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## AGENDA DOCUMENT #94-107-A

RECEIVED FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION SECRETARIAT



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

SEP 26 3 55 PM '94

AGENDA ITEM

September 26, 1994 For Meeting of: SEP 2 9 1994

**MEMORANDUM** 

TO:

The Commission

THROUGH:

John C. Surina

Staff Director

FROM:

Lawrence M. Noble,

General Counsel

N. Bradley Litchfield

Associate General Counse

Michael Marinelli on my

Staff Attorney

SUBJECT:

Alternative Draft of Advisory Opinion 1994-27

Attached for Commission discussion on September 29, 1994, is an alternative draft of the subject advisory opinion.

This alternative draft is submitted pursuant to the Commission discussion at the September 22 meeting. The differences from Agenda Document #94-107 are shown in bolded type and begin on page 5, line 28, extending to page 7, line 7.

We request that this alternative draft, along with Agenda Document #94-107, be placed on the agenda for September 29.

Attachment

## CERTIFIED MAIL RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

3.

ADVISORY OPINION 1994-27

Karen A. McCarthy Consumers Power Company Employees For Better Government 212 W. Michigan Jackson, Michigan 49201



Dear Ms. McCarthy:

This refers to your letter of July 28, 1994, on behalf of Consumers Power Company Employees For Better Government ("the Committee") concerning the application of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended ("the Act"), to the Committee's proposed solicitation for political contributions.

The Committee is the separate segregated fund of
Consumers Power Company ("the Company"), a subsidiary of CMS
Energy Corporation ("CMS"). You state that the Committee
wishes to solicit shareholders of CMS. Among the
shareholders to be solicited would be employees of the
Company and other CMS subsidiaries whose employees are
enrolled in what is described in your request as the
Employees' Savings and Incentive Plan, ("the Plan"), and who,
pursuant to the Plan, are shareholders in CMS. A copy of the
Plan is provided with your request.

According to your request, all regular Company employees are eligible to join the Plan. As with most such programs, the funding of the plan is divided into Plan contributions made by the employee and Plan contributions made by the

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Company. There are three different types of contributions that employees can make into the Plan: "elective employer contributions," "participant contributions," and "voluntary contributions." See Plan, Sections 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3. Elective employer contributions are deducted from the employee's compensation before taxes, pursuant to a 401(k) pension program. These are limited to a maximum of 12% of salary. Participant contributions and voluntary contributions are after-tax employee contributions, the amounts of which are limited by the level of an employee's elective contributions.  $\frac{1}{2}$  The Company will make matching contributions of one half an employee's contributions up to a maximum of 3%. Additional Company matching contributions can be made pursuant to an incentive program in which more funds are contributed should certain Company-wide performance goals See Plan, Sections 5.10 and 5.10. Each dollar of a contribution is valued as a Plan unit, and all units are recorded according to the type of employee or Company contribution that is made.

Employees may designate the contributions to three different investment Funds. Fund A consists of investment contracts by insurance companies, financial institutions, U.S. Government obligations and other debt instruments.

<sup>1/</sup> The Plan is designed so that the more an employee utilizes the elective option, the less the other two options may be used. If no elective contributions are made, employees may contribute up to 6% of their salaries for participant contributions and up to 10% for voluntary contributions.

Fund B consists of common stock of non-CMS companies. Fund C consists of CMS Energy Corporation common stock and temporary investments. See Plan, Sections 2.1 and 5.4. All Company contributions, as well as dividends earned from CMS stock, are placed in Fund C. An employee's right to the matching Company contributions vests at the rate of 10% per year for the first four years of employment and 20% for each of the next three years of service. The employee is 100% vested after seven years of Plan participation and Company employment. See Plan, Section 8.4.

Prior to an employee reaching retirement age (59 1/2), the ability to withdraw funds from the plan varies according to the type of contribution made. See Plan, Section 8.4. Funds that consist of elective employee units may only be withdrawn in case of emergency situations or heavy financial need for medical reasons, purchase of a residence, college tuition or to prevent eviction. Participant units may be withdrawn partially, but only one withdrawal a year may be made. Voluntary units may be withdrawn, in part or fully, at any valuation date which is the last day of each month.

The withdrawal of units made up of Company matching contributions is subject to a different set of limitations. See Plan, Section 8.4. An employee can only withdraw those units which form the vested portion of that employee's matching contributions from the Company. Even vested units cannot be withdrawn until they have been in the account for two years. Should any unit be withdrawn before an employee

is fully vested, all the non-vested portions are forfeited until the amount the employee withdrew is repaid into the account. Finally, if units consisting of Company matching contributions are withdrawn, the employee is suspended from participating in the Plan for a period from three months to one year, depending on the amount (or value) that was withdrawn.

