

## APPENDIX B: PACs AND 527s



## Election Cycle Spending of Political Groups Oriented Toward Women

Topic		2008 Spending	2010 Spending
Reproductive Issues			
	Pro-Life	\$6,487,941	\$4,105,479
	Pro-Choice	\$4,686,144	\$2,444,908
	<b>Subtotal</b>	\$11,174,085	\$6,550,387
Electing Women Leaders		\$48,918,246	\$38,368,719
Women's Issues		\$1,778,889	\$1,352,925
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$61,871,220</b>	<b>\$46,272,031</b>



## Election Cycle Spending on Electing Women Leaders

Organization	Party	2008 Spending	2010 Spending
EMILY's List*	D	\$47,876,176	\$37,742,110
WISH List*	R	\$773,795	\$280,876
Women's Political Committee	D	\$202,795	\$261,243
Illinois Lincoln Excellence in Public Service Series	R	\$65,480	\$84,490
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$48,918,246</b>	<b>\$38,368,719</b>

\*Candidates must be pro-choice to receive funds from this organization



## Election Cycle Spending on Reproductive Issues

Organization	2008 Spending	2010 Spending
National Right to Life	\$3,596,540	\$3,227,084
BornAlive Truth	\$864,730	\$43,197
Susan B. Anthony List Candidate Fund	\$648,466	\$696,367
Louisiana Justice Fund	\$635,000	\$0
Pro-Life Campaign Committee	\$497,662	\$5,000
National Pro-Life Alliance	\$245,543	\$133,831
<b>Pro-Life Subtotal</b>	<b>\$6,487,941</b>	<b>\$4,105,479</b>
Planned Parenthood	\$2,487,109	\$726,490
NARAL Pro-Choice America	\$1,414,036	\$956,294
Republicans for Choice (R)	\$360,080	\$230,430
Washington Women for Choice (D)	\$165,341	\$91,102
Arizona List (D)	\$143,933	\$340,986
Republican Majority for Choice (R)	\$115,645	\$99,606
<b>Pro-Choice Subtotal</b>	<b>\$4,686,144</b>	<b>\$2,444,908</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$11,174,085</b>	<b>\$6,550,387</b>



## Election Cycle Spending on Women's Issues

Organization	2008 Spending	2010 Spending
Physicians for Women's Health	\$677,930	\$693,193
WomenCount	\$540,518	\$363,745
National Organization for Women	\$241,184	\$70,067
Women's Campaign Forum*	\$193,278	\$161,372
Feminist Majority	\$67,313	\$44,766
Women in Leadership	\$58,666	\$19,782
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,778,889</b>	<b>\$1,352,925</b>

\*Organization Prioritizes Funding Pro-Choice Women Candidates



## Political Organization Types

### ◆ **501(c) Groups**

Nonprofit, tax-exempt groups organized under section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code that can engage in varying amounts of political activity, depending on the type of group.

- **501(c)(3)** groups operate for religious, charitable, scientific or educational purposes. These groups are not supposed to engage in any political activities, though some voter registration activities are permitted.
  - **501(c)(4)** groups are commonly called "social welfare" organizations that may, unlike 501(c)(3) groups, engage in political activities, as long as these activities do not become their primary purpose and are consistent with the organization's purpose.
  - Similar restrictions apply to **501(c)(5)** labor and agricultural groups.
  - They also apply to **501(c)(6)** business leagues, chambers of commerce, real estate boards and boards of trade.
- ◆ Many 501(c)(4),(5), and (6) groups also function as 527 groups and/or PACs.



## Political Organization Types

- ◆ **527 Group**

A tax-exempt group organized under section 527 of the Internal Revenue Code to raise money for political activities including voter mobilization efforts, issue advocacy and the like. Currently, the FEC only requires a 527 group to file regular disclosure reports if it is a political party or political action committee (PAC) that engages in either activities expressly advocating the election or defeat of a federal candidate, or in electioneering communications. Otherwise, it must file either with the government of the state in which it is located or the Internal Revenue Service. Many 527s run by special interest groups raise unlimited "soft money," which they use for voter mobilization and certain types of issue advocacy, but not for efforts that expressly advocate the election or defeat of a federal candidate or amount to electioneering communications.

- ◆ **Political Action Committee (PAC)**

A 527 political committee that raises and spends limited "hard" money contributions for the express purpose of electing or defeating candidates. Organizations that raise soft money for issue advocacy may also set up a PAC. Most PACs represent business, labor, or ideological interests.

An organization's PAC will collect money from the group's employees or members and make contributions in the name of the PAC to candidates and political parties. Individuals contributing to a PAC may also contribute directly to candidates and political parties, even those also supported by the PAC. A PAC can give \$5,000 to a candidate per election (primary, general or special) and up to \$15,000 annually to a national political party. PACs may receive up to \$5,000 each from individuals, other PACs and party committees per year.

