party; and

(D) payments for communications made by a person after substantial discussion about the communication with a candidate or a political party.

(d) Meaning of Contribution or Expenditure for the Purposes of Section 316.—Section 316(b)(2) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 441b(b)(2)) is amended by striking “shall include” and inserting “includes a contribution or expenditure, as those terms are defined in section 301, and also includes”.

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TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 301. USE OF CONTRIBUTED AMOUNTS FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES.

Title III of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 431 et seq.) is amended by striking section 313 and inserting the following:

“SEC. 313. USE OF CONTRIBUTED AMOUNTS FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES.

“(a) PERMITTED USES.—A contribution accepted by a candidate, and any other donation received by an individual as support for activities of the individual as a holder of Federal office, may be used by the candidate or individual—

“(1) for otherwise authorized expenditures in connection with the campaign for Federal office of the candidate or individual;

“(2) for ordinary and necessary expenses incurred in connection with duties of the individual as a holder of Federal office;

“(3) for contributions to an organization described in section 170(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; or

“(4) for transfers to a national, State, or local committee of a political party.

“(b) PROHIBITED USE.—
“(1) IN GENERAL.—A contribution or donation described in subsection (a) shall not be converted by any person to personal use.

“(2) CONVERSION.—For the purposes of paragraph (1), a contribution or donation shall be considered to be converted to personal use if the contribution or amount is used to fulfill any commitment, obligation, or expense of a person that would exist irrespective of the candidate’s election campaign or individual’s duties as a holder of Federal office, including—

“(A) a home mortgage, rent, or utility payment;

“(B) a clothing purchase;

“(C) a noncampaign-related automobile expense;

“(D) a country club membership;

“(E) a vacation or other nonelection-related trip;

“(F) a household food item;

“(G) a tuition payment;

“(H) admission to a sporting event, concert, theater, or other form of entertainment not associated with an election campaign; and
“(I) dues, fees, and other payments to a health club or recreational facility.”

SEC. 302. PROHIBITION OF FUNDRAISING ON FEDERAL PROPERTY.

Section 607 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

“(a) PROHIBITION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—It shall be unlawful for any person to solicit or receive a donation of money or other thing of value in connection with a Federal, State, or local election from a person who is located in a room or building occupied in the discharge of official duties by an officer or employee of the United States. It shall be unlawful for an individual who is an officer or employee of the Federal Government, including the President, Vice President, and Members of Congress, to solicit or receive a donation of money or other thing of value in connection with a Federal, State, or local election, while in any room or building occupied in the discharge of official duties by an officer or employee of the United States, from any person.
“(2) PENALTY.—A person who violates this section shall be fined not more than $5,000, imprisoned more than 3 years, or both.”; and

(2) in subsection (b), by inserting “or Executive Office of the President” after “Congress”.

SEC. 303. STRENGTHENING FOREIGN MONEY BAN.

Section 319 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 441e) is amended—

(1) by striking the heading and inserting the following: “CONTRIBUTIONS AND DONATIONS BY FOREIGN NATIONALS”; and

(2) by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

“(a) PROHIBITION.—It shall be unlawful for—

“(1) a foreign national, directly or indirectly, to make—

“(A) a contribution or donation of money or other thing of value, or to make an express or implied promise to make a contribution or donation, in connection with a Federal, State, or local election;

“(B) a contribution or donation to a committee of a political party; or

“(C) an expenditure, independent expenditure, or disbursement for an electioneering com-
munication (within the meaning of section 304(f)(3)); or

“(2) a person to solicit, accept, or receive a contribution or donation described in subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (1) from a foreign national.”.

SEC. 304. MODIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTION LIMITS IN RESPONSE TO EXPENDITURES FROM PERSONAL FUNDS.

(a) INCREASED LIMITS FOR INDIVIDUALS.—Section 315 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 441a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1), by striking “No person” and inserting “Except as provided in subsection (i), no person”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(i) INCREASED LIMIT TO ALLOW RESPONSE TO EXPENDITURES FROM PERSONAL FUNDS.—

“(1) INCREASE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), if the opposition personal funds amount with respect to a candidate for election to the office of Senator exceeds the threshold amount, the limit under subsection (a)(1)(A) (in this subsection referred to as the ‘applicable limit’)
with respect to that candidate shall be the increased limit.

“(B) Threshold amount.—

“(i) State-by-state competitive and fair campaign formula.—In this subsection, the threshold amount with respect to an election cycle of a candidate described in subparagraph (A) is an amount equal to the sum of—

“(I) $150,000; and

“(II) $0.04 multiplied by the voting age population.

“(ii) Voting age population.—In this subparagraph, the term ‘voting age population’ means in the case of a candidate for the office of Senator, the voting age population of the State of the candidate (as certified under section 315(e)).

“(C) Increased limit.—Except as provided in clause (ii), for purposes of subparagraph (A), if the opposition personal funds amount is over—

“(i) 2 times the threshold amount, but not over 4 times that amount—
“(I) the increased limit shall be 3 times the applicable limit; and

“(II) the limit under subsection (a)(3) shall not apply with respect to any contribution made with respect to a candidate if such contribution is made under the increased limit of subparagraph (A) during a period in which the candidate may accept such a contribution;

“(ii) 4 times the threshold amount, but not over 10 times that amount—

“(I) the increased limit shall be 6 times the applicable limit; and

“(II) the limit under subsection (a)(3) shall not apply with respect to any contribution made with respect to a candidate if such contribution is made under the increased limit of subparagraph (A) during a period in which the candidate may accept such a contribution; and

“(iii) 10 times the threshold amount—
“(I) the increased limit shall be 6 times the applicable limit;

“(II) the limit under subsection (a)(3) shall not apply with respect to any contribution made with respect to a candidate if such contribution is made under the increased limit of subparagraph (A) during a period in which the candidate may accept such a contribution; and

“(III) the limits under subsection (d) with respect to any expenditure by a State or national committee of a political party shall not apply.

