TO THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE:

Re: Schumer – Van Hollen Campaign-Finance Bill

We write about the Schumer – Van Hollen campaign-finance bill, also known as the DISCLOSE Act. In particular, we write to address recent claims made by the bill's supporters that are either misleading or incorrect.

We want to be clear at the outset that the concerns set forth below apply in full to the new version of DISCLOSE (S. 3628), introduced by Senator Schumer on July 22, 2010. That new bill is not materially different from the House-passed bill in most respects, and it is considerably worse than Sen. Schumer's original bill. It suffers from all of the problems raised below, and should not be mistaken for true campaign finance reform.

Unequal treatment of speakers. The DISCLOSE Act's supporters do not deny that, to the extent the bill favored union speech over corporate speech, it would seriously depart from past campaign-finance legislation and would be unconstitutionally discriminatory. They claim, however, that the bill treats corporate and union speech evenhandedly. That is incorrect.

As an initial matter, the bill contains several provisions that expressly target corporate speech while exempting the same type of speech when it emanates from unions. These include a blanket prohibition on election-related speech by many government contractors, by TARP recipients (mostly small banks), and by domestic corporations that are minority-owned by foreign citizens (§§ 101, 102). These one-sided restrictions mean that if there were a significant political issue on which a covered company and its union disagreed, the union could speak about the matter unfettered, while the company would operate under the burdens of Schumer – Van Hollen. To be sure, unions rarely hold government contracts, but they are heavily dependent on the government in other ways, including through federal grants, collective bargaining agreements, and spending programs like Davis–Bacon. There are now more union members employed by the public sector than by the private sector (Steven Greenhouse, Most U.S. Union Members Are Working for the Government, New Data Shows, N.Y. TIMES, Jan. 22, 2010), and union LM-2 forms show that many unions spend a substantial portion of their funds on lobbying and campaign expenditures. Unions' interests in who government leaders are, and what policies they pursue, are at least as great as corporations', yet Schumer – Van Hollen leaves them essentially untouched.

Provisions of the bill that purportedly apply evenhandedly—such as the disclosure and disclaimer requirements (§§ 211, 214)—would also burden corporations while leaving unions largely unaffected. For example, the bill requires reporting of donations above \$600. § 211(a). Because an average union member pays annual dues beneath that threshold—the average dues of the fifteen largest U.S. labor unions were \$377 in 2004 (see Mark Brenner, Give Your Union a Dues Checkup, May 27, 2007, http://www.labornotes.org/node/908)—unions would seldom be required to disclose donors' identities. Union donors would also routinely be exempted from the

"stand by your ad" requirements, due to a \$10,000 threshold added by the House. § 214. It is estimated that these new on-air disclaimers would take up to half of a 30-second ad—making it too costly for many to speak. It is provisions such as these that Senator Schumer and others have said will not merely disclose corporate speech but will "deter[]" it. Remarks by Senator Schumer at Press Conference Announcing Campaign Finance Bill (Feb. 11, 2010).

Unions are among the most active participants in the political process. They spent more than \$450 million in the 2008 elections, will spend more than \$150 million this Fall, account for 40% of the campaign-related spending so far this year (corporations account for less than 15%), and recently spent \$10 million in Arkansas attempting to defeat a single Senator. *See, e.g.*, T.W. Farnam, *Unions Outspending Corporations on Campaign Ads Despite Court Ruling*, WASH. POST, July 7, 2010. Any *bona fide* attempt at campaign-finance reform would address unions and corporations equally, as campaign-finance legislation has in the past. Schumer – Van Hollen does not. Speaker Pelosi and the President have praised the bill's regulation of corporate speech while omitting reference to purported effects on unions. Statement by the President on the DISCLOSE Act ("[T]his legislation will shine an unprecedented light on corporate spending in political campaigns."); Pelosi Statement on Passage of DISCLOSE Act by House Administration Committee ("This bill requires corporations to stand by their ads in the same way candidates do[.]").