Given these facts, your request asks whether employees participating in the Plan would be considered stockholders under 11 CFR 114.1(h) and thus solicitable for voluntary contributions to the Committee on the basis of that status, even though they are not executive or administrative personnel as defined in the Act. 2 U.S.C. \$\$441b(b)(4), 441b(b)(7).

The Act permits a corporation or its separate segregated fund to solicit its individual stockholders and their families. 2 U.S.C. \$441b(b)(4)(A)(i). A corporation may also solicit the stockholders or their families of its subsidiaries and its parent corporation. 11 CFR 114.5(g)(1). Under Commission regulations, a stockholder is defined as a person who (i) has a vested beneficial interest in stock; (ii) has the power to direct how that stock shall be voted (if it is voting stock); and (iii) has the right to receive dividends. 11 CFR 114.1(h); See also Advisory Opinions 1988-36, 1988-19, 1984-5, 1983-35 and 1983-17.

Any employee with any funds invested in Fund C, either by that employee's own contributions or the Company's

matching contributions, would meet the first requirement if their contribution purchased one share of stock. If the share of stock was purchased by the Company's matching contribution, the unit of value produced by the contributions would have to be a fully vested unit. The information contained in your request states that each employee that acquires stock through the Plan has the right to give voting instructions and that the trustee must comply with those instructions. See Plan, Section 6. Therefore, the second requirement of the regulations is met.

In past treatments of employee stock purchase plans, the third requirement—the right to receive dividends—is the element that has received the most analysis. Most of the Plans discussed in the past have contained some limitations regarding the withdrawal of either the accumulated dividends or the underlying stock. See Advisory Opinion 1988—36 and the opinions cited therein. The test that the Commission has used is whether "participants are able to withdraw at least one share of stock purchased with employer matching contributions without incurring a suspension period..." to conclude that those participants had the right to receive dividends and were stockholders under 11 CFR 114.1(h). The Commission also considered it significant whether the right to withdraw stock or dividends was limited to only once per year.

The Commission concludes, however, that this past analysis is not entirely relevant to the regulation since it

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concerned a detailed discussion of what amounted to a delayed enjoyment of the possession of the dividends, rather than the ownership of the dividends or the right to receive the dividends themselves. $\frac{2}{1}$  A more pertinent consideration would be whether the employee had ownership of any dividends that accumulated. Your request indicates that the dividends are accumulated and reinvested in an employee's individual stock The Commission concludes this is sufficient to indicate that employees under the Plan do own and have a right to receive dividends. Therefore, in this situation the Commission finds that any Company or CMS employee who has a vested right to a share of CMS stock meets the third requirement since that employee likewise has ownership of any dividends and a right to receive dividends, even though the enjoyment of that right might be deferred to some point in the future. $\frac{3}{}$ 

Accordingly, with respect to stockholder solicitations for the Committee, the Commission concludes that any employee

<sup>2/</sup> The Explanation and Justification of Section 114.1(h) states only that an employee should have "the right to receive dividends directly." See Explanation and Justification for 1977 Amendments to the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, House Document No. 95-44, p. 103 (January 12, 1977). The use of the word "directly" is somewhat ambiguous, but could be construed as requiring that the dividends accrue to the benefit of the employee and no one else, which would be the case in this situation.

<sup>3/</sup> To the extent that past opinions have required that the enjoyment of the right of possession of the dividends be immediate, these opinions are partially superseded. See Advisory Opinions 1983-17, 1983-35, 1984-5, 1988-19 and 1988-36.

participants in the Plan who have at least one fully vested share of CMS stock credited to their account may be solicited by the Committee (or the Company) for political contributions to the Committee. This is because participants in the Plan are considered stockholders under 11 CFR 114.1(h). Of course, the solicitation by the Committee or the Company must otherwise meet the requirements for a proper solicitation under the Act and regulations. 2 U.S.C. \$441b(b)(3)(A), (B) and (C); see 11 CFR 114.5(a).4/

This response constitutes an advisory opinion concerning application of the Act, or regulations prescribed by the Commission, to the specific transaction or activity set forth in your request. See 2 U.S.C. §437f.

For the Commission,

Trevor Potter Chairman

Enclosures (AOs 1988-36, 1988-19, 1984-5, 1983-35 and 1983-17.)

<sup>4/</sup> For example, a corporation or separate segregated fund that solicited contributions of a particular amount must inform the person solicited that such amount is only a suggestion and that the person is free to contribute more or less than the suggested amount. 11 CFR 114.5(a)(2). Moreover, any solicitation for a separate segregated fund must describe the political purpose of the fund and specify that persons have the right to refuse to contribute to the fund without reprisal. 11 CFR 114.5(a)(3), (a)(4), and (a)(5).