“(D) OPPOSITION PERSONAL FUNDS AMOUNT.—The opposition personal funds amount is an amount equal to the excess (if any) of—

“(i) the greatest aggregate amount of expenditures from personal funds (as defined in section 304(a)(6)(B)) that an opposing candidate in the same election makes; over
“(ii) the aggregate amount of expenditures from personal funds made by the candidate with respect to the election.

“(2) Time to accept contributions under increased limit.—

“(A) In general.—Subject to subparagraph (B), a candidate and the candidate’s authorized committee shall not accept any contribution, and a party committee shall not make any expenditure, under the increased limit under paragraph (1)—

“(i) until the candidate has received notification of the opposition personal funds amount under section 304(a)(6)(B); and

“(ii) to the extent that such contribution, when added to the aggregate amount of contributions previously accepted and party expenditures previously made under the increased limits under this subsection for the election cycle, exceeds 110 percent of the opposition personal funds amount.

“(B) Effect of withdrawal of an opposing candidate.—A candidate and a candidate’s authorized committee shall not accept
any contribution and a party shall not make any expenditure under the increased limit after the date on which an opposing candidate ceases to be a candidate to the extent that the amount of such increased limit is attributable to such an opposing candidate.

“(3) DISPOSAL OF EXCESS CONTRIBUTIONS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The aggregate amount of contributions accepted by a candidate or a candidate’s authorized committee under the increased limit under paragraph (1) and not otherwise expended in connection with the election with respect to which such contributions relate shall, not later than 50 days after the date of such election, be used in the manner described in subparagraph (B).

“(B) RETURN TO CONTRIBUTORS.—A candidate or a candidate’s authorized committee shall return the excess contribution to the person who made the contribution.

“(j) LIMITATION ON REPAYMENT OF PERSONAL LOANS.—Any candidate who incurs personal loans made after the effective date of the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2002 in connection with the candidate’s campaign for election shall not repay (directly or indirectly),
to the extent such loans exceed $250,000, such loans from any contributions made to such candidate or any authorized committee of such candidate after the date of such election.”.

(b) Notification of Expenditures From Personal Funds.—Section 304(a)(6) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 434(a)(6)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (E); and

(2) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

“(B) Notification of expenditure from personal funds.—

“(i) Definition of expenditure from personal funds.—In this subparagraph, the term ‘expenditure from personal funds’ means—

“(I) an expenditure made by a candidate using personal funds; and

“(II) a contribution or loan made by a candidate using personal funds or a loan secured using such funds to the candidate’s authorized committee.

“(ii) Declaration of Intent.—Not later than the date that is 15 days after the date on
which an individual becomes a candidate for the office of Senator, the candidate shall file a declaration stating the total amount of expenditures from personal funds that the candidate intends to make, or to obligate to make, with respect to the election that will exceed the State-by-State competitive and fair campaign formula with—

“(I) the Commission; and

“(II) each candidate in the same election.

“(iii) INITIAL NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 24 hours after a candidate described in clause (ii) makes or obligates to make an aggregate amount of expenditures from personal funds in excess of 2 times the threshold amount in connection with any election, the candidate shall file a notification with—

“(I) the Commission; and

“(II) each candidate in the same election.

“(iv) ADDITIONAL NOTIFICATION.—After a candidate files an initial notification under clause (iii), the candidate shall file an additional notification each time expenditures from personal funds are made or obligated to be made in an aggregate amount that exceed $10,000 with—

“(I) the Commission; and

“(II) each candidate in the same election.
Such notification shall be filed not later than 24 hours after the expenditure is made.

“(v) CONTENTS.—A notification under clause (iii) or (iv) shall include—

“(I) the name of the candidate and the office sought by the candidate;

“(II) the date and amount of each expenditure; and

“(III) the total amount of expenditures from personal funds that the candidate has made, or obligated to make, with respect to an election as of the date of the expenditure that is the subject of the notification.

“(C) NOTIFICATION OF DISPOSAL OF EXCESS CONTRIBUTIONS.—In the next regularly scheduled report after the date of the election for which a candidate seeks nomination for election to, or election to, Federal office, the candidate or the candidate’s authorized committee shall submit to the Commission a report indicating the source and amount of any excess contributions (as determined under paragraph (1) of section 315(i)) and the manner in which the candidate or the candidate’s authorized committee used such funds.
“(D) ENFORCEMENT.—For provisions providing for the enforcement of the reporting requirements under this paragraph, see section 309.”.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—Section 301 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 431), as amended by section 101(b), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(25) ELECTION CYCLE.—The term ‘election cycle’ means the period beginning on the day after the date of the most recent election for the specific office or seat that a candidate is seeking and ending on the date of the next election for that office or seat. For purposes of the preceding sentence, a primary election and a general election shall be considered to be separate elections.

