

Campaign Finance Talk

The Voice of the Michigan Campaign Finance Network

April 2002

Free Air Time Bill Unveiled

Senators John McCain [R-Ariz.], Russell Feingold [D-Wisc.] and Rep. Martin Meehan [D-Mass] launched the next phase of campaign finance reform on June 19th by unveiling a bill that will reduce the cost and increase the flow of campaign communication on the nation's television and radio stations.

"Providing free air time is the single most important step we can take right now to make sure our democracy is open to the candidates with the best ideas, not just the most money," the legislators said in a joint statement. "This proposal simply tells broadcasters to give back to the American people some of the extraordinary benefits they have reaped from the public property they are licensed to use for free."

The lawmakers said free air time was a vital follow-up to their recently-enacted bill outlawing "soft money," the contributions of unlimited size to political parties. That legislation is designed to reduce the supply of political money. Free air time is designed to reduce the demand.

Known as the *Political Campaign Broadcast Activity Improvement Act*, the bill will include these elements:

- It will require all television and radio broadcast license holders devote at least two hours a week of candidate-centered and issue-centered programming — in the form of debates, interviews, town hall meetings, etc. — in the weeks before primary and general elections. At least half must air in or near prime time; none could air between midnight and 6 a.m.
- It will create a voucher system that will enable qualifying candidates and politi-

cal parties to place a reasonable number of ads on the television or radio stations of their choice. Federal candidates will qualify for vouchers by raising a threshold level of small dollar donations.

Qualifying national parties will receive block grants of vouchers in each two-year cycle, which they can use on behalf of local, state or federal general election candidates.

- Funding for the voucher system will be come from an annual spectrum usage fee on all broadcast license holders, amounting to not more than one percent of gross annual revenues.

"Broadcasters have become the leading cause of the high cost of modern politics," according to Paul Taylor, president of the Alliance for Better Campaigns, which has assembled a coalition of more than 50 national groups that supports free air time. "They gouge candidates on ad rates while they cut back on serious campaign coverage. To add insult to injury, they do so with public property they've been given licenses to use for free. This bill will open up our political process to more ideas and more candidates, including those without vast personal wealth or special interest support. It will enhance the value of small dollar donations, strengthen political parties and provide citizens with more information and more choice."

The supporting coalition includes the AARP, AFL-CIO, the American Public Health Association, Common Cause, the League of Women Voters, the NAACP, the National Council of Churches, Public Citizen, the Sierra Club, the New Amer-



Free Air Time proponent Sen. John McCain.

ica Foundation, the Youth Vote Coalition and others. MCFN is the coalition's Michigan state partner and it will be co-hosting a free air time forum in the fall with the University of Michigan's Gerald R. Ford School of Public Policy at the Ford Presidential Library in Ann Arbor.

Walter Cronkite, honorary co-chairman of the Alliance for Better Campaigns, called on "the industry I have proudly served for six decades" to support the new measure. "They make windfall profits from the sale of political ads, but too often fail to invest the time or resources needed to provide the sort of issue-based coverage that helps create a better-informed electorate."

For more information, see www.freeairtime.org. And look for details about the Michigan free air time forum in the August edition of this newsletter.

Campaign Finance Talk with ... David Bonior

Congressman David Bonior discusses his campaign to be governor
& his views on campaign finance reform

This is the fifth in the series of interviews with Michigan's 2002 gubernatorial candidates.

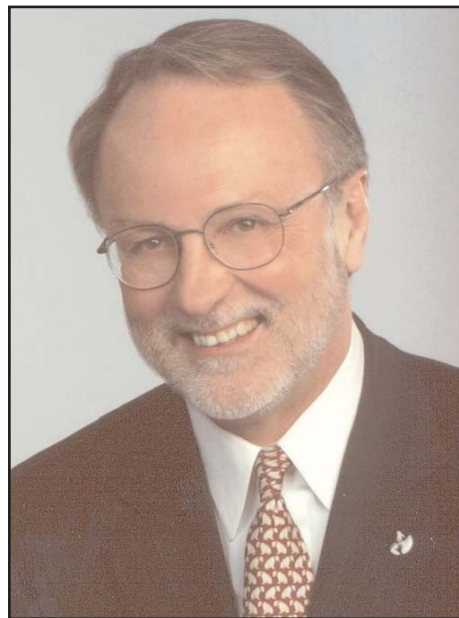
Why are you running for governor?