The bill's discriminatory approach is further reflected in the special last-minute exemption for the National Rifle Association (§ 211(c)). Added to secure the NRA's support for the bill in the House, the exemption was expanded in response to widespread criticism to include a small number of additional groups, including the Sierra Club. Thus, the NRA would be able to engage in election-related speech unencumbered by the bill's new requirements, whereas the Brady Campaign or other gun-control—or pro gun-ownership—groups would be saddled with the bill's requirements. This Nation's voters understand that a bill loaded with special favors for powerful lobbying interests is not true campaign-finance reform. It is a bad bill designed to attract a majority by advantaging some groups at the expense of others.

Partisan nature of the legislation. Supporters of the legislation claim that it is bipartisan, but in fact it is an incumbent-protection shield for members of one party. In the House debate, Representative Henry Johnson of Georgia said that if the bill were not passed "we'll see more Republicans getting elected, [] local, State, and Federal." Senator Schumer has expressed urgency for enacting the bill in time to affect the 2010 elections. CQ Financial Transcripts, Senate Democrats Hold News Conference on Corporate and Labor Spending in Elections, Apr. 29, 2010. Representative Van Hollen has posted on his website an article stating that "congressional Democrats are . . . anxious" to shut down corporate participation "as much as they . . . can . . . as fast as they can" in the 2010 elections. David S. Broder, Congress Prepares for a Battle over Campaign Finance, WASH. POST, Jan. 31, 2010, at A21.

Differences from McCain–Feingold. The bill stands in stark contrast to the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2002 (commonly known as McCain–Feingold or BCRA). BCRA was the culmination of extensive, patient deliberation and bipartisan cooperation. Four years of congressional research and debate occurred between the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs' report in 1998 recommending comprehensive campaign-finance reform, and the 2002

enactment of McCain–Feingold. The bill had bipartisan support in the House and Senate and was signed by a Republican president. By contrast, the DISCLOSE Act has no Republican Senate co-sponsors, one of only two Republican co-sponsors voted *against* the bill in the House, and the bill is being rushed through Congress to influence the fall elections.

The bill is not a bona fide response to Citizens United. The bill is being characterized as a response to the Supreme Court's decision in Citizens United v. FEC. That is incorrect, in part for reasons already addressed. In addition, the bill would enlarge the pre-Citizens United period in which "electioneering communications" are required to be paid for by a PAC and expand the pre-Citizens United definition of "independent expenditure," thereby adding burdens on corporate speech that did not exist prior to Citizens United.

Supporters say that enacting the bill immediately is essential to address the influx of spending that *Citizens United* would allow in the fall elections. But *Citizens United* has not created such a dire threat that emergency, ill-considered legislation must be enacted now. Approximately half the States allow unlimited corporate independent expenditures in elections. Moreover, the bill will have no practical effect on spending by unions, who are among the most zealous participants in the political process. "The *Citizens United* case has taken the lid off, and so we can use our soft money for express advocacy directly," the political director for AFSCME has said. Eliza Newlin Carney, *Labor's Uphill Climb This Year*, NAT'L J. MAG., June 26, 2010. The aim of the Schumer – Van Hollen bill is to enable unions to engage in this political activity unfettered in the fall elections, while silencing other, often contradictory, voices in the debate.

Some supporters of the bill have argued that without the Schumer – Van Hollen bill, newly formed anonymous front organizations would be able to run election-related advertisements without disclosing who funds them. In fact, however, the Act reaches far more broadly. It would severely undercut the ability of longstanding, well-known organizations like the undersigned groups to engage in election-related speech. And its provisions could require the CEO of a company that gave general-treasury funds to a business association, with no intention of influencing an election, to nonetheless appear on television and make an on-air disclaimer.

Constitutionality. The constitutional problems presented by Schumer – Van Hollen are profound. It is elementary that speakers should not be subject to different treatment by the government based on their identity or the content of their message. First Nat'l Bank v. Bellotti, 435 U.S. 765, 776-77 (1978); Davis v. FEC, 128 S. Ct. 2759, 2774 (2008). Yet this is what Schumer – Van Hollen does. Its blanket prohibition on speech by select groups of corporations, favoritism for politically powerful groups like the NRA, and avowed intent to "deter" speech through onerous and time-consuming disclosure requirements all violate basic First Amendment principles. One of the legislation's principal sponsors in the House—Representative Capuano—has admitted that he expects portions of the law to be struck down by the courts. Video Transcript of Hearing before the Committee on House Administration, at 1:22:10 (May 6, 2010). Unlike with McCain—Feingold, the bill's supporters have not even attempted to develop the record to support such far-reaching legislation—nor could they have, given the haste with which they have attempted to rush the bill through Congress.