“(26) PERSONAL FUNDS.—The term ‘personal funds’ means an amount that is derived from—

“(A) any asset that, under applicable State law, at the time the individual became a candidate, the candidate had legal right of access to or control over, and with respect to which the candidate had—

“(i) legal and rightful title; or

“(ii) an equitable interest;
“(B) income received during the current
election cycle of the candidate, including—

“(i) a salary and other earned income
from bona fide employment;

“(ii) dividends and proceeds from the
sale of the candidate’s stocks or other in-
vestments;

“(iii) bequests to the candidate;

“(iv) income from trusts established
before the beginning of the election cycle;

“(v) income from trusts established by
bequest after the beginning of the election
cycle of which the candidate is the bene-
ficiary;

“(vi) gifts of a personal nature that
had been customarily received by the can-
didate prior to the beginning of the elec-
tion cycle; and

“(vii) proceeds from lotteries and
similar legal games of chance; and

“(C) a portion of assets that are jointly
owned by the candidate and the candidate’s
spouse equal to the candidate’s share of the
asset under the instrument of conveyance or
ownership, but if no specific share is indicated
by an instrument of conveyance or ownership,
the value of \( \frac{1}{2} \) of the property.”.

SEC. 305. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF LOWEST UNIT CHARGE FOR FEDERAL CANDIDATES AT-
TACKING OPPOSITION.

(a) In General.—Section 315(b) of the Commu-
nications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 315(b)) is amended—
(1) by striking “(b) The charges” and inserting
the following:
“(b) Charges.—
“(1) In General.—The charges”;
(2) by redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2) as
subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively; and
(3) by adding at the end the following:
“(2) Content of broadcasts.—
“(A) In General.—In the case of a can-
didate for Federal office, such candidate shall
not be entitled to receive the rate under para-
graph (1)(A) for the use of any broadcasting
station unless the candidate provides written
certification to the broadcast station that the
candidate (and any authorized committee of the
candidate) shall not make any direct reference
to another candidate for the same office, in any
broadcast using the rights and conditions of ac-
cess under this Act, unless such reference meets the requirements of subparagraph (C) or (D).

“(B) LIMITATION ON CHARGES.—If a candidate for Federal office (or any authorized committee of such candidate) makes a reference described in subparagraph (A) in any broadcast that does not meet the requirements of subparagraph (C) or (D), such candidate shall not be entitled to receive the rate under paragraph (1)(A) for such broadcast or any other broadcast during any portion of the 45-day and 60-day periods described in paragraph (1)(A), that occur on or after the date of such broadcast, for election to such office.

“(C) TELEVISION BROADCASTS.—A candidate meets the requirements of this subparagraph if, in the case of a television broadcast, at the end of such broadcast there appears simultaneously, for a period no less than 4 seconds—

“(i) a clearly identifiable photographic or similar image of the candidate; and

“(ii) a clearly readable printed statement, identifying the candidate and stating that the candidate has approved the broad-
cast and that the candidate’s authorized committee paid for the broadcast.

“(D) Radio broadcasts.—A candidate meets the requirements of this subparagraph if, in the case of a radio broadcast, the broadcast includes a personal audio statement by the candidate that identifies the candidate, the office the candidate is seeking, and indicates that the candidate has approved the broadcast.

“(E) Certification.—Certifications under this section shall be provided and certified as accurate by the candidate (or any authorized committee of the candidate) at the time of purchase.

“(F) Definitions.—For purposes of this paragraph, the terms ‘authorized committee’ and ‘Federal office’ have the meanings given such terms by section 301 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 431).”.

(b) Conforming Amendment.—Section 315(b)(1)(A) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 315(b)(1)(A)), as amended by this Act, is amended by inserting “subject to paragraph (2),” before “during the forty-five days”.

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The amendments made by this section shall apply to broadcasts made after the effective date of this Act.

SEC. 306. SOFTWARE FOR FILING REPORTS AND PROMPT DISCLOSURE OF CONTRIBUTIONS.

Section 304(a) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 434(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(12) SOFTWARE FOR FILING OF REPORTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall—

“(i) promulgate standards to be used by vendors to develop software that—

“(I) permits candidates to easily record information concerning receipts and disbursements required to be reported under this Act at the time of the receipt or disbursement;

“(II) allows the information recorded under subclause (I) to be transmitted immediately to the Commission; and

“(III) allows the Commission to post the information on the Internet immediately upon receipt; and
“(ii) make a copy of software that meets the standards promulgated under clause (i) available to each person required to file a designation, statement, or report in electronic form under this Act.

“(B) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.—To the extent feasible, the Commission shall require vendors to include in the software developed under the standards under subparagraph (A) the ability for any person to file any designation, statement, or report required under this Act in electronic form.

“(C) REQUIRED USE.—Notwithstanding any provision of this Act relating to times for filing reports, each candidate for Federal office (or that candidate’s authorized committee) shall use software that meets the standards promulgated under this paragraph once such software is made available to such candidate.

“(D) REQUIRED POSTING.—The Commission shall, as soon as practicable, post on the Internet any information received under this paragraph.”.
SEC. 307. MODIFICATION OF CONTRIBUTION LIMITS.

(a) INCREASE IN INDIVIDUAL LIMITS FOR CERTAIN CONTRIBUTIONS.—Section 315(a)(1) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 441a(a)(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking “$1,000” and inserting the following: “$2,000”; and

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking “$20,000” and inserting “$25,000”.