I'm running for governor because the state needs real change. I want to fight for working men and women. I'll provide leadership and work hard for good wages. I want to make sure that when there's an illness in your family you have access to health care. When you've worked hard over the years for a corporation or government, I want to make sure that there's a pension that nobody can take away from you. We haven't had a governor who fought for working men and women for a long time.

I'm also running because we haven't had a governor who has devoted any energy to an urban agenda. You can't have a great state without great cities, and you can't have great cities without good strong, safe neighborhoods. I have an urban agenda that will address the needs of Detroit and Flint, Benton Harbor and Saginaw. We have cities that are struggling, but they have great potential: wonderful people and good infrastructure. They just need a partner and I want to be that partner.

I also want to continue our legacy of environmental protection, which has been challenged for the last twelve years, and even before that. This is a state of tremendous beauty. It's a cathedral. I want Michigan to be thought of as an environmental center, not just for this country, but for the

entire world. I want our lakes and rivers and streams, our forests, our sand dunes, to be something we are



known for world-wide. And I want us to think about environmental jobs, environmental engineering. We can develop good jobs that improve quality of life and we should bring them into our urban areas. We need to think energy conservation and sustainable energy. We need to be developing new technologies for cleaning up our air, water and land problems. That is the kind of economic program I want to develop. It's good stewardship and it's good for the economy.

That's my strategy. That's what I believe in. Of course I'm concerned about education, our roads and all the areas where a governor has to lead, but the issues of working men and

women, the urban strategy and the environment are the issues at the heart of my campaign.

As governor, you will inherit a difficult fiscal situation. What will you do to put the state's fiscal house in order?

I want to put a pause on the rollback of the Single Business Tax and the income tax. I also want to recoup taxes from sales over the Internet, which can amount to anywhere from \$200-300 million each year. We'll have to use the rainy day fund, or what's left of it. And there will have to be some budget cuts. That will get us through the difficult times at hand. But I want to emphasize that we need to give attention to creating good new jobs. The long-term solution to our budget problems is a growing economy. As I mentioned, Michigan should be a leader in environmental engineering and environmental technologies. I want to work with the business leaders in our state and invite in other corporations who are involved with the technologies for cleaning up air, land and water, and create synergy with our state's great engineering schools. I want Michigan to become the economic leader of the environmental age because environmental technologies are needed around the world. I want Michigan to be known for environmental engineering in the same way that Silicon Valley is known for information technology. And we should be doing more food processing. This is a great agricultural state, and we should be processing more of our food products in Michi-

gan, as a way of creating jobs and building the tax base.

You were a leader in moving the Bipartisan Campaign Finance Reform Act in Congress. Many of the problems that law will address federally are problems in Michigan. For example, federal soft money has to be reported to the Federal Election Commission, but in Michigan, soft money given to the parties isn't reported anywhere. Should soft money be banned in Michigan?

When I have had the opportunity to change soft money, I have done so. Over the years, I helped lead many votes in the House to ban soft money until we finally got the job done. I think we need to do the same thing in Michigan. I don't want to take away anyone's right to speak on issues, but I do think we should address the whole range of campaign finance issues. At this point, we're working under a given set of rules, but we should be looking at changes for the future. For example, we need to update our public financing law. A lot has changed in twenty-five years since we put our law in place. We need to review the spending caps. One thing I will do as governor of this state is try to open up the broadcast airwaves, especially during the last couple weeks before an election, so voters have a chance to hear the candidates address the issues. Not just 30 second ads, but real discussion of the issues. That would be good for our democracy. That would take a lot of the cost out of campaigns, and the broadcast airwaves belong to the people.

We don't have limits on hard money contributions to the parties in this state, and we don't have limits on contributions to PACs. Should there be contribution limits?

Yes, there should be limits. I'm not prepared at this moment to say what those limits should be, but we need to give this the attention it deserves. As you know, there are limits on what an individual can contribute to PACs and the parties federally. We need to address this in Michigan. The outcome of elections should not be determined

by the size of some supporter's wallet.

In Michigan, the law states that a candidate is not allowed to control an independent expenditure by an outside entity, but the federal law says independent expenditures cannot be coordinated with a candidate. Should we adopt the higher federal standard?

"There should be limits. ... The outcome of elections should not be determined by the size of some supporter's wallet."

Well, you have to appreciate that independent entities want to campaign for candidates that they support. Over time you have conversations about shared concerns and there isn't anything wrong about that. I don't think we should be in the business of preventing independent organizations from supporting candidates. If we take care of issues like updating our public financing and getting public access to the airwaves, we're moving in the right direction, away from the emphasis on raising money.