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Although campaign-finance legislation has assuredly provoked strong disagreements in the past, it has been introduced in the Senate previously with bipartisanship and evident good intentions for the American political process. By contrast, the so-called DISCLOSE Act comes to the Senate already freighted with the backroom deal-making with powerful interests that barely won it passage in the House, and which is the antithesis of campaign-finance "reform." The favoritism and partisanship evident in the bill's journey through the House permeate its provisions and its substance. Whatever one may think of the *Citizens United* decision, and however important it may be to bring as much transparency as possible to the political process, this bill is not the answer. We urge you to oppose this legislation.

Respectfully,

Affiliated Chambers & Business Organizations of Hawaii

Agricultural Retailers Association

Airforwarders Association

Albany Area (GA) Chamber of Commerce

Albany Area (OR) Chamber of Commerce

Alexander City Chamber of Commerce

American Apparel & Footwear Association

American Architectural Manufacturers Association

American Association of Exporters and Importers

American Bakers Association

American Chamber of Commerce Executives

American Chemistry Council

American Council of Engineering Companies

American Foundry Society

American Frozen Food Institute

American Gas Association

American Hotel and Lodging Association

American Insurance Association

American Lighting Association

American Meat Institute

American Moving & Storage Association

American Petroleum Institute

American Trucking Associations

American Watch Association

Anaheim Chamber of Commerce

Arizona Chamber of Commerce & Industry

Arizona-New Mexico Cable Communications Association

Arkansas State Chamber of Commerce/Associated Industries of Arkansas

Associated Builders & Contractors of Western Washington

Associated Builders and Contractors, Inc.

Associated Equipment Distributors

Associated Food Stores, Inc

Associated General Contractors

Associated General Contractors of California (AGC)

Associated Industries of Massachusetts

Associated Oregon Industries

Associated Wire Rope Fabricators

Association Benefits Corporation

Association of Commerce & Industry of New Mexico

Association of the Nonwoven Fabrics Industry

Association of Washington Business

Automotive Parts Remanufacturers Association

Barrington Area Chamber of Commerce

Bismarck Mandan Chamber of Commerce

Boise Metro Chamber of Commerce

Brawley Chamber of Commerce

Brea Chamber of Commerce

Brick Industry Association

Buckeye Valley Chamber of Commerce

Buffalo Niagara Partnership

Builders Exchange Inc.

Building Owners and Managers Association International

Bullhead Area Chamber of Commerce

Business Coalition for Fair Competition

Business Council of Alabama

Business Roundtable

Cabarrus Regional Chamber

California Chamber of Commerce

California Retailers Association

Camarillo Chamber of Commerce

Canandaigua Chamber of Commerce

Catoosa County Chamber of Commerce

Cedar City Area Chamber of Commerce

CenTex Chapter IEC

Central Alabama Chapter IEC

Central Indiana IEC

Central Louisiana Chamber of Commerce

Central Missouri IEC

Central Ohio AEC/IEC

Central Ohio Chapter Associated Builders & Contractors, Inc.

Central Pennsylvania Chapter IEC

Central Washington IEC

Centre County IEC

Cerritos Regional Chamber of Commerce

Chicagoland Chamber of Commerce

Clovis Chamber of Commerce

Columbus Area Chamber of Commerce

Construction Industry Round Table (CIRT)