(b) INCREASE IN ANNUAL AGGREGATE LIMIT ON INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTIONS.—Section 315(a)(3) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 441a(a)(3)) is amended to read as follows:

“(3) During the period which begins on January 1 of an odd-numbered year and ends on December 31 of the next even-numbered year, no individual may make contributions aggregating more than—

“(A) $37,500, in the case of contributions to candidates and the authorized committees of candidates;

“(B) $57,500, in the case of any other contributions, of which not more than $37,500 may be attributable to contributions to political committees which are not political committees of national political parties.”.
(c) **Increase in Senatorial Campaign Committee Limit.**—Section 315(h) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 441a(h)) is amended by striking “$17,500” and inserting “$35,000”.

(d) **Indexing of Contribution Limits.**—Section 315(c) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 441a(e)) is amended—

1. in paragraph (1)—

   (A) by striking the second and third sentences;

   (B) by inserting “(A)” before “At the beginning”; and

   (C) by adding at the end the following:

   “(B) Except as provided in subparagraph (C), in any calendar year after 2002—

   “(i) a limitation established by subsections (a)(1)(A), (a)(1)(B), (a)(3), (b), (d), or (h) shall be increased by the percent difference determined under subparagraph (A);”

   “(ii) each amount so increased shall remain in effect for the calendar year; and

   “(iii) if any amount after adjustment under clause (i) is not a multiple of $100, such amount shall be rounded to the nearest multiple of $100.”
“(C) In the case of limitations under subsections (a)(1)(A), (a)(1)(B), (a)(3), and (h), increases shall only be made in odd-numbered years and such increases shall remain in effect for the 2-year period beginning on the first day following the date of the last general election in the year preceding the year in which the amount is increased and ending on the date of the next general election.”; and

(2) in paragraph (2)(B), by striking “means the calendar year 1974” and inserting “means—

“(i) for purposes of subsections (b) and (d), calendar year 1974; and

“(ii) for purposes of subsections (a)(1)(A), (a)(1)(B), (a)(3), and (h), calendar year 2001”.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to contributions made on or after January 1, 2003.

SEC. 308. DONATIONS TO PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURAL COMMITTEE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 5 of title 36, United States Code, is amended by—

(1) redesignating section 510 as section 511; and

(2) inserting after section 509 the following:
§510. Disclosure of and prohibition on certain donations

(a) In General.—A committee shall not be considered to be the Inaugural Committee for purposes of this chapter unless the committee agrees to, and meets, the requirements of subsections (b) and (c).

(b) Disclosure.—

(1) In General.—Not later than the date that is 90 days after the date of the Presidential inaugural ceremony, the committee shall file a report with the Federal Election Commission disclosing any donation of money or anything of value made to the committee in an aggregate amount equal to or greater than $200.

(2) Contents of Report.—A report filed under paragraph (1) shall contain—

(A) the amount of the donation;

(B) the date the donation is received; and

(C) the name and address of the person making the donation.

(c) Limitation.—The committee shall not accept any donation from a foreign national (as defined in section 319(b) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 441e(b)))).”.

(b) Reports Made Available by FEC.—Section 304 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2
U.S.C. 434), as amended by sections 103, 201, and 212 is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(h) Reports From Inaugural Committees.—
The Federal Election Commission shall make any report filed by an Inaugural Committee under section 510 of title 36, United States Code, accessible to the public at the offices of the Commission and on the Internet not later than 48 hours after the report is received by the Commission.”

SEC. 309. PROHIBITION ON FRAUDULENT SOLICITATION OF FUNDS.

Section 322 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 441h) is amended—

(1) by inserting “(a) In General.—” before “No person”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(b) Fraudulent Solicitation of Funds.—No person shall—

“(1) fraudulently misrepresent the person as speaking, writing, or otherwise acting for or on behalf of any candidate or political party or employee or agent thereof for the purpose of soliciting contributions or donations; or

“(2) willfully and knowingly participate in or conspire to participate in any plan, scheme, or design to violate paragraph (1).”.

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SEC. 310. STUDY AND REPORT ON CLEAN MONEY CLEAN ELECTIONS LAWS.

(a) Clean Money Clean Elections Defined.—In this section, the term “clean money clean elections” means funds received under State laws that provide in whole or in part for the public financing of election campaigns.

(b) Study.—

(1) In General.—The Comptroller General shall conduct a study of the clean money clean elections of Arizona and Maine.

(2) Matters Studied.—

(A) Statistics on Clean Money Clean Elections Candidates.—The Comptroller General shall determine—

(i) the number of candidates who have chosen to run for public office with clean money clean elections including—

(I) the office for which they were candidates;

(II) whether the candidate was an incumbent or a challenger; and

(III) whether the candidate was successful in the candidate’s bid for public office; and
(ii) the number of races in which at least one candidate ran an election with clean money clean elections.

(B) Effects of Clean Money Clean Elections.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall describe the effects of public financing under the clean money clean elections laws on the 2000 elections in Arizona and Maine.

(c) Report.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit a report to the Congress detailing the results of the study conducted under subsection (b).

SEC. 311. CLARITY STANDARDS FOR IDENTIFICATION OF SPONSORS OF ELECTION-RELATED ADVERTISING.