The Bipartisan Campaign Finance Reform Act redefines what is and is not issue advocacy. An ad that uses the name or image of a candidate in the weeks immediately before an election is an electioneering communication. The financing has to be disclosed and corporations and unions have to use money that is contributed voluntarily. Should we have the same standards in Michigan election law?

Again, we have to be careful that we are not infringing on organizations' rights to speak out on real issues. But, I think the federal standard is the way we should go. The federal standard is the right way to do that.

The American Bar Association has recommended that states, like Michigan, that elect judges should provide voluntary full public financing for the campaigns. Would you support public funding for judicial campaigns, beginning with the Supreme Court?

I would be inclined to support public financing for Supreme Court campaigns. What happened in 2000 wasn't good. I think the Supreme Court is the next place to go with public financing of campaigns. I know that some people would prefer appointment, but I think we should continue to elect judges. And I think public financing would be appropriate.

There would be cost involved.

Yes, but democracy is important. We need to make democracy a priority.

Challenges to BCFRA

The federal *Bipartisan Campaign Finance Reform Act* (BCFRA) of 2002 is facing bureaucratic and legal challenges as opponents continue to attempt to undermine reform.

Larry Noble, executive director of the Center for Responsive Politics (CRP) and former general counsel of the Federal Election Commission (FEC), is a leading critic of the draft rules the FEC has put forth to implement the new campaign finance reform law. CRP has a spin-off web site where you can read the FEC's draft rules and analysis of their considerable flaws. See www.fecwatch.org.

On December 4th of this year, a three-judge federal court panel will hear oral arguments in the numerous challenges to the law. In addition to challenges against regulation of "issue" advertising and soft money, the National Voting Rights Institute (NVRI) has filed a pro-democracy challenge. NVRI is challenging the doubling of the hard money contribution limits, arguing that this feature of the law diminishes the voices of the vast majority of voters.

No matter what the panel decides, the case will be appealed to the Supreme Court, which is expected to rule by the end of June 2003.

More Personal PACs Uncovered

The February 2002 issue of *Campaign Finance Talk* included an article about several new political action committees (PACs) that we described as “personal PACs.” The Michigan Campaign Finance Network has conducted additional research on Michigan PACs to show which ones are the leading financial forces in the 2002 election cycle, and to further demonstrate the trend toward personal PACs. The resulting paper is titled “The Changing Nature of PAC Power in Michigan” and it is due to be released the week of June 24th. The paper includes lists of the top 150 PACs in Michigan in the current and last election cycles based on contributions raised, and it includes profiles of several significant personal PACs. The following profiles are a preview from the new MCFN research.

Right to Life of Michigan PAC

Unlike several of the personal PACs, Right to Life PAC is not new, but it shows the characteristic high degree of financial dependence on one or a few major contributors. In this case, two contributors provided \$158,000 of Right to Life PAC’s \$192,000 in the 2000 election cycle, 82 percent of all money raised. Thomas Monaghan, president of the Ave Maria Foundation, \$123,000, and Ruth Merillat, retiree, \$35,000, were those contributors.

Right to Life PAC made \$190,000 in independent expenditures in the 2000 election cycle, including \$82,000 in support of incumbent Supreme Court Justices Markman, Taylor and Young. Through April 2002, this PAC reports having raised only \$2,300 so far in the 2002 election cycle.

For those readers who did not see the February article on personal PACs in *Campaign Finance Talk*, the same Mr. Monaghan contributed \$650,000 to the Ann Arbor PAC, which in turn spent \$310,000 in support of Justices Markman, Taylor and Young in 2000. The

Ann Arbor PAC is well ahead of its 2000 fund raising pace so far in 2002.

Great Lakes PAC and Detroiters for Full Disclosure

The Great Lakes PAC was organized in November 1998. It raised less than \$12,000 in the 2000 election cycle and its only notable spending was a \$900 independent expenditure in support of the campaign of now-Senator Debbie Stabenow.

In the fall of 2001, the Great Lakes PAC became a vehicle for attorney Geoffrey Fieger to contribute money to Detroiters for Full Disclosure, an “issue” group that sponsored candidate specific opposition issue ads targeting now-Mayor Kwame Kilpatrick in the 2001 Detroit mayoral contest. Mr. Fieger gave a \$50,000 check to the Great Lakes PAC on October 29, and on the same day the PAC gave a check for \$50,000 to Detroiters for Full Disclosure, in care of Greektown entrepreneur Ted Gatzaros. Five days later, Mr. Fieger contributed \$10,000 more to the Great Lakes PAC, which in turn gave \$10,000 more to Detroiters for Full Disclosure. In addition to its issue ads, Detroiters for Full Disclosure aired an ad in which Mr. Fieger clearly asked voters to support candidate Gil Hill. This should have been reported according to Christopher Thomas, director of the state’s Bureau of Elections, but to date, the group has failed to file any reports with the Secretary of State.

