

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1991-1992 8672
7231 HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS

was not covered by insurance that required the carrier to provide an attorney to defend the action.

Sec. 24.10.340. REIMBURSEMENT BY LEGISLATOR. If the Legislative Affairs Agency represents a legislator in a civil action under AS 24.10.300, and it is judicially determined that the legislator's act or omission was not within the scope of legislative service or involved actual fraud, wilful misconduct, or actual malice, or if the agency represents a legislator in a criminal action under AS 24.10.300 and the legislator is found guilty, the legislator is liable to the agency for the reasonable attorney fees and costs incurred or paid by the agency for the defense of the legislator in that action.

Sec. 24.10.350. RESERVATION OF RIGHTS BY THE LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY. The Legislative Affairs Agency reserves the right to determine whether it will indemnify a legislator who is defended under AS 24.10.300 - 24.10.400 if a judgment is rendered against the legislator.

Sec. 24.10.360. INADMISSIBILITY OF DECISION. The Legislative Affairs Agency's decision not to represent a legislator and an arbitrator's decision under AS 24.10.310 are inadmissible in the action for which representation was denied.

Sec. 24.10.400. DEFINITIONS. In AS 24.10.300 - 24.10.400,

- (1) "action" includes a civil action and a criminal action;
- (2) "civil action" includes a claim against a legislator made by cross-claim, counterclaim, or third-party claim;
- (3) "legislator" means a present or former legislator."

Renumber the following bill sections accordingly.

Page 45, line 26:

Delete "sec. 21"

Insert "sec. 22"

Page 46, following line 13:

Insert a new bill section to read:

**** Sec. 26. APPLICABILITY.** Nothing in AS 24.10.300 - 24.10.400, as enacted by sec. 14 of this Act, impairs a right under a contract in effect on the effective date of sec. 14 of this Act."

Renumber the following bill sections accordingly.

Page 46, line 14, following "Act":

Insert "and secs 14 and 26 of this Act:"

Page 46, line 17:

Delete "sec. 21"

Insert "sec. 22"

Page 46, line 18:

Delete "secs. 25 and 26"

Insert "secs. 27 and 28"

PROPOSED
STATUTORY CHANGES
ALASKA PUBLIC OFFICES COMMISSION
JANUARY, 1991

LOBBYING: AS 24.45



AS 24.45.031(b)(3): prepare, publish, and make available to the public, semi-annual (PERIODIC, BUT AT LEAST QUARTERLY AND ANNUALLY,) summaries of the statements and reports received; these summaries shall list separately individual lobbyists and employers of lobbyists.

Comment: Under current funding, we are only able to prepare the summaries twice a year: after the June/2nd Quarter Reports are received (July 31) and after the 4th Quarter Reports are received (January 31).



AS 24.45.041(c): Delete all language. The current language gives a lobbyist the option of including four one-half inch by two and one-half inch black and white photographs along with her/his registration. Under this section "These photographs shall be included in the directory published. . ."

Comment: As a practical matter, in the eight years the current administrator has been processing lobbyist registrations, no one has ever submitted a photograph. As a fiscal matter, publishing a directory including photographs would require substantially increased resources. If it is the desire of lawmakers that the commission publish a directory that includes photographs, the law should mandate that they be submitted with the registration statement.



AS 24.45.041(e): Within 45 days after the convening of each regular session of the legislature, the commission shall publish a directory of registered lobbyists, containing the information prescribed in (b) of this section for each lobbyist. (AND THE PHOTOGRAPH, IF ANY, FURNISHED BY A LOBBYIST UNDER (C) OF THIS SECTION.) From time to time thereafter the commission shall publish those supplements to the directory that in the commission's judgment may be necessary. The directory shall be made available to public officials and to the public at the following locations:

a public place adjacent to the legislative chambers in the state capitol building, [THE OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY OF] the Legislative Affairs Agency and the commission's central office.

Comment: Our current practice is to publish the directory bi-weekly during the legislative session, with the first issue being published on the Friday after session starts. We provide copies to all department commissioners, the governor, the lieutenant governor, the legislative reference library, the senate secretary, the chief clerk of the house, and others who are on our distribution list. Additionally, multiple copies are given to the Legislative Affairs Agency, who distributes it to all of their regional Legislative Information offices, and to the documents division of the legislature in the capitol building. Of course copies are always available from Anchorage or Juneau APOC. The current language implies that copies are available to the public from the lieutenant governor's office and the legislative reference library.

AS 24.45.051(3) & (4): No changes recommended at this time.

Comment: These sections require the disclosure of gifts and exchanges between registered lobbyists and public officials. The law requires disclosure of gifts and exchanges of more than \$100 in value. We could not support increasing this amount. Gifts from lobbyists to public officials constitute an element of potential influence to which the public has a substantial interest in being informed. Alaska's current legislative ethics law prohibits gifts that would appear "intended to influence the performance of the official duties, actions, or judgment." Otherwise gifts of more than \$50 in value are prohibited other than hospitality, including incidental transportation, discounts available to the general public, gifts from family members, and gifts of travel and hospitality primarily for the purpose of obtaining information on matters of legislative concern. When a legislator or legislative aide accepts travel and hospitality of more than \$100 in value for the purposes of obtaining legislative information, it must be disclosed in 30 days in the journal of the appropriate body.

Under AS 39.52, the Alaska Executive Branch Ethics Act, gifts which can reasonably be inferred to be intended to influence the employee's action or judgment are

prohibited. Acceptable gifts of more than \$50 in value must be disclosed within 30 days of receiving the gift.

~~AS 24.45.051(5): Delete all language.~~

Lobbyist going to Commission
 Comment: Exchanges between lobbyists and bona fide business entities owned or controlled by public officials do not generally constitute a great element of influence. Very few, if any, lobbyists have ever reported under this requirement, and the commission has no resources to attempt auditing or enforcing it.

★ AS 24.45.061(a): The person who employs, retains or contracts for the services of a lobbyist shall sign the lobbyist's registration statement verifying that employment, retention or contract for lobbying services. [WITHIN 15 DAYS AFTER EMPLOYING, RETAINING OR CONTRACTING FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OR RETENTION OF A LOBBYIST, THE PERSON WHO EMPLOYS, RETAINS OR WHO CONTRACTS FOR THE SERVICES OF A LOBBYIST SHALL FILE A STATEMENT WITH THE COMMISSION AUTHORIZING OR VERIFYING THAT EMPLOYMENT, RETENTION OR CONTRACT FOR LOBBYING SERVICES.]

Comment: This is our current practice. It works much better all around and has constituted a savings in forms, paper, and postage.

★ AS 24.45.061(b): A person who employs, retains or who contracts for the services of one or more lobbyists, whether independently or jointly with other persons, and who directly or indirectly makes payments to influence legislative or administrative action shall file an annual [A QUARTERLY] report containing. . .

Comment: This is an idea that has been endorsed by the commission in the past. We don't have sufficient resources to examine and compare lobbyist and employer reports four times a year, but we must continue to print forms, send reminder notices, and track reports and civil penalties. Changing the requirement would result in saving public resources and facilitating requirements for employers of lobbyists. Lobbyists would continue to file monthly and quarter reports.

★ AS 24.45.081: Reporting periods. (a) Annual employer reports required under this chapter shall be filed either 30 days after all lobbying activities are terminated or during the month following the fourth quarter, whichever occurs first.

(b) Lobbyist r[ep]orts required under this chapter shall be filed during the calendar month following each calendar month during any part of which the legislature was in session and during the month following each calendar quarter when the legislature was not in session. However, if a lobbyist registered under this chapter has declared that the lobbyist seeks only to influence administrative action and not legislative action the lobbyist need only file a report required under this chapter for each calendar quarter. The period covered shall be the calendar month or the calendar quarter, as applicable, and shall in any event cover the period from the date of the last report filed under this chapter to the date of the end of the calendar month or quarter, as applicable, for which the report is being filed. The period covered shall not include any months covered in previous reports filed by the same person. When total amounts are required to be reported, totals shall be stated both for the period covered by the statement and for the entire calendar year to date.

Comment: Consistent with recommendation for amending AS 24.45.061(b).

★ AS 24.45.116. Disclosure of contributions. Delete all language.

Comment: This section was originally designed to require that organizations, such as PACS, disclose the names of their contributors who donated more than \$100 before their contributors would be eligible for the personal contribution credit under AS 43.20.031(f)(4). It was never enforced under the lobbying law, because it was required in the group campaign disclosure reports. In 1987 the legislature removed the first sentence leaving the rest of the language. It has never been enforced because civic leagues or organizations report in accordance with AS 24.45.061 and 2 AAC 50.525.

CAMPAIGN DISCLOSURE: AS 15.13

AS 15.13.040(a): Each candidate shall make a full report, upon a form prescribed by the commission, listing the date and amount of all expenditures made by the candidate, the total amount of all contributions, including all funds contributed by the candidate, and for all contributions in excess of \$250 [\$100] in the aggregate a year, the name, address, principal occupation, and employer of the contributor and the date and amount contributed by each contributor. The report shall be filed in accordance with AS 15.13.110 and shall be certified correct by the candidate or campaign treasurer.

AS 15.13.080: No change recommended.

AS 15.13.040(d)(1): any contribution of cash, goods or services valued at more than [(\$100)] \$250 a year to any group or candidate; or

Comment: Contributors are required to report contributions to a candidate which cumulatively exceed \$250 in a year. \$250 is a substantial sum and would correspond with the newly proposed reporting threshold for candidates and groups. Because the new limit would ease disclosure requirements for candidates and groups and create less of an incentive for accuracy, the Contributor's Statements (Form 15-5) role as a cross-check would become more important. Raising the level to \$250 makes AS 15.13.040(d)(1) consistent with AS 15.13.080.