Section 318 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 441d) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “Whenever” and inserting “Whenever a political committee makes a disbursement for the purpose of finance-
ing any communication through any broad-
casting station, newspaper, magazine, out-
door advertising facility, mailing, or any
other type of general public political adver-
tising, or whenever”;

(ii) by striking “an expenditure” and
inserting “a disbursement”; and

(iii) by striking “direct”; and

(iv) by inserting “or makes a dis-
bursement for an electioneering commu-
nication (as defined in section 304(f)(3))”
after “public political advertising”; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by inserting “and
permanent street address, telephone number, or
World Wide Web address” after “name”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(c) SPECIFICATION.—Any printed communication
described in subsection (a) shall—

“(1) be of sufficient type size to be clearly read-
able by the recipient of the communication;

“(2) be contained in a printed box set apart
from the other contents of the communication; and

“(3) be printed with a reasonable degree of
color contrast between the background and the
printed statement.
“(d) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—

“(1) COMMUNICATIONS BY CANDIDATES OR AUTHORIZED PERSONS.—

“(A) BY RADIO.—Any communication described in paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a) which is transmitted through radio shall include, in addition to the requirements of that paragraph, an audio statement by the candidate that identifies the candidate and states that the candidate has approved the communication.

“(B) BY TELEVISION.—Any communication described in paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a) which is transmitted through television shall include, in addition to the requirements of that paragraph, a statement that identifies the candidate and states that the candidate has approved the communication. Such statement—

“(i) shall be conveyed by—

“(I) an unobscured, full-screen view of the candidate making the statement, or

“(II) the candidate in voice-over, accompanied by a clearly identifiable
photographic or similar image of the
candidate; and
“(ii) shall also appear in writing at
the end of the communication in a clearly
readable manner with a reasonable degree
of color contrast between the background
and the printed statement, for a period of
at least 4 seconds.
“(2) COMMUNICATIONS BY OTHERS.—Any com-
munication described in paragraph (3) of subsection
(a) which is transmitted through radio or television
shall include, in addition to the requirements of that
paragraph, in a clearly spoken manner, the following
audio statement: ‘_________ is responsible for the
content of this advertising.’ (with the blank to be
filled in with the name of the political committee or
other person paying for the communication and the
name of any connected organization of the payor). If
transmitted through television, the statement shall
be conveyed by an unobscured, full-screen view of a
representative of the political committee or other
person making the statement, or by a representative
of such political committee or other person in voice-
over, and shall also appear in a clearly readable
manner with a reasonable degree of color contrast
between the background and the printed statement, for a period of at least 4 seconds.”.

SEC. 312. INCREASE IN PENALTIES.

(a) In General.—Subparagraph (A) of section 309(d)(1) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 437g(d)(1)(A)) is amended to read as follows:

“(A) Any person who knowingly and willfully commits a violation of any provision of this Act which involves the making, receiving, or reporting of any contribution, donation, or expenditure—

“(i) aggregating $25,000 or more during a calendar year shall be fined under title 18, United States Code, or imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both; or

“(ii) aggregating $2,000 or more (but less than $25,000) during a calendar year shall be fined under such title, or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.”.

(b) Effective Date.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to violations occurring on or after the effective date of this Act.

SEC. 313. STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

(a) In General.—Section 406(a) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 455(a)) is amended by striking “3” and inserting “5”.
(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to violations occurring on or after the effective date of this Act.

SEC. 314. SENTENCING GUIDELINES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The United States Sentencing Commission shall—

(1) promulgate a guideline, or amend an existing guideline under section 994 of title 28, United States Code, in accordance with paragraph (2), for penalties for violations of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 and related election laws; and

(2) submit to Congress an explanation of any guidelines promulgated under paragraph (1) and any legislative or administrative recommendations regarding enforcement of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 and related election laws.

(b) CONSIDERATIONS.—The Commission shall provide guidelines under subsection (a) taking into account the following considerations:

(1) Ensure that the sentencing guidelines and policy statements reflect the serious nature of such violations and the need for aggressive and appropriate law enforcement action to prevent such violations.
(2) Provide a sentencing enhancement for any person convicted of such violation if such violation involves—

(A) a contribution, donation, or expenditure from a foreign source;

(B) a large number of illegal transactions;

(C) a large aggregate amount of illegal contributions, donations, or expenditures;

(D) the receipt or disbursement of governmental funds; and

(E) an intent to achieve a benefit from the Federal Government.

(3) Assure reasonable consistency with other relevant directives and guidelines of the Commission.

(4) Account for aggravating or mitigating circumstances that might justify exceptions, including circumstances for which the sentencing guidelines currently provide sentencing enhancements.

(5) Assure the guidelines adequately meet the purposes of sentencing under section 3553(a)(2) of title 18, United States Code.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE; EMERGENCY AUTHORITY TO PROMULGATE GUIDELINES.—

(1) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Notwithstanding section 402, the United States Sentencing Commission
shall promulgate guidelines under this section not later than the later of—

(A) 90 days after the effective date of this Act; or

(B) 90 days after the date on which at least a majority of the members of the Commission are appointed and holding office.

(2) Emergency authority to promulgate guidelines.—The Commission shall promulgate guidelines under this section in accordance with the procedures set forth in section 21(a) of the Sentencing Reform Act of 1987, as though the authority under such Act has not expired.

SEC. 315. INCREASE IN PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF CONDUIT CONTRIBUTION BAN.

(a) Increase in civil money penalty for knowing and willful violations.—Section 309(a) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 437g(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (5)(B), by inserting before the period at the end the following: “(or, in the case of a violation of section 320, which is not less than 300 percent of the amount involved in the violation and is not more than the greater of $50,000 or 1000
percent of the amount involved in the violation’’;
and
(2) in paragraph (6)(C), by inserting before the period at the end the following: ‘‘(or, in the case of a violation of section 320, which is not less than 300 percent of the amount involved in the violation and is not more than the greater of $50,000 or 1000 percent of the amount involved in the violation)’’.