Because it has not filed any financial reports, Detroiters for Full Disclosure was a somewhat mysterious entity throughout the 2001 Detroit mayoral campaigns. In several newspaper accounts, persons associated with the PAC denied having any knowledge of the group’s finances. Through review of 450 PACs’ financial reports, MCFN has learned that the Michigan Regional Council of Carpenters PAC was another major supporter of Detroiters for Full Disclosure. The Carpenters’ PAC gave \$100,000.

Citizens for Michigan

Citizens for Michigan was organized in October 2000 and became an independent committee in 2001. This PAC qualified for independent status by collecting 23 contributions of \$1 each and two contributions of \$5. Detroit businessman Anthony Soave contributed the balance of the PAC’s funds, \$174,500. This PAC is without parallel as a committee based on the financial contributions of one person - 99.98 percent pure Soave.

Citizens for Michigan has been a contributor to various candidate committees throughout metro Detroit. It made direct contributions of \$10,000 each to Kwame Kilpatrick and Gil Hill in the Detroit mayoral race (plus a \$6,000 in-kind contribution to the Hill campaign). It has supported city council candidates, county commission candidates, legislative candidates and both parties’ legislative caucus committees. By collecting \$33 from 25 persons, Mr. Soave was able to nearly triple his direct contribution limit in the mayoral race, and do it under the political cover of an innocuously named PAC.

Based on the extraordinary financial influence an individual or small group can have in an election by creating and dominating a PAC, MCFN strongly recommends that there should be limits on contributions to PACs. This reform would protect the voices of the vast majority of Michigan voters from being overwhelmed by the financial influence of a very few. An individual can give only \$5,000 to a federal PAC and \$20,000 to a Michigan legislative caucus campaign committee, the only class of Michigan PACs currently subject to contribution limits. Somewhere within that range is an appropriate contribution limit for all PACs in Michigan.

The new MCFN report, “The Changing Nature of PAC Power in Michigan” will be available beginning June 27, 2002 on the MCFN web site, www.mcfn.org.

Top 50 Michigan PACs through April 2002 by contributions received
with comparison to same period in the 2000 election cycle

2002 Rank	PAC Name	Contributions 01/01 - 4/02	Contributions 01/99 - 4/00
1	House Republican Campaign Committee	\$1,406,145	\$1,494,667
2	The (Posthumus) Leadership Fund	\$1,079,630	\$553,329
3	MI Education Assn. MEA PAC	\$777,067	\$728,698
4	Senate Republican Campaign Committee	\$774,239	\$901,106
5	MI House Democratic Fund	\$478,803	\$736,483
6	MI Regional Council of Carpenters PAC	\$442,515	\$205,842
7	MI Assn. of Realtors/REALTORS PAC	\$437,538	\$393,952
8	Senate Democratic Fund	\$423,167	\$264,815
9	Great Lakes Educ. Project	\$352,525	\$0
10	MI Beer & Wine Wholesalers Assn. PAC	\$342,979	\$320,708
11	Blue Cross/Blue Shield of MI/BCBSM PAC	\$334,617	\$291,715
12	MI State Medical Society/MI Doctors PAC	\$260,362	\$204,088
13	DTE Energy Co. PAC	\$252,110	\$211,776
14	MI Trial Lawyers Assn./Justice PAC	\$251,457	\$319,273
15	Burton Leland Leadership Fund	\$229,045	\$0
16	Comerica Bank PAC	\$208,780	\$160,502
17	The Ann Arbor PAC	\$196,687	\$129,180
18	Common Cents North (Johnson)	\$195,915	\$0
19	Detroit Auto Dealers/DAD PAC	\$192,050	\$201,350
20	Miller Canfield PAC	\$180,000	\$179,908
21	CMS Energy Employees for Better Government	\$177,352	\$197,639
22	Citizens for Michigan	\$174,633	\$0
23	United Auto Workers/UAW MI Voluntary PAC	\$173,915	\$110,672
24	MI Laborers Political League	\$172,846	\$122,622
25	MI Health & Hospital Assn./Health PAC	\$168,485	\$162,976
26	Assoc. Underground Contractors/AUC PAC	\$167,290	\$129,275
27	AFSCME PAC	\$157,949	\$154,296
28	MI Bankers Assn. PAC/MI BANK PAC	\$146,677	\$121,972
29	MI Chamber of Commerce PAC	\$141,349	\$146,721
30	Team McNamara	\$130,300	\$127,665
31	MI Farm Bureau PAC	\$122,345	\$152,641
32	Troopers PAC	\$122,258	\$118,464
33	MI Auto Dealers Assn./MAD PAC	\$121,386	\$85,565
34	MI Petroleum Jobbers PAC	\$115,838	\$124,545
35	SE MI Business Network PAC ^{1,2}	\$108,000	\$0
36	Operating Engineers Local 324 PAC	\$105,295	\$66,132
37	Dykema Gossett PAC	\$97,606	\$87,891
38	Auto Club of MI PAC/ACPAC	\$96,295	\$86,907
39	MI Restaurant Assn. PAC	\$92,591	\$61,239
40	MI Assn. of CPAs/MACPA PAC	\$91,707	\$81,758
41	Ford Motor Civic Action Fund	\$91,043	\$97,107
42	Plumbers & Pipefitters Local 333 PAC	\$89,876	\$57,940
43	Detroit Regional Chamber PAC	\$88,618	\$43,675
44	MI Manuf. Housing RV & Campground PAC	\$85,855	\$74,757
45	DaimlerChrysler PAC	\$85,505	\$105,579
46	MI Nurses Assn. PAC	\$85,108	\$61,962
47	MI Assn. of Home Builders/Builders PAC	\$85,082	\$108,756
48	Ironworkers Local 25	\$84,452	\$41,900
49	MI Dental Assn./Dent PAC	\$84,278	\$99,311
50	MI Licensed Beverage Assn. PAC	\$83,400	\$65,445