AS 15.13.070(a): No change recommended.

Comment: Individuals and groups may not contribute more than \$1,000 to a candidate. The \$1,000 limit is intended to restrict the influence of a single contributor on a candidate. Indirectly, the limit serves to keep down campaign costs and expenses by limiting total contributions. Also, the limit works in connection with an exemption for political parties to strengthen parties which thereby become significant sources of campaign funding. If the limit was adjusted the exemption's purpose would be significantly weakened.

AS 15.13.040(a): Add to (a) a sentence which provides: A candidate who does not receive more than \$1,000 in contributions or spend more than \$1,000 on behalf of his campaign is not subject to the reporting requirements of this subsection, but must indicate on his registration statement his intent neither to raise nor to spend more than \$1,000.

Comment: The commission's current policy, initiated several years ago because of staffing cuts, exempts municipal candidates with less than \$1,000 in activity from full reporting and allows them to file an exemption statement. The public has not objected to this loss of information. Few state candidates spend under \$1,000.

★ AS 15.13.040: Add section (g) The report of expenditures required under (a) and (b)(1) need not include accrued expenditures to individual payees or accounts which cumulatively total \$1,000 or less per payee or account. However, after 30 days an unreported accrued expenditure becomes a contribution and must be reported per AS 15.13.040 and AS 15.13.110.

Comment: Currently, candidates and groups must itemize all expenditures, including accrued expenditures. This requirement would be changed to require disclosure of accrued expenses only when amounts accrued to individual payees cumulatively exceed \$1,000. Small accrued accounts are difficult to track and require estimates and adjustments. Because candidates must itemize all paid expenditures, accrued expenses which total \$1,000 or less will eventually be itemized and reported as they are paid. Similarly, accruals of less than \$1,000 which are forgiven or carried beyond a normal billing period must be reported as contributions. Therefore, this information will be disclosed to the public.

AS 15.13.110(a)(3): Delete 10 day post-election report.

Comment: A typical 10 day post-election report usually covers a small slice of a campaign and reveals activity which could be reported as well on the next report. Timing is most pertinent in the case of the primary candidates continuing on into the general election, and here timely disclosure would result if 10 day post-primary information was included on the 30 day pre-general report. The 10 day post-general report is due in mid-November and the data not reported at that time would be reported in mid-January on a year-end report.

On the other hand, some candidates, particularly primary and municipal losers, are likely to lose their bookkeeping records and to forget to file a final report unless prompted by a report due the week after the campaign. A few groups and write-in candidates may not begin campaigning until after the close of the 7 day reporting deadline. In some instances, their first statement might not be filed until the end of the year.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST: AS 39.50

AS 39.50.025: [NOTIFICATION TO CANDIDATES FOR LEGISLATURE. ON RECEIPT OF A STATEMENT UNDER AS 39.50.020 FROM A CANDIDATE FOR THE LEGISLATURE THE COMMISSION SHALL MAIL, BY CERTIFIED MAIL, A COPY OF AS 24.60 (STANDARDS OF CONDUCT) TO THE CANDIDATE AT THE ADDRESS SHOWN ON THE REPORT.]

Comment: This deletion would eliminate the unnecessary service of notifying people other than elected legislators of the standards of conduct. New legislators would continue to receive the standards of conduct during orientation.

AS 39.50.030: Contents of statements (a). Each statement shall be an accurate representation of the financial affairs of the public official or candidate and shall contain the same information for each member of the person's family, as specified in (b) of this section, to the extent that it is ascertainable by the public official or candidate. [AN ASSET OR LIABILITY UNDER \$500, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, AND PERSONAL EFFECTS NEED NOT BE IDENTIFIED.]

Comment: This deletion would eliminate unnecessary and confusing language.

AS 39.50.030(b)(1): the source of all income over \$1,000 [\$100] during the preceding calendar year, including taxable and nontaxable capital gains, received by the person, the person's spouse or dependent child, or a nondependent child of the person who is living with that person. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, a source of income that is a gift must be included if the gift is over \$100;

Comment: This change would increase the threshold reporting requirement for all sources of income except gifts to a reasonable level and eliminate reporting of minor income sources.

AS 39.50.030(b)(5): the identity of each trust or other fiduciary relation in which the person, the person's spouse or dependent child, or a nondependent child of the person who is living with that person held a beneficial interest over \$1,000 during the preceding calendar year, a description and identification of the property contained in each trust or relation, and the nature and extent of the beneficial interest in it;

Comment: This addition would place a threshold reporting requirement for the source of income to a more reasonable

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level and eliminate reporting of minor income sources.

AS 39.50.030(b)(6): any loan or loan guarantee made to the person, and the identity of the maker of the loan or loan guarantor and the identity of each creditor to whom the person, the person's spouse or dependent child, or a nondependent child of the person who lives with that person owed over \$1,000. (\$500 OR MORE.)

Comment: This substitution raises the threshold reporting level for loans and indebtedness.

AS 39.50.030(b)(7): a list of all contracts and offers to contract with the state or instrumentality of the state during the preceding calendar year held, bid, or offered by the person, the person's spouse or dependent child, a nondependent child of the person who is living with that person, [THE PERSON'S MOTHER OR FATHER; a partnership or professional corporation of which the person is a member, or a corporation in which the person or the person's spouse or children, or a combination of them, holds a controlling interest; and

AS 39.50.030(b)(8): a list of all mineral, timber, oil, or any other natural resource lease held, or lease offer made, during the preceding calendar year by the person, the person's spouse, the person's dependent child, a nondependent child of the person who is living with that person, [THE PERSON'S MOTHER OR FATHER] a partnership or professional corporation of which the person is a member, or a corporation in which the person or the person's spouse or children, or a combination of them, holds a controlling interest.

Comment: These changes eliminate the need for the filer to report his or her parent's contracts with the state and natural resource leases. The changes make the requirements for reporting consistent for both provisions.

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AS 39.50.147. No provisions of this chapter apply to any municipal officer in a municipality with a population of 1,000 or less according to the latest United States census figures or estimates of population certified correct for administrative purposes by the Department of Community and Regional Affairs.

Comment: This change decreases the number of municipalities and boroughs subject to conflict of interest reporting requirements from 99 to approximately 30 and makes the municipal threshold consistent with the campaign disclosure reporting requirements for municipalities.

A CORPORATION OR A LABOR ORGANIZATION. AN OFFICER OR DIRECTOR OF A CORPORATION MAY NOT CONSENT TO THE CONTRIBUTION TO OR EXPENDITURE FOR A CANDIDATE AT A STATE OR LOCAL ELECTION BY THE CORPORATION. AN OFFICER OF A LABOR ORGANIZATION MAY NOT CONSENT TO THE CONTRIBUTION TO OR EXPENDITURE FOR A CANDIDATE AT A STATE OR LOCAL ELECTION BY THE LABOR ORGANIZATION.

(D) THE PROVISIONS OF (A) OF THIS SECTION DO NOT PROHIBIT

(1) THE COMMUNICATION BY

(A) A CORPORATION TO ITS STOCKHOLDERS AND EXECUTIVE OR ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL AND THEIR FAMILIES; OR

(B) A LABOR ORGANIZATION TO ITS MEMBERS AND THEIR FAMILIES;

(2) NONPARTISAN REGISTRATION AND GET-OUT-THE-VOTE CAMPAIGNS BY A CORPORATION OR A LABOR ORGANIZATION; OR

(3) THE ESTABLISHMENT OF, ADMINISTRATION OF, AND SOLICITATION OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO A SEPARATE SEGREGATED FUND TO BE USED FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES BY A CORPORATION OR LABOR ORGANIZATION.

* SEC. 6. AS 15.13.090 IS AMENDED TO READ:

SEC. 15.13.090. IDENTIFICATION OF COMMUNICATION. ALL ADVERTISEMENTS, BILLBOARDS, HANDBILLS, PAID-FOR TELEVISION AND RADIO ANNOUNCEMENTS, AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS INTENDED TO INFLUENCE THE ELECTION OF A CANDIDATE OR OUTCOME OF A BALLOT PROPOSITION OR QUESTION SHALL HAVE THEIR SOURCE (BE) CLEARLY IDENTIFIED. THE COMMISSION MAY ADOPT REGULATIONS TO IMPLEMENT THIS SECTION (BY THE WORDS "PAID FOR BY" FOLLOWED BY THE NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE CANDIDATE, GROUP OR INDIVIDUAL PAYING FOR THE ADVERTISING. IN ADDITION, CANDIDATES AND GROUPS MUST IDENTIFY THE NAME OF THEIR CAMPAIGN CHAIRMAN).

Include in bill

* SEC. 7. AS 15.13.110(A) IS AMENDED TO READ:

(A) EACH CANDIDATE AND GROUP SHALL MAKE A FULL REPORT IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS 15.13.040 DURING THE PERIOD ENDING THREE DAYS BEFORE THE DUE DATE OF THE REPORT AND BEGINNING ON THE LAST DAY COVERED BY THE MOST RECENT PREVIOUS REPORT. OR, IF A FIRST REPORT, ALL CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED AND EXPENDITURES MADE BEFORE THREE DAYS BEFORE THE DUE DATE

ALASKA PUBLIC OFFICES COMMISSION
HB 4
POSITION PAPER
FEBRUARY, 1991

The Alaska Public Offices Commission has reviewed HB4 which would establish a Legislative Ethics Commission (LEC) and standards of conduct for legislators.

This bill impacts the three laws APOC administers: the campaign disclosure law (AS 15.13) the conflict of interest law (AS 39.50) and the lobbying law (AS 24.45). Comments included in this position paper relate only to these laws.