(b) INCREASE IN CRIMINAL PENALTY.—Section 309(d)(1) of such Act (2 U.S.C. 437g(d)(1)) is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

‘‘(D) Any person who knowingly and willfully commits a violation of section 320 involving an amount aggregating more than $10,000 during a calendar year shall be—

‘‘(i) imprisoned for not more than 2 years if the amount is less than $25,000 (and subject to imprisonment under subparagraph (A) if the amount is $25,000 or more);

‘‘(ii) fined not less than 300 percent of the amount involved in the violation and not more than the greater of—

‘‘(I) $50,000; or

‘‘(II) 1,000 percent of the amount involved in the violation; or
“(iii) both imprisoned under clause (i) and fined under clause (ii).”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to violations occurring on or after the effective date of this Act.

SEC. 316. RESTRICTION ON INCREASED CONTRIBUTION LIMITS BY TAKING INTO ACCOUNT CANDIDATE’S AVAILABLE FUNDS.

Section 315(i)(1) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 441a(i)(1)), as added by this Act, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(E) SPECIAL RULE FOR CANDIDATE’S CAMPAIGN FUNDS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of determining the aggregate amount of expenditures from personal funds under subparagraph (D)(ii), such amount shall include the gross receipts advantage of the candidate’s authorized committee.

“(ii) GROSS RECEIPTS ADVANTAGE.—For purposes of clause (i), the term ‘gross receipts advantage’ means the excess, if any, of—

“(I) the aggregate amount of 50 percent of gross receipts of a can-
didate’s authorized committee during any election cycle (not including contributions from personal funds of the candidate) that may be expended in connection with the election, as determined on June 30 and December 31 of the year preceding the year in which a general election is held, over

“(II) the aggregate amount of 50 percent of gross receipts of the opposing candidate’s authorized committee during any election cycle (not including contributions from personal funds of the candidate) that may be expended in connection with the election, as determined on June 30 and December 31 of the year preceding the year in which a general election is held.”

SEC. 317. CLARIFICATION OF RIGHT OF NATIONALS OF THE UNITED STATES TO MAKE POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

Section 319(b)(2) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 441e(b)(2)) is amended by inserting after “United States” the following: “or a national of the

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United States (as defined in section 101(a)(22) of the Immigration and Nationality Act”).

SEC. 318. PROHIBITION OF CONTRIBUTIONS BY MINORS.

Title III of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 431 et seq.), as amended by section 101, is further amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“PROHIBITION OF CONTRIBUTIONS BY MINORS

“Sec. 324. An individual who is 17 years old or younger shall not make a contribution to a candidate or a contribution or donation to a committee of a political party.”.

SEC. 319. MODIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTION LIMITS FOR HOUSE CANDIDATES IN RESPONSE TO EXPENDITURES FROM PERSONAL FUNDS.

(a) increased limits.—Title III of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 431 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 315 the following new section:

“MODIFICATION OF CERTAIN LIMITS FOR HOUSE CANDIDATES IN RESPONSE TO PERSONAL FUND EXPENDITURES OF OPPONENTS

“Sec. 315A. (a) Availability of increased limit.—
“(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (3),
if the opposition personal funds amount with respect
to a candidate for election to the office of Represent-
ative in, or Delegate or Resident Commissioner to,
the Congress exceeds $350,000—

“(A) the limit under subsection (a)(1)(A)
with respect to the candidate shall be tripled;

“(B) the limit under subsection (a)(3)
shall not apply with respect to any contribution
made with respect to the candidate if the con-
tribution is made under the increased limit al-
lowed under subparagraph (A) during a period
in which the candidate may accept such a con-
tribution; and

“(C) the limits under subsection (d) with
respect to any expenditure by a State or na-
tional committee of a political party on behalf
of the candidate shall not apply.

“(2) DETERMINATION OF OPPOSITION PER-
SONAL FUNDS AMOUNT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The opposition per-
sonal funds amount is an amount equal to the
excess (if any) of—

“(i) the greatest aggregate amount of

expenditures from personal funds (as de-
fined in subsection (b)(1)) that an opposing candidate in the same election makes,
over

“(ii) the aggregate amount of expenditures from personal funds made by the
candidate with respect to the election.

“(B) SPECIAL RULE FOR CANDIDATE’S CAMPAIGN FUNDS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of determining the aggregate amount of ex-
penditures from personal funds under sub-
paragraph (A), such amount shall include
the gross receipts advantage of the can-
didate’s authorized committee.

“(ii) GROSS RECEIPTS ADVANTAGE.—
For purposes of clause (i), the term ‘gross
receipts advantage’ means the excess, if
any, of—

“(I) the aggregate amount of 50
percent of gross receipts of a can-
didate’s authorized committee during
any election cycle (not including con-
tributions from personal funds of the
candidate) that may be expended in
connection with the election, as deter-
mined on June 30 and December 31
of the year preceding the year in
which a general election is held, over
“(II) the aggregate amount of 50
percent of gross receipts of the oppos-
ing candidate’s authorized committee
during any election cycle (not includ-
ing contributions from personal funds
of the candidate) that may be ex-
pended in connection with the elec-
tion, as determined on June 30 and
December 31 of the year preceding
the year in which a general election is
held.
“(3) **TIME TO ACCEPT CONTRIBUTIONS UNDER**
**INCREASED LIMIT.**—
“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to subpara-
graph (B), a candidate and the candidate’s au-
thorized committee shall not accept any con-
tribution, and a party committee shall not make
any expenditure, under the increased limit
under paragraph (1)—
“(i) until the candidate has received
notification of the opposition personal
funds amount under subsection (b)(1); and
“(ii) to the extent that such contribution, when added to the aggregate amount of contributions previously accepted and party expenditures previously made under the increased limits under this subsection for the election cycle, exceeds 100 percent of the opposition personal funds amount.

