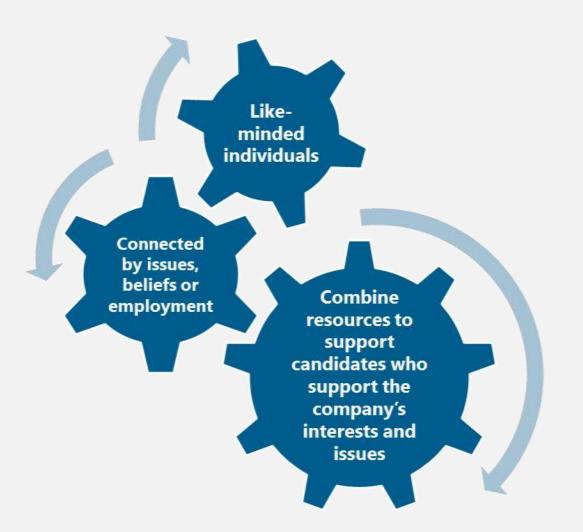


PACs:

The Importance of Corporate Political Involvement

What is a PAC?





Why Have PACs?

- Corporations are prohibited from directly contributing to federal candidates but they may operate a PAC.
- A PAC is strictly regulated by the FEC and only allows for voluntary, individual contributions under stringent guidelines for participation.
- A PAC is a legal, transparent and federally monitored means of expressing united interests with one powerful voice.
- A PAC is **power in numbers**.

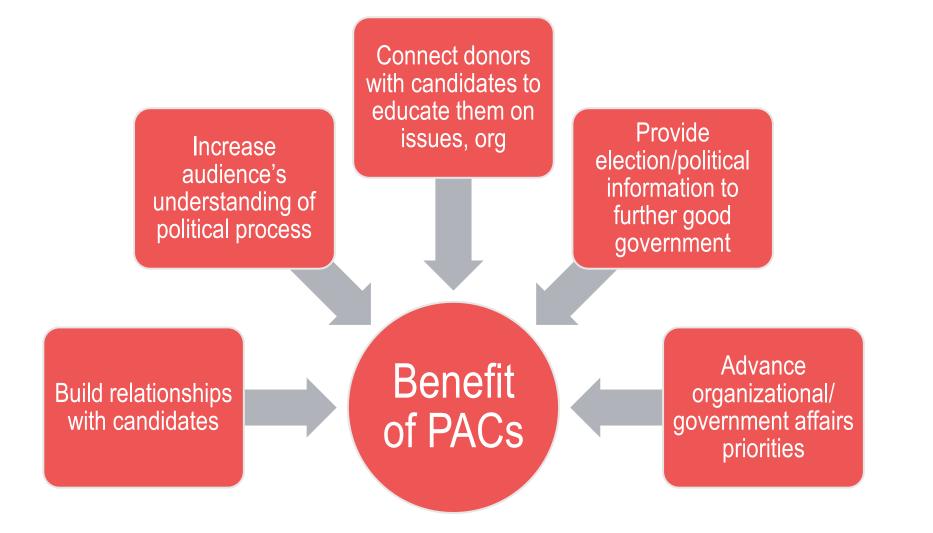




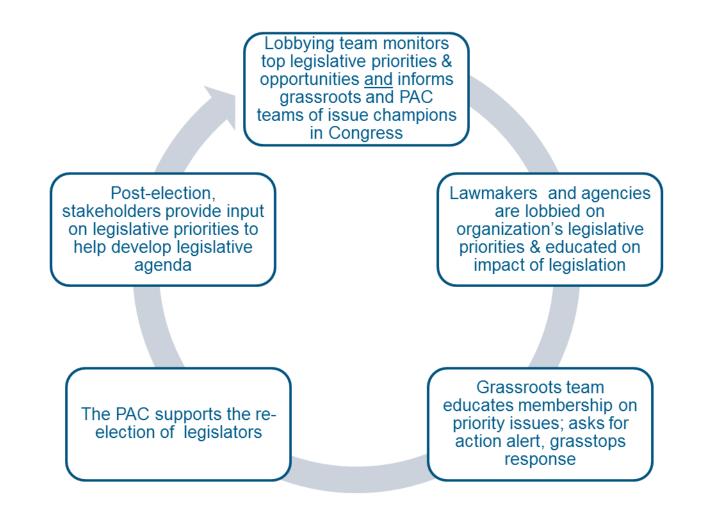
PACs and supporting candidates are the only things a company <u>cannot</u> do for itself and for which it relies on its employees for support.