If enacted, this legislation would make major changes in financing of legislative campaigns by restricting use of contributions during and after campaigns and by limiting acceptance of contributions to a specific time period ending on election day. Lobbyists would be limited in their participation in legislative campaigns. Additionally, the legislation would require legislators and their staff to provide more information about their financial interests than is required at present.

The Commission believes the proposed legislation is in the public interest and supports its enactment. However, the Commission has several concerns:

1. Sec. 24.61.100. Restricted Relationships. The legislation as proposed assigns regulation of restricted relationships of legislators, candidates and assistants to lobbyists to the Legislative Ethics Commission (LEC) and regulation of lobbyists' prohibited activities to APOC. This is a very workable assignment of responsibility. APOC anticipates that complaints against lobbyists will arise. Current law allows for criminal penalties only; unless a late or incomplete report is involved. The Commission requests consideration of the addition of civil penalties as a more cost effective method of penalty for potential violations.

2. Article 3 Campaign Finance Restrictions. The proposed restriction on campaign financing should apply not only to legislators but to candidates for governor, lieutenant governor and local office as well.

3. Sec. 24.61.300 Prohibited uses of Campaign funds. The Commission believes that a definition of personal benefit either by statute or regulation will be necessary. The Commission requests that wording be included in this section to insure that shared campaign expenses (by more than one candidate) not be prohibited and that the return of excessive or illegal contributions is allowed. The Commission would like a clarification of Sec. 24.61.300(7). In a case where a candidate did not know of the actions of a member of the campaign and that action resulted in a penalty, may campaign funds be used to pay the fine?

4. Sec. 24.62.310 Disbursement of Surplus Campaign funds. Line 18 should be changed to read, "...within 60 days after the election or the end of the year or the end of the candidacy, whichever comes first, be" This will result in one report, the year end report, to disclose disbursement of surplus campaign funds. As proposed, this section would not be implemented until after the next election in 1992 or later for those not running in 1992.

5. Sec. 24.61.320 Time Limitations on Fund Raising. Public official is defined in subsection (1) as a person required to file campaign disclosure statements. Some elected public officials do not have to file campaign disclosure statements because of the population size of their community or because voters have exempted them. The definition should be amended to accommodate this. In subsection (2) "Candidate" should be followed by "Including unsuccessful candidates," to insure that post election fund-raising is not conducted by those who are no longer candidates.

6. Sec. 24.61.330. Enforcement of Campaign fund Provisions. The legislation creates overlapping areas of authority between APOC and LEC in the enforcement of campaign fund provisions. This is inefficient and unworkable. APOC should continue to be responsible for administering all provisions relating to campaign finance for efficiency and to avoid confusion. Enforcement of criminal penalties is expensive and time consuming. Consideration should be given to the provision of civil penalties under APOC's jurisdiction, rather than the LEC as it is currently proposed.

7. Article 5. Required Disclosure. This legislation creates more detailed financial disclosure requirements than currently exist for legislators and legislative candidates to be administered by the LEC. Legislators and candidates will no longer file with APOC. The governor and Lt. governor and candidates for these posts will continue to file under APOC statutes. Candidates for governor and Lt. governor should file financial disclosure statements comparable to legislative candidates. The Commission is concerned that the public and potential filers will be confused by the separate requirements, where they can file and review financial disclosure reports and what information will be made available to the public. This change will take coordination among the Division of Elections, APOC and the LEC. The Commission suggests that one way to assist the public is to have copies of LEC required reports available at APOC offices for public inspection. The Commission also suggests that the reporting period for financial disclosure be made clearer.

From: WCMC002 --JDCVM1
To: GASCBPA --JDCVM1

Date and time 02/19/91 16:44:03

From: Ron Lorensen
Asst. A.G.

Leg. & Regs., Juneau AGO

Subject: HB 129--Public Officers Compensation Commission

Here are the main legal (constitutional) issues I see raised by this bill:

1. The constitution specifically says that the compensation for the governor and lieutenant governor (art. III, sec. 15) and for judges (art. IV, sec. 13) are to be "prescribed by law". I think there is a good argument that this bill does not "prescribe their salaries by law", since it sets out a procedure for establishing salaries (formulation of salary orders by the commission) for the gov, lt gov, and judges that does not culminate in legislation which is enacted as LAW. This argument is strengthened by the fact that the procedure would circumvent the governor's ability to veto legislation enacted by the legislature. This infirmity does NOT apply to the procedure for setting salaries for commissioners or legislators, however.

2. There is also a very good argument that the procedure for establishing these salaries impermissably interferes with the powers of future legislatures. Under the bill, salary orders of the commission would become effective 60 days after they are submitted to the legislature, unless a bill disapproving the order(s) is enacted into law during that period. It's probably (see point three) permissible to set salaries in accordance with orders of the commission, so long as the legislature does not see fit to disapprove or change those salaries. BUT, to the extent the language of the bill is intended to result in a final salary that the legislature could not change after the 60 days has elapsed, it goes too far. One legislature can't bind or limit the power of a future legislature (the constitution can, of course), so salary orders of the commission would always be subject to being overridden by the legislature--no matter how long after they "take effect" under the bill.

3. There is also an issue of whether giving this commission the ability to set salaries for these public officials constitutes an impermissible delegation of legislative power. Although I think there is an issue on this point, I think the better answer is that it's okay because the bill does set out a pretty comprehensive list of standards or factors to be taken into account in arriving at compensation levels.

Those are the main issues I see in the short period of time I've had to look the bill over and think about it. Hope this helps. Bye.

cc: WPFCBJJ --JDCVM1

WCMC002 --JDCVM1

Thanks. Ron

Current Salary Statute

employees. Hourly employees are subject to the salary schedule set out in AS 39.27.011 and general state laws regarding retirement but are not entitled to receive leave benefits.

(Sec. 17 ch 157 SLA 1959; am sec. 4 ch 47 SLA 1961; am sec. 36 ch 32 SLA 1971; am secs. 1, 2 ch 21 SLA 1987)

Sec. 24.10.100. SALARY OF LEGISLATORS.

The monthly salary for each member of the legislature is equal to Step A, Range 10 of the salary schedule in AS 39.27.011(a) for Juneau. The president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives are each entitled to an additional \$500 a year during tenure of office.

(Sec. 2 ch 26 SLA 1961; am sec. 1 ch 149 SLA 1966; am sec. 9 ch 193 SLA 1970; am sec. 4 ch 205 SLA 1975; am sec. 6 ch 148 SLA 1976; am sec. 7 ch 263 SLA 1976; am secs. 14, 28 ch 3 SLA 1980; am sec. 2 ch 83 SLA 1983; am sec. 1 ch 87 SLA 1985; am sec. 1 ch 124 SLA 1986)

Sec. 24.10.101. COMPENSATION OF LEGISLATORS [SEE EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE].

The State Officers Compensation Commission shall set the compensation of legislators under AS 39.23.

(Sec. 6 ch 124 SLA 1986)

Sec. 24.10.105. LEGISLATIVE PER DIEM.

(a) A member of the legislature is entitled to receive per diem at the same rate allowed for a state employee under AS 39.20.110 and 39.20.160, including regional variations in the rate where applicable.

(b) A legislator is entitled to receive per diem at the short-term rate

(1) during a legislative session if the legislator is not living in the legislator's place of permanent residence during the session; and

(2) while on committee business or other legislative business in a place that is not the legislator's place of permanent residence.

(c) A legislator is entitled to receive per diem at the long-term rate

(1) during a legislative session if the legislator is living in the legislator's place of permanent residence during the session; and

(2) while engaged in committee business or other legislative business at the legislator's place of permanent residence.

(d) In this section

(1) "long-term rate" means the long-term per diem rate for a state employee established in regulations adopted by the commissioner of administration under AS 39.20.160;

(2) "short-term rate" means the short-term per diem rate for a state employee established in regulations adopted by the commissioner of administration under AS 39.20.160.

(Sec. 2 ch 124 SLA 1986)

Sec. 24.10.110. ADDITIONAL ALLOWANCES.

In addition, each member of the legislature is entitled to an annual allowance prescribed in accordance with AS 39.23 for postage, stationery, stenographic services and other expenses.

(Sec. 3 ch 26 SLA 1961; am sec. 1 ch 8 SLA 1970; am sec. 10 ch 193 SLA 1970; am sec. 8 ch 263 SLA 1976)

Sec. 24.10.120. METHOD OF PAYMENT.

Salaries, per diem, and additional allowances for members of the legislature shall be paid by warrants drawn on vouchers approved by the legislative fiscal officer. The legislative fiscal officer shall, by January 31 of each year, file with the legislature's fiscal office a report of all vouchers approved for payment under this section during the preceding calendar year. The report shall provide, by legislator, the date of each voucher, the amount paid, and the basis for approval for payment. The report is a public record.

(Sec. 4 ch 26 SLA 1961; am sec. 3 ch 83 SLA 1983; am sec. 3 ch 124 SLA 1986)

Sec. 24.10.130. LEGISLATIVE TRANSPORTATION.

A member of the legislature is entitled to reimbursement for the expense of moving between the member's place of residence and the capital city for the purpose of attending a regular session of the legislature. Reimbursement shall be as provided by regulations covering state employees adopted by the commissioner of administration under AS 39.20.160.