“(B) Effect of withdrawal of an opposing candidate.—A candidate and a candidate’s authorized committee shall not accept any contribution and a party shall not make any expenditure under the increased limit after the date on which an opposing candidate ceases to be a candidate to the extent that the amount of such increased limit is attributable to such an opposing candidate.

“(4) Disposal of excess contributions.—

“(A) In general.—The aggregate amount of contributions accepted by a candidate or a candidate’s authorized committee under the increased limit under paragraph (1) and not otherwise expended in connection with the election with respect to which such contributions relate shall, not later than 50 days...
after the date of such election, be used in the manner described in subparagraph (B).

“(B) Return to Contributors.—A candidate or a candidate’s authorized committee shall return the excess contribution to the person who made the contribution.

“(b) Notification of Expenditures From Personal Funds.—

“(1) In general.—

“(A) Definition of Expenditure from Personal Funds.—In this paragraph, the term ‘expenditure from personal funds’ means—

“(i) an expenditure made by a candidate using personal funds; and

“(ii) a contribution or loan made by a candidate using personal funds or a loan secured using such funds to the candidate’s authorized committee.

“(B) Declaration of Intent.—Not later than the date that is 15 days after the date on which an individual becomes a candidate for the office of Representative in, or Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress, the candidate shall file a declaration stat-
ing the total amount of expenditures from personal funds that the candidate intends to make, or to obligate to make, with respect to the election that will exceed $350,000.

“(C) INITIAL NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 24 hours after a candidate described in subparagraph (B) makes or obligates to make an aggregate amount of expenditures from personal funds in excess of $350,000 in connection with any election, the candidate shall file a notification.

“(D) ADDITIONAL NOTIFICATION.—After a candidate files an initial notification under subparagraph (C), the candidate shall file an additional notification each time expenditures from personal funds are made or obligated to be made in an aggregate amount that exceeds $10,000. Such notification shall be filed not later than 24 hours after the expenditure is made.

“(E) CONTENTS.—A notification under subparagraph (C) or (D) shall include—

“(i) the name of the candidate and the office sought by the candidate;
“(ii) the date and amount of each expendi-
ture; and

“(iii) the total amount of expenditures
from personal funds that the candidate has
made, or obligated to make, with respect to
an election as of the date of the expendi-
ture that is the subject of the notification.

“(F) PLACE OF FILING.—Each declaration
or notification required to be filed by a can-
didate under subparagraph (C), (D), or (E)
shall be filed with—

“(i) the Commission; and

“(ii) each candidate in the same elec-
tion and the national party of each such
candidate.

“(2) NOTIFICATION OF DISPOSAL OF EXCESS
CONTRIBUTIONS.—In the next regularly scheduled
report after the date of the election for which a can-
didate seeks nomination for election to, or election
to, Federal office, the candidate or the candidate’s
authorized committee shall submit to the Commiss-
ion a report indicating the source and amount of
any excess contributions (as determined under sub-
section (a)) and the manner in which the candidate
or the candidate’s authorized committee used such funds.

“(3) **ENFORCEMENT.**—For provisions providing for the enforcement of the reporting requirements under this subsection, see section 309.”.

(b) **CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**—Section 315(a)(1) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 441a), as amended by section 304(a), is amended by striking “subsection (i),” and inserting “subsection (i) and section 315A.”.

**TITLE IV—SEVERABILITY; EFFECTIVE DATE**

**SEC. 401. SEVERABILITY.**

If any provision of this Act or amendment made by this Act, or the application of a provision or amendment to any person or circumstance, is held to be unconstitutional, the remainder of this Act and amendments made by this Act, and the application of the provisions and amendment to any person or circumstance, shall not be affected by the holding.

**SEC. 402. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as otherwise provided in section 307 and subsection (b), this Act and the amendments made by this Act shall take effect November 6, 2002.
(b) Transition Rule for Spending of Funds by National Parties.—If a national committee of a political party described in section 323(a)(1) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (as added by section 101(a)), including any person who is subject to such section, has received funds described in such section prior to the effective date described in subsection (a), the following rules shall apply with respect to the spending of such funds by such committee:

(1) Prior to January 1, 2003, the committee may spend such funds to retire outstanding debts or obligations incurred prior to such effective date, so long as such debts or obligations were incurred solely in connection with an election held on or before November 5, 2002 (or any runoff election or recount resulting from an election in 2002) and so long as such debts or obligations were not incurred for any expenditures (activities required to be paid for with “hard money”) under such Act. Nothing in this paragraph may allow such funds (commonly known as “soft money”) to be used to pay for any debts or obligations incurred for any Federal election expenditures under such Act (“hard money” activities).

(2) At no time after such effective date may the committee spend any such funds for activities to de-
fray the costs of the construction or purchase of any
office building or facility.