Why Have PACs?

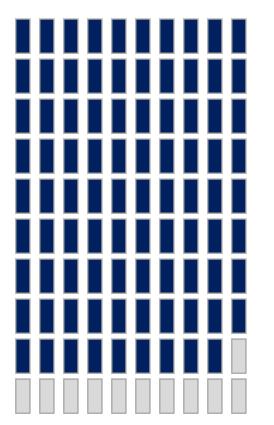


Where Does the PAC Fit?











91% of the 2019 Fortune 100 companies have a PAC

Approx. 1,740 companies in the United States operate a PAC

Corporate PACs contributed \$371 million to federal candidates in 2019-20



Super PACs and Corporate PACs

Super PACs are:

- Individual and corporate money spent on independent expenditures (uncoordinated ads and communications)
- Super PAC money is not contributed directly to candidates



The only entities that can give to candidates are individuals and PACs connected to organizations.



Distinguishing Between corporate PACs and super PACs

FEC REPORTING REQUIREMENTS		
Corporate and Association PACs	Super PACs	
Report to the FEC (n	ot the IRS, like 527s)	
Required to report all re	ceipts and expenditures	
Register with the FEC as a connected PAC	Register with the FEC as a non-connected political committee	
Not effected by Citizens United	Largely the result of Citizens United	

USE OF CORPORATE FUNDS		
Corporate and Association PACs	Super PACs	
General treasury funds from connected organizations (corporations or associations) may be used only to pay fees associated with PAC administration	Can raise money from corporations, associations, unions and individuals	
Corporations and associations cannot contribute directly to the PAC		



Distinguishing Between corporate PACs and super PACs

FUNDRAISING AND DISBURSEMENT LIMITS		
Corporate and Association PACs	Super PACs	
Strict limits — Can accept a maximum of only \$5,000 per year from eligible individuals	No limits — Can accept unlimited contributions from corporations, associations, unions and individuals	
Disbursement limits — Can contribute up to \$5,000 per federal candidate committee per election	No disbursement limits — Can spend unlimited amounts of money on independent expenditures only (i.e. radio, TV, print ads)	

EXPENDITURE RULES		
Corporate and Association PACs	Super PACs	
Funds can be given directly to federal candidate committees Allowed to communicate and coordinate with candidates and other recipients	Cannot contribute to federal candidate committees	
	Contributions are made in the form of independent expenditures	
	Cannot coordinate independent expenditures with candidate committees	



The Truth About PACs

Facts About PACs

- PACs are an offensive measure in government affairs efforts
- PACs are a tool to build relationships with candidates, just like other traditional advocacy efforts
- PACs get more Americans engaged in the political process, the original small dollar donors
- PACs enhance your company's visibility

- PACs are not only legal, but highly regulated, they are an example of "campaign finance reform that works"
- PACs go through a thorough, carefully reviewed budgeting process to allocate funds
- PACs are governed by advisory committees/boards comprised of employees across departments and sectors



Benefits of the PAC: Individual

- Access to political process
- Amplifying your voice through collective action
- Information source
- Recognition
- Special events
- Political involvement & information
- PAC charitable match



Benefits of the PAC:

Company

- Proactive measure
- Supplement government relations efforts
- Strengthen political relationships
- Be a visible player
- Vehicle for good government





Public Affairs Council

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