(Sec. 1 ch 36 SLA 1959; am sec. 4 ch 100 SLA 1963; am sec. 1 ch 106 SLA 1975; am sec. 29 ch 3 SLA 1980)

MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE

A. Membership

1. Ethics Board established under the Mayor
 - a. 5 members appointed by Mayor
 - b. confirmed by Assembly

B. Duties of Board

1. initiate and receive complaints of violations.
2. conduct investigations, inquiries & hearings.
3. recommend legislative action to carry out policies.
4. recommend legal or administrative action.
5. render advisory opinions.
6. educational programs on ethics.
7. draft rules/regulations for the conduct of Ethics Board activities, including procedural rules, for approval by the Assembly.

C. Action on Complaints

1. Board receives written complaint and informs person being investigated.
2. conduct investigation (*no criteria specified for how an investigation is conducted*).
3. make recommendations for administrative or legal action.
4. all reports and proceedings confidential
5. criteria and procedures not outlined: presumably leaves rules and regulations for conducting investigations and hearings up to the board - these are subject to Assembly approval.
6. if violator is an official, the President of Assembly or President of School Board may appoint a special committee to review the Ethics Board report and recommend sanctions.

D. Conflict of Interest

1. applies to contracting with the Muni for services, supplies or construction - person may be exempted if financial interest is disclosed prior to contract award, official is not involved with awarding of contract, contract does not interfere with official's duties and performance.
2. conflict of interest provisions only apply to Mayor and Assembly and School Board members.

LEGISLATIVE ETHICS ACT

A. Membership

1. Ethics Commission established under Leg. Council
 - a. seven commissioners :
 - 1 by Pres. of Senate and Sen. minority leader
 - 1 by Speaker and House minority leader
 - 2 by Superior Court
 - 3 by majority of commissioners

B. Duties of Commission

1. investigate and adjudicate complaints
2. recommend disciplinary action to legislature
3. provide informal/written advise on ethics chapter
4. consider and grant exemptions to certain ethics provisions
5. prepare and implement ethics education courses and materials for legislators, leg. employees and lobbyists.
6. adopt required regulations.

C. Action on Complaints

1. complaint registered in writing.
2. statute of limitations extended to 5-8 years
3. staff investigates complaint and reports findings to commission.
4. commission determines probable cause.
5. dismissal or issue formal charges and schedule adjudicatory hearing.
6. public adjudicatory hearing.
7. recommend civil sanctions to legislature or appropriate appointing authority.
8. if violator is a legislator, appropriate house of legislature determines sanctions to impose by majority vote - a vote for expulsion requires a 2/3 vote.

D. Conflict of Interest

1. provisions apply to sources and amounts of income.
2. provisions apply to legislators, legislative candidates, legislative directors and their spouses and dependent children.
3. sources of income must be identified and documented in an annual report.
4. must disclose participation in state programs.

House State Affairs Committee
Alaska Legislature
Juneau, AK 99811

5 March 1991

FAX: 463-5661

RE: HB 4 (Ethics)

Dear Committee Members:

This is to urge you not to remove the campaign financing provisions from HB 4 and put them into a separate bill. It is my understanding that a work session informally approved such an action for the campaign financing sections, including contributions and income reporting.

Campaign financing in that broad sense is at the heart of legislative ethics. The ethical question people are concerned with most is not on the level of whether an ex-legislator should wait one year or two to become a lobbyist. It is, "Does money influence legislation?"

Dealing with a multiplicity of ethics questions is extremely difficult, and the time you and others have spent and will spend on them is appreciated and respected. But the question of money influencing legislation must be addressed with the other questions.

In the democracy of ancient Athens, some 2,500 years ago, the comic playwright Aristophanes jabbed repeatedly at those who took bribes. The influence problem is not a new one. Cash, condos, and cushy jobs can all be bribes.

You have an opportunity to curb this problem in Alaska's democracy, but I fear that putting the campaign financing provisions of HB 4 into a separate bill will only allow them to die while a number of vocal legislators crow victor, for the passage of HB 4, "the" ethics bill.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Allan Adasiak
1835 Crescent Drive
Anchorage, AK 99508
562-0401



February 20, 1991
House State Affairs Committee
The Alaska Legislature
Testimony on HB 4, Legislative
Ethics Acts of 1991

Mister Chairman, Members of the Committee:

My name is Vicky Borrego. I represent the Alaska League of Women Voters. The League has made passage of the Legislative Ethics Act of 1991 its first priority. This should give you an indication of how important it is that HB 4, sponsored by Representative Finkelstein and others, pass successfully through the legislative process.

As you probably know, the Alaska League of Women Voters assisted the Select Committee on Legislative Ethics conduct a series of workshops attended by the interested public during the interim in Fairbanks, Kenai, Juneau and Anchorage. The purpose of these workshops was to determine what were considered to be important priorities and areas needing revision from substantial work that was completed last legislative session in the area of legislative ethics. I needn't tell you that HB 4, while much more streamlined than its predecessor considered last session, still contains several major components. So that others may also testify, I will limit my testimony to cover only a few important highlights of why the Alaska League urges you to adopt this proposed replacement to the current legislative ethics law. I will address most of my comments this morning to article 3 - campaign finance restrictions and article 5 - financial disclosure of HB 4.

Throughout the State of Alaska, local chapters of the League of Women Voters are holding discussion groups, conducting studies and engaging in teleconferences aimed at revising the State position on campaign finance and public disclosure. Local consensus will become finalized in a revised position statement to be adopted at the Alaska League of Women Voters' state convention on April 20. At a teleconference conducted last Tuesday evening, members from Sitka, Fairbanks, Anchorage, Ketchikan and Juneau proposed changes to the current law. Support for HB 4, especially as it relates to suggested reforms in the financing of campaigns and in public disclosure, is strong. Comments made during the teleconference indicated that the increasing costs of conducting campaigns in the State of Alaska requires that legislation be passed limiting what can be spent.

The League's position on campaign financing reflects our continuing concern for open and honest elections and for maximum citizen participation in the political process. Our strong interest in election laws and procedures is based on the premise that high moral and ethical standards among public officials are essential in the conduct of open and free government.

The League supports legislation to shorten the duration of campaigns, place reasonable limitations on campaign contributions and the continued disclosure of the source of contributions.

In addition to urging the passage of those sections of HB 4 relating to campaign finance reform and disclosure, the League would also like to commend the sponsors of this bill in establishing a Legislative Ethics Commission consisting of seven public members, appointed by the Supreme Court, the Legislature, and the other commission members. At a time when national surveys are indicating that the public's level of trust in institutions and politics is at an all-time low, the revision of current ethics law to include maximum participation by the public is a beginning towards renewing public confidence in our democratic system.

While there are many other points that I could elaborate on contained within HB 4, let me simply say that the League supports the efforts contained within the legislation to revise current ethics law. I might add that comments made during the recent teleconference indicate that the League would support much more stringent limitations on financing campaigns for public office than those contained within HB 4.

Thank you for the opportunity to express the Alaska League of Women Voter's support for HB 4.

Council on Governmental Ethics Laws

A Model Law

for

Campaign Finance, Ethics, and Lobbying

Regulation

Edward D. Feigenbaum
Model Law Committee Chair

Edited by

Edward D. Feigenbaum
Campaign Finance

John L. Larsen
Ethics

Betty J. Reynolds
Lobbying

Council on Governmental Ethics Laws

The Council on Governmental Ethics Laws (COGEL) is a professional organization for agencies and individuals with responsibilities in governmental ethics, elections, campaign finance, and lobby law regulation. COGEL's membership is drawn from federal, state, provincial, regional, and local governments.

COGEL provides a medium for exchanging useful information about significant developments and trends in governmental ethics, elections, campaign finance, and lobby laws. COGEL provides timely information to its membership through the biennial publication, Campaign Finance, Ethics, and Lobby Law Blue Book; its newsletter, the "COGEL Guardian"; and other information services.

An annual conference each Fall provides members and other registrants with the ability to learn about recent developments in law and technology, and to discuss emerging philosophical and administrative problems with counterparts from around the world.

For more information, please write:

*Staff Director
Council on Governmental Ethics Laws
Box 11910, Iron Works Pike
Lexington, Kentucky 40578-1910*

Council on Governmental Ethics Law

A Model Law for Campaign Finance, Ethics, and Lobbying

This model law for campaign finance, ethics, and lobbying was developed over a three-year period by a committee of the Council on Governmental Ethics Laws. The project involved hundreds of hours of work contributed by leading practitioners in the field, and reflects state of the art practice tempered by practical experience and a dose of reality.

This model is intended to be a guide for jurisdictions seeking to change their system of regulating governmental ethics and elections. We do not suggest that a jurisdiction adopt the model blindly, without consideration for how adoption would impact upon a myriad of other laws in the jurisdiction, but rather that a unit of government look to this model for advice as to how to navigate the often murky waters of reform.

This model is fully integrated. The drafters felt strongly that campaign finance, ethics, and lobbying regulation cannot be viewed in isolation, and therefore drafted this model with a comprehensive view in mind. Users are cautioned to fully think through potential implications that might result from adoption of separate pieces of this model, and to examine carefully the remainder of the model for an indication of how a given change might impact upon a different area of reform.