(c) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 90 days after the
date of the enactment of this Act, the Federal Election
Commission shall promulgate regulations to carry out title
I of this Act and the amendments made by such title. Not
later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of
this Act, the Federal Election Commission shall promul-
gate regulations to carry out all other titles of this Act
and all other amendments made by this Act which are
under the Commission’s jurisdiction.

SEC. 403. JUDICIAL REVIEW.

(a) Special Rules For Actions Brought on
Constitutional Grounds.—If any action is brought for
declaratory or injunctive relief to challenge the constitu-
tionality of any provision of this Act or any amendment
made by this Act, the following rules shall apply:

(1) The action shall be filed in the United
States District Court for the District of Columbia
and shall be heard by a 3-judge court convened pur-
suant to section 2284 of title 28, United States
Code.

(2) A copy of the complaint shall be delivered
promptly to the Clerk of the House of Representa-
tives and the Secretary of the Senate.
(3) A final decision in the action shall be reviewable only by appeal directly to the Supreme Court of the United States. Such appeal shall be taken by the filing of a notice of appeal within 10 days, and the filing of a jurisdictional statement within 30 days, of the entry of the final decision.

(4) It shall be the duty of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia and the Supreme Court of the United States to advance on the docket and to expedite to the greatest possible extent the disposition of the action and appeal.

(b) Intervention by Members of Congress.—In any action in which the constitutionality of any provision of this Act or any amendment made by this Act is raised (including but not limited to an action described in subsection (a)), any member of the House of Representatives (including a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to the Congress) or Senate shall have the right to intervene either in support of or opposition to the position of a party to the case regarding the constitutionality of the provision or amendment. To avoid duplication of efforts and reduce the burdens placed on the parties to the action, the court in any such action may make such orders as it considers necessary, including orders to require intervenors taking
similar positions to file joint papers or to be represented by a single attorney at oral argument.

**TITLE V—ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE PROVISIONS**

**SEC. 501. INTERNET ACCESS TO RECORDS.**

Section 304(a)(11)(B) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 434(a)(11)(B)) is amended to read as follows:

“(B) The Commission shall make a designation, statement, report, or notification that is filed with the Commission under this Act available for inspection by the public in the offices of the Commission and accessible to the public on the Internet not later than 48 hours (or not later than 24 hours in the case of a designation, statement, report, or notification filed electronically) after receipt by the Commission.”.

**SEC. 502. MAINTENANCE OF WEBSITE OF ELECTION REPORTS.**

(a) In General.—The Federal Election Commission shall maintain a central site on the Internet to make accessible to the public all publicly available election-related reports and information.

(b) Election-related Report.—In this section, the term “election-related report” means any report, des-
ignation, or statement required to be filed under the Fed-
eral Election Campaign Act of 1971.

(c) COORDINATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES.—Any
Federal executive agency receiving election-related infor-
mination which that agency is required by law to publicly
disclose shall cooperate and coordinate with the Federal
Election Commission to make such report available
through, or for posting on, the site of the Federal Election
Commission in a timely manner.

SEC. 503. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE REPORTS.

(a) PRINCIPAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEES.—Section
304(a)(2)(B) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of
1971 is amended by striking “the following reports” and
all that follows through the period and inserting “the
treasurer shall file quarterly reports, which shall be filed
not later than the 15th day after the last day of each cal-
endar quarter, and which shall be complete as of the last
day of each calendar quarter, except that the report for
the quarter ending December 31 shall be filed not later
than January 31 of the following calendar year.”.

(b) NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF A POLITICAL
PARTY.—Section 304(a)(4) of such Act (2 U.S.C.
434(a)(4)) is amended by adding at the end the following
flush sentence: “Notwithstanding the preceding sentence,
a national committee of a political party shall file the re-
ports required under subparagraph (B).”.

SEC. 504. PUBLIC ACCESS TO BROADCASTING RECORDS.

Section 315 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47
U.S.C. 315), as amended by this Act, is amended by redes-
ignating subsections (e) and (f) as subsections (f) and (g),
respectively, and inserting after subsection (d) the fol-
lowing:

“(e) Political Record.—

“(1) In General.—A licensee shall maintain,
and make available for public inspection, a complete
record of a request to purchase broadcast time
that—

“(A) is made by or on behalf of a legally
qualified candidate for public office; or

“(B) communicates a message relating to
any political matter of national importance,
including—

“(i) a legally qualified candidate;
“(ii) any election to Federal office; or
“(iii) a national legislative issue of
public importance.

“(2) Contents of Record.—A record main-
tained under paragraph (1) shall contain informa-
tion regarding—
“(A) whether the request to purchase broadcast time is accepted or rejected by the licensee;

“(B) the rate charged for the broadcast time;

“(C) the date and time on which the communication is aired;

“(D) the class of time that is purchased;

“(E) the name of the candidate to which the communication refers and the office to which the candidate is seeking election, the election to which the communication refers, or the issue to which the communication refers (as applicable);

“(F) in the case of a request made by, or on behalf of, a candidate, the name of the candidate, the authorized committee of the candidate, and the treasurer of such committee; and

“(G) in the case of any other request, the name of the person purchasing the time, the name, address, and phone number of a contact person for such person, and a list of the chief executive officers or members of the executive
committee or of the board of directors of such person.

“(3) TIME TO MAINTAIN FILE.—The information required under this subsection shall be placed in a political file as soon as possible and shall be retained by the licensee for a period of not less than 2 years.”.

Passed the House of Representatives February 14 (legislative day, February 13), 2002.

Attest:

Clerk.
AN ACT

To amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide bipartisan campaign reform.