Consumer Electronics Association

Crop Protection Association of North Carolina

Destination Marketing Association International

Direct Marketing Association

Draper Utah Chamber of Commerce

East Tennessee IEC

Eastern Washington Chapter, IEC

Eau Claire Area Chamber of Commerce

Edison Electric Institute

El Centro Chamber of Commerce & Visitors Bureau

Equipment Marketing & Distribution Association

Federation of American Hospitals

Flagstaff Chamber of Commerce

Florida Chamber of Commerce

Florida Fertilizer & Agrichemical Association

Foundry Association of Michigan

Fremont Area Chamber of Commerce

Fullerton Chamber of Commerce

Futures Industry Association

Gateway Chambers Alliance

Georgia Industry Association

Georgia Mining Association

Gillette Chamber of Commerce

Greater Durham Chamber Chamber of Commerce

Greater Effingham Chamber of Commerce & Industry

Greater Fresno Area Chamber of Commerce

Greater Irving-Las Colinas Chamber of Commerce

Greater Montana IEC

Greater New Haven Chamber of Commerce

Greater Phoenix Chamber of Commerce

Greater Springfield Chamber of Commerce

Green Bay Area Chamber of Commerce

Gwinnett Chamber of Commerce

Hampton Roads Chamber of Commerce

HARDI - Heating, Airconditiong & Refrigeration Distributors International

Henderson Nevada Chamber of Commerce

Hilton Head Island – Bluffton Chamber of Commerce

Howard County Chamber of Commerce

Huntington Regional Chamber of Commerce

Huron County Chamber of Commerce

IEC Atlanta Chapter

IEC Chesapeake

IEC Dakotas, Inc.

IEC Dallas Chapter

IEC Florida West Coast

IEC Fort Worth/Tarrant County

IEC Georgia Chapter

IEC Greater St. Louis

IEC Hampton Roads Chapter

IEC National

IEC NCAEC

IEC New England

IEC of Arkansas

IEC of East Texas

IEC of Greater Cincinnati

IEC of Idaho

IEC of Illinois

IEC of Kansas City

IEC of Northwest Pennsylvania

IEC of Oregon

IEC of Southeast Missouri

IEC of Texoma

IEC of the Bluegrass

IEC of the Texas Panhandle

IEC of Utah

IEC Southern Arizona

IEC Southern Colorado Chapter

IEC Southern Indiana Chapter-Evansville

IEC Texas Gulf Coast Chapter

IEC Western Reserve Chapter

IEC, Inc. El Paso Chapter

IEC, Inc. Lubbock Chapter

IEC, Inc. San Antonio Chapter

IEC, South Florida Chapter, Inc.

IECA Kentucky & S Indiana Chapter

IECA of Arizona

IECA of Nashville

IECA of Southern California, Inc.

IEC-OKC, Inc.

Independent Electrical Contractors, Inc

Indiana Cast Metals Association

Indiana Chamber of Commerce

Inland Pacific Chapter Associated Builders & Contractors

International Association of Amusement Parks and Attractions

International Dairy Foods Association

International Foodservice Distributors Association

International Franchise Association

International Housewares Association

ISSA - The Worldwide Cleaning Industry Association

Johnson City Chamber of Commerce

Johnson City-Jonesborough-Washington County Chamber of Commerce

Kailua Chamber of Commerce

Kankakee Regional Chamber of Commerce

Kansas Chamber of Commerce

Kansas Food Dealers Association

Kentucky Chamber of Commerce

Kingdom of Callaway Chamber of Commerce

Lake Havasu Chamber of Commerce

Laredo Chamber of Commerce

Little Rock Regional Chamber of Commerce

Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce

Louisiana Association of Business and Industry

Lubbock Chamber of Commerce

Lynchburg (VA) Regional Chamber of Commerce

Management Association for Private Photogrammetric Surveyors

Marine Retailers Association of America

Maryland Chamber of Commerce

McLean County (IL) Chamber of Commerce

MEC IEC of Dayton

Metals Service Center Institute

Michigan Chamber of Commerce

Middle Tennessee Chapter - Associated Builders and Contractors, Inc.

Mid-Oregon Chapter IEC

Mid-South Chapter IEC

Midwest IEC

Mississippi Chapter - Associated Builders and Contractors, Inc

Missouri Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Mobile Area Chamber of Commerce

Modesto Chamber of Commerce

Montana Chamber of Commerce

Montana IEC

Montgomery Area Chamber of Commerce (AL)

Montgomery County (PA) Chamber of Commerce

Morrisville Chamber of Commerce

Mount Vernon-Lee Chamber of Commerce

National Association of Chemical Distributors

National Association of Home Builders

National Association of Manufacturers

National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies

National Association of Printing Ink Manufacturers, Inc.