Many people contributed to the development of this model under the overall coordination of Ed Feigenbaum. Betty Reynolds (Oregon Government Ethics Commission), with the assistance of Russ Sipes (Common Cause/Indiana) directed preparation of the lobbying regulation section. John Larsen (Illinois State Board of Ethics) directed the preparation of the personal financial disclosure and conflict of interest section, assisted by Roth Judd (Wisconsin State Ethics Board), Dan Mollway (Hawaii State Ethics Commission), Harriet McCullough (formerly Chicago Board of Ethics), Jane Ley (U.S. Office of Government Ethics), Carol Williams (Kansas Public Disclosure Commission), Maris LeBlanc McCrory (Louisiana Supervisory Commission on Government Ethics), John Hendricks (Chicago Board of Ethics), Gary Baker (South Carolina State Ethics Commission), John O'Donnell (Maryland Ethics Commission), Ron Crowe (Mississippi State Ethics Commission), Sheila D'Amico (National Center for State Courts), David Freel (Ohio Ethics Commission), Andy Crane (Massachusetts State Ethics Commission), Topf Wells (Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau), Mel Cooper (Alabama State Ethics Commission), and Larry Dwyer (Illinois State Board of Ethics). The campaign finance section was prepared under the direction of Ed Feigenbaum (Indiana), and assisted by Bob Stern (California Commission on Campaign Financing), Jeff Garfield (Connecticut State Elections Enforcement Commission), Barb Mason and Sharon Steward (Illinois State Board of Elections), Ray Wallace (Kentucky Registry of Election Finance), Kevin Kennedy (Wisconsin State Elections Board), and Don McTigue (Ohio Secretary of State's Office). Additional assistance was provided at the Indianapolis (June 1989) and Chicago (February 1990) drafting sessions by Ron Gould (Elections Canada), and John Manske (Common Cause/Illinois).

Special thanks goes to drafting consultant Brad King, late of the Indiana Legislative Services Agency, for his assistance in promoting consistency and proper structure.

This project was presented to and approved by COGEL members under the chairmanship of Steve Stover, work proceeded under the chairmanships of Fred Herrmann, Graham Johnson, and Ron Michaelson, and concluded under the chairmanship of John Surina.

1 §100 Campaign Finance Act

2
3 This is the Campaign Finance Act.

4
5 §102 Statement of Intent and Purposes

6
7 §102.01 Legislative Findings

8
9 The legislature finds and declares the following:

10
11 (1) Monetary contributions to political campaigns are a legitimate form of participation in the American political
12 process, but the financial strength of certain individuals or organizations should not permit them to exercise a disproportionate
13 or controlling influence on the election of candidates.

14
15 (2) The rapidly increasing costs of political campaigns have forced many candidates to raise larger percentages of money
16 from interest groups with a specific financial stake in matters before the state government. This has caused the public
17 perception that votes are being improperly influenced by contributions. This perception is undermining the credibility and
18 integrity of the governmental process.

19
20 (3) Candidates are raising less money in small contributions and more money in large individual and organizational
21 contributions. This has created the public impression that the small contributor has an insignificant role to play in political
22 campaigns.

23
24 (4) High campaign costs are forcing officeholders to spend more time on fundraising and less time on public business.
25 The constant pressure to raise contributions is distracting officeholders from urgent governmental matters.

26
27 (5) Officeholders are responding to high campaign costs by raising large amounts of money in years in which a general
28 election is not held. This fundraising distracts them from important public matters, encourages contributions that may have
29 a corrupting influence, and gives incumbents an unfair advantage over potential challengers.

30
31 (6) The integrity of the governmental process, the competitiveness of campaigns, and public confidence in elective
32 officials are diminishing.

33
34 (7) Disclosure of contribution and expenditures is needed to maintain the integrity of the process.

35
36 §102.02 Legislative Intent

37
38 This Act is intended to serve the following purposes:

39
40 (1) To ensure that individuals and interest groups have a fair and equal opportunity to participate in the elective and
41 government processes.

42
43 (2) To reduce the influence of large contributors with a specific financial stake in matters before government, thus
44 countering the perception that decisions are influenced more by the size of contributions than the best interests of the people.

45
46 (3) To assist serious candidates in raising enough money to communicate their views and positions adequately to the
47 public without excessive expenditures or large contributions, thereby promoting public discussion of the important issues
48 involved in political campaigns.

49
50 (4) To limit overall expenditures in campaigns, thereby reducing the pressure on candidates to raise large campaign war
51 chests beyond the amount reasonably necessary to communicate with voters.

52
53 (5) To provide a neutral source of campaign financing by allowing individual taxpayers voluntarily to dedicate a portion
54 of their taxes to defray a portion of the costs of campaigns.

55
56 Comment:

57
58 *This provision is included in the event the state chooses to publicly finance campaigns for public office.*

59
60 (6) To increase the importance of smaller contributions.

61
62 (7) To eliminate fundraising except in general election years.

63
64 (8) To reduce the excessive fundraising advantages of incumbents, and thus encourage competition for elective office.

1 (9) To allow candidates and officeholders to spend a lesser amount of their time on fundraising, and a greater proportion
2 of their time discussing important issues.
3

4 (10) To improve the disclosure of contribution sources in reasonable and effective ways.
5

6 (11) To ensure that serious candidates are able to raise enough money to communicate their views and positions
7 adequately to the public, thereby ensuring promoting public discussion of the important issues involved in political
8 campaigns.
9

10 (12) To help restore public trust in governmental institutions and the electoral process.
11

12 §104 Definitions 13

14 The definitions in this section apply throughout this Act.
15

16 §104.01 "Accounts receivable" means an unfulfilled pledge, subscription, agreement, or promise, whether or not legally
17 enforceable, to make a contribution.
18

19 §104.02 "Ballot measure" means an initiative, referendum, recall, or any proposition or measure submitted to voters for
20 their approval.
21

22 Comment: 23

24 *Some states use special methods for retaining judges on appellate courts. States should carefully evaluate the provisions in*
25 *this model law to decide whether such judicial retention elections should be within the scope of this definition, or should be*
26 *treated in the same manner as a candidate election.*
27

28 §104.03 "Candidate" means an individual who seeks nomination or election to elective office. An individual is a candidate
29 when the individual:
30

31 (1) files a statement of candidacy or petition for nomination for office with the appropriate filing officer;
32

33 (2) is nominated for office by:
34

35 (a) a party at a primary;
36

37 (b) nominating convention; or
38

39 (c) petition for nomination;
40

41 (3) solicits or receives and accepts contributions, makes expenditures, or gives consent to an individual, organization,
42 political party, or committee to solicit or receive and accept contributions or make expenditures to secure nomination or
43 election to any office at any time, whether or not the office for which the individual will seek nomination or election is
44 known when:
45

46 (a) the solicitation is made;
47

48 (b) the contribution is received and retained; or
49

50 (c) the expenditure is made; or
51

52 (4) is an officeholder who is the subject of a recall election
53

54 Comment: 55

56 *This section is intended to cover all persons who seek office at an election, regardless of the type of election by which the*
57 *office is obtained. For example, a person seeking appointment by a political party caucus to fill a vacant office would be*
58 *a candidate under this section. This definition also covers unannounced candidates who are accepting contributions or*
59 *making expenditures in obvious furtherance of a candidacy. Write-in candidates who receive contributions or make*
60 *expenditures will be required to file campaign statements.*
61

62 §104.04 "Candidate committee" means the committee designated by a candidate to:
63

64 (1) promote the candidate's candidacy; and
65

1 (2) serve as the recipient of all contributions and the disbursing officer of all expenditures.

2
3 §104.05 "Committee" includes a candidate committee, controlled committee, legislative caucus committee, party committee,
4 and a political committee.

5
6 Comment:

7
8 *A committee is defined not as a physical person, but rather as an artificial one.*

9
10 §104.06 (a) "Contribution" means:

11
12 (1) a gift, subscription, loan, guarantee or forgiveness of a loan, conveyance, advance, payment, distribution, or deposit
13 of money or anything of value made to a political party or for influencing the results of an election, including a ballot
14 measure election, or reducing the debt of a candidate for nomination or election to public office;

15
16 (2) a written contract, promise, or agreement to make a contribution for any purpose described in subdivision (1);

17
18 (3) an expenditure made by a person or committee, other than a candidate's committee, with the cooperation of, or in
19 consultation with, a committee, a candidate, candidate committee, or candidate's agent or that is made in concert with, or
20 at the request or suggestion of, a candidate, candidate committee, or candidate's agent;

21
22 (4) the payment to a person other than a candidate or committee of compensation for personal services that are rendered
23 to a candidate or committee at a rate less than the reasonable and customary charge to the candidate or committee for those
24 services;

25
26 (5) funds or anything of value received by a committee that are transferred from another committee or other source;

27
28 (6) the purchase of tickets for an event such as a meal, reception, rally, and a similar fundraising event;

29
30 (7) the candidate's own money used on behalf of that candidate's candidacy; or

31
32 (8) the granting of a discount or rebate:

33
34 (A) not extended to the public generally; or

35
36 (B) by a television or radio station not extended equally to all candidates for the same office.

37
38 Comment:

39
40 *This language is intended to cover all contributions made in the normal context of promoting or opposing a candidacy. This*
41 *definition also covers contributions to a political party for more general purposes, and candidacies that may be suspended*
42 *in mid-campaign. Of particular interest is whether a post-election contribution to an unsuccessful candidacy should be*
43 *considered a contribution, in light of the fact that it is not intended to influence the results of an election. The Ninth Circuit*
44 *Court of Appeals ruled in July, 1988 that a Federal Election Commission interpretation of a similar federal provision should*
45 *be given deference, and that guarantors of a loan taken out before the election could not pay the loan off after an unsuccessful*
46 *campaign if they would exceed their aggregate individual contribution limits by doing so.*

47
48 (b) A contribution does not include the following:

49
50 (1) Volunteer personal services.

51
52 (2) A payment made by an individual for the individual's own travel expenses if the payment is made voluntarily without
53 an understanding or agreement that the payment will be repaid to the individual.

54
55 (3) A payment made by an occupant of a residence or office for costs related to a meeting or fundraising event held in
56 the occupant's residence or office if the costs for the meeting or fundraising event do not exceed five hundred dollars (\$500).
57 However, if the occupant hosts more than one (1) event in an election cycle for the same beneficiary, all subsequent payments
58 that exceed five hundred dollars (\$500) in the aggregate are a contribution.