¹ Was not required to file with the Secretary of State until 7/00; previously filed with Macomb County Clerk

² Had not filed the April 2002 report as of 6/5/02

Paying for Justice — Financing Michigan Supreme Court Campaigns

By Rich Robinson

Imagine that you were involved in a legal matter so important that you would appeal all the way to the Supreme Court. Now imagine learning that your opponent in the case was a campaign contributor to one of the justices hearing your case. A nightmare created by Orwell or Kafka? No, a typical day at the Michigan Supreme Court.

During the 1990s, 86 percent of cases decided by the Michigan Supreme Court involved a litigant or a lawyer who was a contributor to the election campaign of at least one of the justices on the bench. Sometimes the contributions were small, but at other times they amounted to tens of thousands of dollars given to the campaigns of several of the justices. And these contributions did not lead to recusals. Does this challenge your faith in the impartiality of our Supreme Court?

Having justices hear cases that involve their campaign benefactors is troubling to most Michigan voters. Eighty-eight percent of voters believe judges should be independent of influence from campaign contributors, yet 80 percent believes that campaign contributions do influence the decisions judges make. And because ever-greater amounts are being raised for Supreme Court campaigns, the problem will only get worse.

The average amount raised for a successful Michigan Supreme Court campaign more than quadrupled from 1994 to 2000, from \$286,000 to \$1.3 million. This means that a candidate for the state's highest court must expect to raise a million dollars, mainly from special interests, if he or she intends to have a viable candidacy. But judges are supposed to be different from other elected



officials. They aren't supposed to serve interest groups. They are supposed to serve only the law.

Perhaps more unsettling is the fact that candidates' campaign committees are only half the Supreme Court money story. In 2000, third parties spent more than all the candidates combined to sponsor unreported candidate-specific "issue" advertising where the principal issue was the unsuitability for office of one slate of candidates or the other. Corporations and unions, who are otherwise prohibited from spending from their treasuries to support or oppose political candidates, were free to spend as much as they pleased and report nothing because they carefully avoided using words like "vote for" or "defeat" that subject electioneering ads to disclosure.

The good news is that there is no statistical evidence that contributions buy decisions. The bad news is that there is a prevailing public sentiment that there is one system of justice for the rich and powerful and another

system for everyone else. Million-dollar campaigns and millions more in off-the-books spending by special interests feed this cynicism.

There are measures that can and should be taken to address these problems. The American Bar Association has recommended that states like Michigan that elect judges should provide public financing for campaigns. That would be a good idea, and Supreme Court campaigns would be a good place to start. Publicly funded candidates wouldn't be suspected of giving special consideration to campaign contributors. And new candidates who have the knowledge and temperament to be outstanding jurists but could not pass a special interest's political litmus test would have a new avenue for financial support and campaign viability. In statewide polling, Michigan voters favored this recommendation by a margin of five to one.