National Association of Wholesaler-Distributors

National Federation of Independent Business

National Grain and Feed Association

National Marine Distributors Association

National Marine Manufacturers Association

National Mining Association

National Paper Trade Association

National Poultry & Food Distributors Association

National Ready Mixed Concrete Association

National Restaurant Association

National Retail Federation

National Roofing Contractors Association

National Stone, Sand, and Gravel Association

Nebraska Agri-Business Association

New Jersey IEC

New Jersey Motor Truck Association

Niagara USA Chamber

North American Equipment Dealers Association

North Dakota Chamber of Commerce

North Las Vegas Chamber of Commerce

Northern Kentucky Chamber of Commerce

Northern New Mexico IEC

Northern Ohio ECA

NW Washington IEC

Ohio Cast Metals Association

Ohio Chamber of Commerce

Oklahoma Agribusiness Retailers Association

Oshkosh Chamber of Commerce

Outdoor Power Equipment and Engine Service Association

Oxnard Chamber of Commerce

Palm Desert Chamber of Commerce

Pennsylvania Chamber of Business and Industry

Pennsylvania Foundry Association

Perry Area Chamber of Commerce

Petroleum Equipment Institute

Plattsburgh-North Country Chamber of Commerce

Printing Industries of America

Public Service Research Council

Puerto Rico Chamber of Commerce

Puget Sound Washington Chapter IEC

Pullman Chamber of Commerce

Regional Black Chamber of Commerce SFV

Renewing American Leadership

Reno Sparks Chamber of Commerce

Retail Grocer's Association of Kansas City

Retail Industry Leaders Association

Rhode Island Chamber of Commerce Coalition

Rio Grande Valley IEC, Inc

Rocky Mountain Agribusiness Association

Rocky Mountain Chapter - Associated Builders and Contractors, Inc.

Rocky Mountain Chapter IEC

Rome Area Chamber of Commerce

Rowan County Chamber of Commerce

Salisbury Area Chamber of Commerce

San Jose Silicon Valley Chamber of Commerce

Schuylkill Chamber of Commerce

Scottsdale Area Chamber of Commerce (AZ)

Small Business & Entrepreneurship Council

Society of American Florists

South Carolina Fertilizer & Agrichemicals Association.

Southeast Pennsylvania Chapter - Associated Builders and Contractors, Inc.

Southeast Texas Chapter - Associated Builders and Contractors, Inc.

Southern Crop Production Association

Southern New Mexico IEC

Southern Wayne County Regional Chamber

St. George Area Chamber of Commerce

Tempe Chamber of Commerce

Tennessee Chapter, Associated Builders and Contractors, Inc.

Texarkana USA Chamber of Commerce

Texas Association of Business

Texas State IEC

Textile Care Allied Trades Association

The American Financial Services Association

The Business Council of New York State, Inc.

The Business Council of Westchester

The Chamber of Commerce of West Alabama

The Chamber of Commerce serving Middletown, Monroe, and Trenton (OH)

The Chamber of Medford/Jackson County

The Colorado Association of Commerce and Industry

The Greater Elkhart Chamber of Commerce

The Greater York Region Chamber of Commerce

The Lodi District Chamber of Commerce

The Otsego County Chamber (NY)

The Remanufacturing Institute

The State Chamber of Oklahoma

Transportation Intermediaries Association

Tri State IEC

Tri-City Regional Chamber of Commerce

Truck Renting and Leasing Association

Tucson Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce

U.S. Chamber of Commerce

U.S. Travel Association

Warren County Regional Chamber of Commerce

Washington Automotive Wholesalers Association

WECA IEC

Western Colorado IEC

Wichita Chapter IEC

Winston-Salem Chamber of Commerce

Wisconsin Crop Production Association

Wisconsin Manufacturers & Commerce

60 Plus Association