59
60 (4) A loan of money made in the ordinary course of business by a financial institution authorized to transact business
61 in this state at terms and interest rates generally available to a member of the public without regard to that person's status
62 as a public official or public employee by the institution.

63
64 (5) Nonpartisan voter registration activities.

1 (6) A communication by a corporation, organization, or association aimed at its members, owners, stockholders,
2 executive administrative personnel, or their families.

3
4 (7) An offer or tender of a contribution if the offer or tender is:

5 (A) expressly and unconditionally rejected and returned to the contributor within two (2) days; and

6
7 (B) is not negotiated, deposited, or used, including as collateral, or is escheated to the state if the contribution is
8 an anonymous contribution.

9
10 §104.07 (a) "Controlled Committee" means a committee which:

11 (1) is controlled directly or indirectly by a candidate; or

12 (2) acts jointly with a candidate or controlled committee;

13
14 in connection with the making of expenditures.

15
16 (b) A candidate controls a committee if the candidate, the candidate's agent, or any other committee the candidate controls
17 has a significant influence on the actions or decisions of the committee.

18
19 §104.08 "Corporation" means an entity organized in the corporate form under federal law or the laws of this state.

20
21 §104.09 "Elective official" means an individual elected to a state, regional, county, or municipal office, or an individual
22 who is appointed to fill a vacancy in the office.

23
24 Comment:

25
26 *The definitions of an elective or public official are necessarily different in the Campaign Finance, Ethics, and Lobby acts. The Campaign Finance Act will not refer to certain officials such as those employed by universities.*

27
28 §104.10 "Election" means a primary, general, special, or recall election in which a candidate or ballot measure is on the
29 ballot.

30
31 Comment:

32
33 *The primary and general or special elections are separate elections for purposes of this act. A jurisdiction providing for run-off elections will need to add appropriate language to this definition.*

34
35 §104.11 "Election cycle" means the period beginning the day after the general, up to and including the following general
36 election, including a primary, special primary and the following special general election.

37
38 Comment:

39
40 *This definition effectively begins an election cycle on the day following the previous general election. An alternative to this definition would be a definition beginning the election cycle on the date when a declaration of candidacy or petition for nomination may be filed for that election.*

41
42 §104.12 (a) "Expenditure" means a purchase, payment, distribution, loan, forgiveness of a loan or payment of a loan by
43 a third party, advance, deposit, transfer of funds between committees, a promise to make a payment, or a gift of money or
44 anything of value made to influence the results of an election, or reducing the debt of a candidate for nomination or election
45 to office.

46
47 (b) An expenditure does not include the following:

48 (1) A loan of money, made in the ordinary course of business, by a financial institution authorized to transact business
49 in this state.

50 (2) Nonpartisan voter registration activities.

51 (3) A communication by a corporation, organization, or association aimed at its members, owners, stockholders,
52 executive administrative personnel, or their families, except an extraordinary committee promoting or opposing a candidate
53 or candidates.

54 (4) Uncompensated services provided by an individual volunteering the individual's time.

1 (5) A payment made by an occupant of a residence or office for costs related to a meeting or fundraising event held in
2 the occupant's residence or office if the costs for the meeting or fundraising event do not exceed five hundred dollars (\$500).
3 However, if the occupant hosts more than one event per election for the same beneficiary, all subsequent payments that
4 exceed five hundred dollars (\$500) in the aggregate are an expenditure.
5

6 (6) An offer or tender of an expenditure if the offer or tender is expressly and unconditionally rejected and returned to
7 the person making the expenditure within the time prescribed by this Act.
8

9 §104.13 "Expenditures incurred" means an amount owed to a creditor for purchase of delivered goods or completed services.
10

11 §104.14 "Immediate family" means an unemancipated child residing in a candidate's household, a spouse of a candidate,
12 or an individual claimed by that candidate or that candidate's spouse as a dependent for federal income tax purposes.
13

14 §104.15 "Independent expenditure" means an expenditure made by a person to advocate the election or defeat of a clearly
15 identified candidate, or, taken as a whole and in context, expressly urges a particular result in an election, but which is not
16 made to, controlled by, coordinated with, requested by, or made upon consultation with a candidate, committee, or agent
17 of a candidate or committee.
18

19 §104.16 "In-kind contribution or expenditure" means goods or services provided to or by a person at no charge or for less
20 than their fair market value.
21

22 §104.17 (a) "Intermediary" means an individual who transmits a contribution to a candidate or committee from another
23 person unless the contribution is from the individual's employer, immediate family, or an association to which the individual
24 belongs.
25

26 (b) A treasurer or a candidate is not an intermediary for purpose of the committee that the treasurer or candidate serves.
27

28 (c) A professional fundraiser is not an intermediary if the fundraiser is compensated for fundraising services at the usual
29 and customary rate.
30

31 (d) A volunteer hosting a fundraising event at the individual's home is not an intermediary for purposes of that event.
32

33 Comment:
34

35 *This section is directed at eliminating the practice of "bundling" of contributions, a procedure by which entities have seen*
36 *fit to increase their influence with elective officials. This section severely restricts the ability of entities to bundle individual*
37 *contributions, and attempts to close loopholes which might otherwise permit individuals to take up the slack for such entities.*
38 *Individuals are permitted exemptions for certain limited activities, including hosting small fundraising events and presenting*
39 *the candidate with checks collected at the event, and transmitting contributions from their employer to a committee.*
40

41 §107.18 (a) "Legislative caucus committee" means a committee controlled by the caucus of each political party of each house
42 of the [legislature].
43

44 (b) Each party of each house may establish only one such committee.
45

46 (c) A legislative caucus committee is not a candidate-controlled committee.
47

48 (d) For purposes of [the sections of this Act which cover contribution limitations], the term "political committee" does not
49 include a legislative caucus committee.
50

51 §104.19 "Loan" means a transfer of money, property, guarantee, or anything of value in exchange for an obligation,
52 conditional or not, to repay in whole or part.
53

54 §104.20 "Organization" means a:
55

56 (1) labor organization;
57

58 (2) collective bargaining organization;
59

60 (3) local, state, or national organization to which a labor organization pays membership or per capita fees, based upon
61 its affiliation and membership; or
62

63 (4) trade or professional association that receives its funds exclusively from membership dues or service fees, whether
64 organized inside or outside the state.
65

1 §104.21 "Party committee" means the generally recognized organization which, according to the bylaws of the political
2 party, is responsible for the daily operation of the party at a state or local level.
3

4 §104.22 "Person" means an individual, proprietorship, firm, partnership, joint venture, joint stock company, syndicate,
5 business trust, estate, company, corporation, association, club, committee, organization, or group of persons acting in
6 concert.
7

8 Comment:
9

10 *If the jurisdiction permits contributions from non-individuals, it must define "person" broadly.*
11

12 §104.23 (a) "Political committee" means a person or a combination of persons who:
13

14 (1) receives and accepts contributions aggregating at least five hundred dollars (\$500) in a calendar year;
15

16 (2) makes independent expenditures aggregating at least five hundred dollars (\$500) in a calendar year; or
17

18 (3) makes contributions aggregating at least five thousand dollars (\$5,000) in a calendar year to, or at the request of,
19 a candidate or committee.
20

21 Comment:
22

23 *This subsection creates a special status for an individual who makes large contributions to certain committees. Such an
24 individual is required to report the making of such contributions, but is not required to file a registration statement.*
25

26 (b) A political committee does not include a party committee or legislative caucus committee.
27

28 Comment:
29

30 *A noncandidate committee is considered to be a political committee.*
31

32 §104.24 "Public property" means resources such as stationery, postage, equipment, vehicles, office space, publications, and
33 lists compiled or obtained by the government entity.
34

35 §104.25 "Public time" means the use of a public employee's time during regular working hours or while on duty, or use
36 of a public official's time while on duty, regardless of whether the elective official is compensated.
37

38 §104.26 "Regulated industry" means a telephone, telegraph, electric, gas, water, sewer, or other utility whose rates are
39 determined by the state or a political subdivision of the state. The term includes an insurance company, national or state
40 bank or credit union, corporation organized in whole or in part to operate a lottery or parimutuel wagering facilities, or a
41 public or quasi-public board, commission, agency, or entity recognized and funded by state law.
42

43 Comment:
44

45 *The state may wish to expand this definition to ensure that it covers such things as state fairs, special festivals, and
46 convention and visitors associations.*
47

48 §106.27 "State office" means an office other than a federal office eligible to be voted upon by all electors of the state, and
49 the state legislature.
50

51 Comment:
52

53 *In some states, certain "state offices" may not be elected by all of the electors of the state. Some states elect judges of the
54 appellate or supreme courts by districts, yet these types of state offices are intended to be included in this definition. States
55 with these types of district elections should amend this definition to suit their circumstances.*
56

57 §104.28 "Transfer" means the movement or exchange of funds or anything of value between political committees, party
58 committees, or candidate committees, except the disposition of surplus funds or material assets by a candidate committee to
59 a party committee in accordance with the dissolution procedures in this Act.
60

61 §104.29 "Volunteer" means an individual who:
62

63 (1) is not self-employed who provides services free of charge outside of the individual's normal working hours; or
64

65 (2) is self-employed who provides services free of charge if the individual does not ordinarily sell or otherwise charge
66 for services.

1 §106 Contributions

2
3 §106.01 Limitations on Contributions from a Person

4
5 (a) (1) A person or political committee shall not make to a candidate committee and a candidate committee shall not
6 accept from a person or political committee, contributions aggregating more than \$ [should range depending upon the race:
7 \$5,000 for governor/elective officials of counties and municipalities of more than 100,000 in population; \$2,500 for other
8 statewide elective officials; \$1,000 for senate candidates; and \$500 for house candidates] for each election in which the
9 candidate is on the ballot or is a write-in candidate.