We also should follow the lead of the federal Bipartisan Campaign Finance Reform Act and treat all electioneering communications that use the name or image of a candidate in the period immediately prior to an election as independent expenditures. No group would be deprived of their right to free speech. But they would have to report what they are doing, and use funds that were contributed for political purposes to do it.

These are tough fiscal times in Michigan. Why should judicial campaign finance reform be a priority? Because the rule of law depends on a shared belief in equal justice for all. The way we have funded our Supreme Court campaigns undermines that belief. It is time for change.

Electronic Filing & Candidate Surveys

The filing deadline has come and gone, meaning that the 2002 election cycle is officially underway. And it promises to be a busy one, with races for governor, attorney general, secretary of state and the state senate adding to the usual campaigns for the state house and supreme court.

With hundreds of campaigns underway, there will be a flood of campaign-finance reports coming into the Secretary of State's office — more than the public could possibly analyze. That is why the Michigan Campaign Finance Network (MCFN) is asking all candidates to file their campaign-finance reports electronically.

This is a campaign that needs your help. Please take time now to encourage the candidates for state office in your community to file their campaign finance reports electronically. Call, write, arrange a meeting or attend a candidate forum and let your candidates know that it makes a difference to you.

Electronically filed reports are easier to access, easier to analyze and easier to



Voluntary Electronic Filing Project '02

file than paper reports. Go to the Secretary of State's web site and compare for yourself. See miboecfr.nicusa.com/cgi-bin/cfr/gub_search.cgi and compare the candidates' last campaign finance reports. Gubernatorial candidates Bonior, Posthumus and Schwarz filed electronically. Candidates Blanchard and Granholm did not. This is not to suggest you should base your vote on whether a candidate filed electronically or not. This is to point out the difference in ease of oversight. Every candi-

date should file electronically.

We have posted a printable greeting card on our web site (www.mcfn.org) that you can send to your candidates to encourage electronic filing. It's part of a self-contained area that includes printing instructions and a link to all the candidates' addresses organized by office and district number. If you are unsure what your legislative districts are since redistricting, there is also a link to maps of the new districts. Send a few cards and encourage your friends and neighbors to do so also. Contact from constituents does make a difference.

MCFN is also sending each candidate a survey, asking their opinions about key campaign finance issues, including contribution limits, "issue" ad disclosure and public financing for Michigan Supreme Court campaigns. Their answers will be accumulated and displayed on MCFN's website before the August 6th primary election. Please ask your candidates to return the survey to MCFN, so that we can get an accurate look at who supports campaign-finance reform. And be sure to check your candidates' positions before you vote.

Activists plan public education campaign

The MCFN Leadership Council met on May 4th in Lansing to plan public education efforts for the 2002 election year. Participants came from Wayne, Oakland, Macomb, Genesee, Washtenaw, Shiawassee, Ingham, Barry, Kalamazoo, Kent and Midland Counties. The discussion focused on educating Michigan voters about proposed reforms at the state and federal level.

The Free Air Time campaign is the heart of the federal reform activity (see related article in this newsletter). Ann Arbor activists are planning to collect petition signatures at next month's Ann Arbor Art Fair in support of the new Free Air Time bill that was introduced by Senators McCain and Feingold on

June 19th. In addition, MCFN and the University of Michigan's Gerald R. Ford School of Public Policy will be holding a Free Air Time forum in the fall at the Ford Presidential Library in Ann Arbor.

State activity will focus on judicial campaign finance reform. MCFN's new report, *Special Interests v. Public Values*, is a detailed analysis of the last four Michigan Supreme Court campaigns. As a result of that research, MCFN strongly supports the American Bar Association's proposal that states like Michigan that select judges in competitive elections should provide public funding for the campaigns. In August, the Honorable Dennis Archer, former justice of the Michigan Supreme Court

and the president-elect of the American Bar Association will host a hearing in Detroit on the issues of judicial selection and judicial independence.

MCFN can help you organize and conduct an educational forum on these issues in your community. We are seeking opportunities to provide programs for service clubs, business and professional associations, faith-based groups and other voluntary associations. As your club or organization plans its program schedule for the year ahead, keep us in mind. Most people have only a vague understanding of the issues of campaign finances and our experience is that when they learn some of the details, they want something done about it.

Campaign Finance Talk

The voice of the

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Campaign Finance
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