10
11 (2) This restriction shall not apply to:

12 (A) a candidate making a contributions to the candidate's own campaign;

13 (B) contributions to a political committee;

14 (C) contributions to or from a legislative caucus committee; or

15 (D) contributions to or from a political party committee.

16
17
18
19
20
21 Comment:

22
23 *Contributions should be limited on an election basis, rather than by calendar year or fiscal year, both of which unduly benefit*
24 *the incumbent if nonelection year contributions are allowed. Challengers rarely begin fundraising two or three years before*
25 *the election, while incumbents often engage in year-round fundraising. Thresholds should not be established at too low a*
26 *level, but rather with the philosophy of reducing the influence or potential influence of large contributors kept in mind.*

27
28 (b) A person or political committee shall not make to a political committee, and a political committee shall not accept
29 contributions from one (1) person or political committee aggregating more than \$ [1,000] per calendar year.

30
31 Comment:

32
33 *This provision limits contributions by a person or committee to committees that are not candidate committees, for example,*
34 *political action committees.*

35
36 (c) A person shall not make to a political party committee, and a party committee or legislative caucus committee shall
37 not accept from a person contributions aggregating more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) in a calendar year.

38
39 Comment:

40
41 *A state may wish to permit committees that receive all of their money in small contributions to make larger contributions than*
42 *other organizations or committees. This can be done through creating a "small contributor political action committee," one*
43 *that (1) only receives contributions from a person in a 12-month period that aggregate not more than \$50; (2) has been*
44 *registered for at least six months; (3) contributes to at least [between two and five] candidates in an election cycle; and (4)*
45 *is not a candidate committee.*

46
47 (d) A person shall not make to candidate committees or to political committees supporting or opposing candidates
48 contributions aggregating more than twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) in an election cycle.

49
50 (e) A political committee shall not make to candidate committees or political committees supporting or opposing
51 candidates contributions aggregating more than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) in an election cycle.

52
53 Comment:

54
55 *Federal law limits individuals to contributing a total of \$25,000 to all federal candidates. This provision is similar to federal*
56 *law, but also covers political committees.*

57
58 §106.02 Limitations on Contributions from Political Parties and Legislative Caucuses

59
60 A candidate committee shall not accept contributions from a party committee or legislative caucus committee of more
61 than:

62
63 (1) one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) per election in the case of a candidate for [governor or elective official
64 in a large county/municipality];

65
66 (2) fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) per election in the case of a candidate for [other non-federal statewide office];

1 (3) twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) per election in the case of a candidate for [state senate]; and

2
3 (4) ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per election in the case of a candidate for [state representative].

4
5 Comment:

6
7 *Political parties and legislative caucus committees should be allowed to make large, but limited, contributions.*

8
9 §106.03 Limitations on Total Non-Individual Contributions a Candidate Committee May Accept

10
11 A candidate committee shall not accept more than \$ [should be approximately one-third of the expenditure limits, or a
12 range in the neighborhood of \$10,000 for house of representatives; \$25,000 for state senate, \$100,000 for a non-federal
13 statewide office, and \$500,000 for governor/elective official in a large county or municipality] in contributions from
14 non-individuals in an election.

15
16 Comment:

17
18 *This provision caps contributions that a candidate committee may accept from organizations and political committees.*
19 *Arizona, Kansas, Louisiana, Montana, and Wisconsin have similar provisions. This type of provision has grown in popularity*
20 *in the latter part of the eighties.*

21
22 §106.04 Prohibition on Contributions by a Corporation and an Organization

23
24 (1) A corporation or an organization shall not make a contribution or expenditure to, or for the benefit of, a candidate
25 or committee in connection with an election, except that this provision shall not apply to:

26
27 (A) a campaign or committee solely for or against a ballot measure;

28
29 (B) communications by a corporation to its shareholders, directors, and executive or administrative personnel and
30 their families;

31
32 (C) communications by an organization to its directors, members, and their families on any subject;

33
34 (D) nonpartisan voter registration and get-out-the vote campaigns by a corporation to its shareholders, directors,
35 and executive or administrative personnel and their families;

36
37 (E) nonpartisan voter registration and get-out-the vote campaigns by an organization to its directors, members, and
38 their families on any subject; and

39
40 (F) the establishment, administration, and solicitation of contributions to a political committee to be utilized for
41 political purposes by a corporation or organization.

42
43 (2) It shall be unlawful for:

44
45 (A) a political committee to make a contribution or expenditure by using anything of value secured by physical force,
46 job discrimination, financial reprisals, or threat of the same, or by dues, fees, or other monies required as a condition of
47 membership in a labor organization, or as a condition of employment, or by monies obtained in a commercial transaction;

48
49 (B) a person to solicit an employee for a contribution to fail to inform the employee of the political purposes of the
50 committee, and of the employee's right to refuse to contribute without any advantage or promise of an advantage conditioned
51 upon making the contribution, or reprisal or threat of reprisal related to the failure to make the contribution;

52
53 (C) a corporation or political committee of a corporation to solicit contributions to the political committee from a
54 person other than its shareholders, directors, executive and administrative personnel, and their families; and

55
56 (D) an organization or political committee of an organization to solicit contributions to such a committee from a
57 person other than its members and their families.

58
59 §106.05 Prohibition on Transfer of Funds Between Committees

60
61 (1) A candidate committee or a committee controlled by a candidate shall not make a contribution to another candidate
62 or make an independent expenditure on behalf of another candidate.

63
64 (2) This section does not prohibit a candidate from making a contribution from the candidate's own funds on behalf of
65 the candidate's candidacy or to the committee of another candidate for a different office.

1 (3) This section does not prohibit a candidate committee from providing its surplus funds or material assets to a party
2 committee in accordance with the procedures for dissolution of a candidate committee under this Act.
3

4 Comment:
5

6 *The transfer of contributions from the coffers of one candidate to another is one of the most controversial campaign finance
7 practices. Many contributors abhor the practice because the money they give to a candidate they favor ends up in the war
8 chest of a candidate they may oppose. Transfers have also been a favorite tool of legislative leadership as they seek to
9 consolidate their own power or the power base of their party. California now bans such contributions. This should not limit
10 a candidate committee from turning over surplus funds or equipment to a party committee when the candidate committee
11 dissolves.*
12

13 §106.06 Aggregation of Contributions
14

15 For purposes of the contribution limitations, the following apply:
16

17 (1) All contributions made by a political committee whose contribution or expenditure activity is financed, maintained,
18 or controlled by a corporation, labor organization, association, political party, or any other person or committee, including
19 a parent, subsidiary, branch, division, department, or local unit of the corporation, labor organization, association, political
20 party, or any other person, or by a group of such persons are considered made by the same political committee.
21

22 (2) Two (2) or more entities are treated as a single entity if the entities:
23

24 (A) share the majority of members on their boards of directors;
25

26 (B) share two (2) or more officers;
27

28 (C) are owned or controlled by the same majority shareholder or shareholders;
29

30 (D) are in a parent-subsidiary relationship; or
31

32 (E) have by-laws so stating.
33

34 (3) A candidate committee and a committee other than a candidate committee are treated as a single committee if the
35 committees both have the candidate or a member of the candidate's immediate family as an officer.
36

37 Comment:
38

39 *This provision is an extremely important safeguard that will prevent groups from using subsidiaries or other controlled
40 organizations as a means to exceed the contribution limits. Some contributors attempt to evade contribution limitations by
41 making additional donations through subsidiaries that they own or through committees established to funnel contributions
42 to candidates. If laws are not specifically written to cover such possibilities, contributors are encouraged to use subterfuge
43 to circumvent the law.*
44

45 *The statute should contain a strict attribution section so that contributions from the same source are aggregated. This section
46 states that contributions would be aggregated from corporate parents, subsidiaries, and corporations that share the same
47 officers, majority of boards of directors, or are owned or controlled by the same majority stockholder.*
48

49 *This provision also aggregates contributions made to a candidate committee, such as the "John Doe for Governor
50 Committee," and a candidate-controlled committee, such as the "Governor John Doe Good Government Committee." Because
51 it is likely that such committee may act in concert, it is necessary to restrict the maximum amounts that a person may
52 contribute to such committees.*
53

54 §106.07 Attribution and Aggregation of Family Contributions
55

56 (1) Contributions by a husband and wife are considered separate contributions and not aggregated.
57

58 (2) Contributions by unemancipated children under eighteen (18) years of age are considered contributions by their
59 parents and attributed proportionately to each parent. Fifty percent (50%) of the contributions are attributed to each parent
60 or, in the case of a single custodial parent, the total amount is attributed to the parent.
61

62 Comment:
63

64 *Contributions by unemancipated children have become a problem in areas with strict contribution limits. In Kentucky's 1987
65 gubernatorial campaign, some "politically astute" 13 year-olds contributed as much as \$3,000 each to a candidate. This
66 provision eliminates the loophole that could allow parents to use their children as a way to circumvent the limits. A less*

1 prohibitive alternative would be to require the age of the unemancipated children making a contribution to be reported. This
2 alternative can alert interested persons to situations in which candidates or their contributors feel that it is necessary to resort
3 to the collection of such contributions.
4

5 The state may also wish to stipulate by administrative rule that the individual signing the check is presumed to be the maker
6 of the contribution. The law on this matter may be different in community property states.
7

8 §106.08 Restrictions on Loans 9

10 (1) A loan is considered a contribution from the maker and the guarantor of the loan and is subject to the contribution
11 limitations of this Act.
12

13 (2) A loan to a candidate or the candidate committee must be by written agreement.
14

15 (3) The proceeds of a loan made to a candidate:
16

17 (A) by a commercial lending institution;

18 (B) made in the regular course of business;

19 (C) on the same terms ordinarily available to members of the public; and
20

21 (D) which is secured or guaranteed;
22

23 are not subject to the contribution limits of this Act.
24

25 Comment: 26

27 *Loans are often used to circumvent contribution limits. If a loan is from a commercial lending institution, the loan should
28 not be regarded as a campaign contribution if made in the ordinary course of business. But loans from friends or non-lending
29 institutions should be treated as if they were contributions. Guarantors of loans are very important and should be regulated.
30 Extensions of credit can also be very valuable to a candidate. For example, a campaign consulting firm may pay certain
31 expenses for a candidate and hope to be repaid after the election. These payments should be subject to contribution limits.
32*

33 *This section adds a unique twist: a limitation on the total amount of loans that a candidate committee may accept. A
34 candidate may, however, personally qualify for a loan and contribute—or loan it to the committee in an attempt to circumvent
35 this cap. Such a practice would be readily noticed under the reporting provisions, and the public would no doubt soon learn
36 of this practice. In addition, the candidate, not the committee, would be responsible for repaying the loan, making most
37 candidates particularly wary about engaging in the practice. This provision should be constitutional, as a person may instead
38 choose to make a contribution, rather than a loan.
39*

40 §106.09 Limitation on Loans Made by a Candidate 41

42 (1) A candidate for governor, or a member of the candidate's immediate family who has made a loan to the candidate's
43 committee shall not be repaid more than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) in the aggregate for such loans after the election.
44

45 (2) A candidate for non-federal statewide elective office other than governor, or a member of the candidate's immediate
46 family who has made a loan to the candidate's committee shall not be repaid more than twenty-five thousand dollars
47 (\$25,000) in the aggregate for such loans after the election.
48

49 (3) A candidate for office other than those specified above, or a member of the candidate's immediate family who has
50 made a loan to the candidate's committee shall not be repaid more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) in the aggregate for
51 such loans after the election.
52

53 Comment: 54

55 *This section, based upon a Kentucky statute, limits the amount that a candidate and the candidate's family may contribute
56 to a campaign, and, in the case of a candidate for governor, limits the amount that a candidate may receive from the
57 candidate's committee as reimbursement or repayment for a contribution or a loan. The constitutionality of the provision
58 has not yet been tested.
59*

60 *While a candidate for governor may still contribute an unlimited amount to the candidate's own campaign, this section
61 attaches greater stakes to the transaction by limiting the amount that a gubernatorial candidate may recover. In the case
62 of a winning candidate, when a debt is retired, or contributions accepted after the election, many people may wish to
63 contribute, knowing that their contributions will go from the committee directly to the candidate's personal coffers as
64 repayment for the loan or contribution made by the candidate. This section levels the playing field to a limited extent for
65
66*

1 those candidates who cannot afford to risk the personal resources that some candidates are able to gamble with. This section
2 fineses the constitutional protection of free speech by allowing unlimited contributions to be made, and merely limiting the
3 recovery of certain monies.

4
5 §106.10 Anonymous Contributions

6
7 (1) A person shall not make to a committee and a committee shall not accept an anonymous contribution exceeding one
8 hundred dollars (\$100) in a calendar year.

9
10 (2) The recipient of an anonymous contribution of more than the disclosure threshold for a contribution shall not keep
11 the contribution, but shall within two (2) days remit the contribution to the General Fund of the state, and report the action
12 to the Agency.

13
14 Comment:

15
16 *Anonymous contributions must be regulated to ensure that the system works. Practicality suggests that tracing small*
17 *anonymous contributions (such as those obtained through "passing the hat" at a fundraising event) is not possible, but a*
18 *reasonable threshold should be established to prevent committees from claiming that they do not know the source of large*
19 *contributions. Requiring the anonymous funds to escheat to the state gives committees a good incentive to discover the*
20 *identity of the donor.*

21
22 *Regulations should be promulgated that would set forth standards for "good faith" transmission of money required to escheat*
23 *to the state.*

24
25 *This section marks the first reference to the "Agency." The Agency is the state entity that is established to handle the*
26 *regulation of campaign finance (and ethics and lobbying) activities. The reference is not defined because each state will want*
27 *to name their agency according to their own wishes.*

28
29 §106.11 Contributions on Behalf of Another

30
31 (1) A person, other than an individual, shall not be an intermediary or an agent for a contribution.

32
33 (2) An individual shall not make a contribution on behalf of another person, or while acting as the intermediary or
34 agent of another person, without disclosing to the recipient of the contribution both his or her full name, street address,
35 occupation, name of employer (if any) or place of business if self-employed, and the same information for each contributor
36 for whom the individual serves as intermediary or agent.

37
38 §106.12 Cash Contributions

39
40 (1) An individual shall not make to a committee and a committee shall not accept a contribution of more than one
41 hundred dollars (\$100) in cash.

42
43 (2) A committee shall not make a contribution in cash.

44
45 §106.13 Certain Contributions Required to be by Written Instrument

46
47 (1) An individual shall not make a contribution of more than one hundred dollars (\$100), other than an in-kind
48 contribution, except by written instrument containing the name of the donor and the name of the payee.

49
50 (2) A committee shall not make a contribution, other than in-kind, except by written instrument containing the name
51 of the donor and the name of the payee.

52
53 Comment:

54
55 *Cash contributions are hard to audit and difficult to trace. Upper limits should be placed upon contributions that are not*
56 *made by written instrument.*

57
58 §106.14 Contributions During Legislative Sessions

59
60 *ALTERNATIVE A:* A candidate for or member of the legislature, the candidate or member's candidate committee, or a
61 political committee of a legislative caucus shall not solicit or receive a contribution or promise of a contribution while the
62 legislature is in session.

63
64 *ALTERNATIVE B:* (a) A candidate for state office or the controlled committee of such a person shall not accept a
65 contribution in a year in which the candidate is not on the ballot.

1 (b) In the case of a candidate for an office which has term of four (4) or more years, this prohibition does not apply to the
2 year prior to the year in which the candidate is on the ballot.
3

4 Comment:

5
6 *The purpose of this section is to put some distance between receipt of contributions and legislative action. Contributions are*
7 *often timed to have their greatest impact. By creating a breathing space, at least one opportunity for undue influence is*
8 *removed. Alternatively, legislators may be required to immediately report contributions received during a legislative session.*
9 *There are, of course, problems in completely preventing circumvention of the intent of this legislation.*

10
11 *States that have year-round legislative sessions--or those without constitutional dates for adjournment--may need to modify*
12 *this language to include only periods in which the legislature is in session. States with legislative committees that function*
13 *during interim periods may wish to restrict the solicitation or receipt of contributions by legislators serving on interim*
14 *committees from those who would be directly affected by action taken by such a committee. This restriction, however, puts*
15 *interim committee members at a disadvantage that not all members would have.*

16
17 §106.15 Attribution of Certain Contributions

18
19 For purposes of this Act:

20
21 (1) A contribution made on or before the day of the primary is attributable to the primary.

22
23 (2) A contribution made after the day of the primary is considered to be made for the general election.
24

25 Comment:

26
27 *The purpose of this section is to prevent someone from betting on the horse that has already won. In many states, winning*
28 *a primary election is tantamount to winning the general election. Those who have been contributors to the losing candidates*
29 *for the office in question may decide that it is best to join the winning bandwagon, and will do so by contributing toward*
30 *paying off primary debts. This section prohibits the practice.*

31
32 §106.16 Use of Officeholder Funds

33
34 All funds received by an elective officer or candidate (other than funds received from a governmental agency) which are
35 used for officeholder expenses shall be subject to the provisions of this Act.
36

37 Comment:

38
39 *The purpose of this section is to restrict contributions to officeholder funds. Such funds are often established by incumbents*
40 *to pay for legitimate expenses which cannot be paid for by the government. If contributions to those funds are not limited,*
41 *officeholders are tempted to use these accounts to circumvent the limitations.*
42

43 §108 Use of Public Resources for Political Purposes

44
45 §108.01 Statement of Intent

46
47 The philosophy of this and the following sections is that political contributions from particular sources require additional
48 reporting, special rules regarding solicitation, or outright prohibition, to serve public policy purposes beyond those generally
49 served by the campaign finance laws.
50

51 The use of public resources, awarding of public contracts, and enactment of legislation should be for the public good,
52 not for campaign purposes. In some cases, additional disclosure requirements may serve as a deterrent to abuse of the public
53 trust. In other circumstances, stronger measures are necessary to insure that these altruistic purposes will not be circumvented.
54

55 §108.02 Use of Public Funds, Property, Time, and Personnel to Influence Elections

56
57 (1) A person shall not use or authorize the use of public funds, property, time, to influence the outcome of an election.
58

59 (2) A person shall not use or authorize the use of public funds, property, or time to produce, print, publish, broadcast,
60 or otherwise disseminate material designed or timed to influence the results of an election, regardless of the lack of specific
61 reference to the election.
62

63 (3) A person shall not print or distribute or cause to be printed or distributed, at public expense, a newsletter or other
64 mass mailing of promotional material on behalf of a public official from the day the official files a declaration of candidacy
or petition for nomination through the date of the election for the office.
65

1 (4) A person shall not solicit, verbally or in writing, or receive a contribution on behalf of a committee in a facility
2 ordinarily used for the conduct of public business.

3
4 (5) A person shall not deliver, in person or by mail, a contribution to any other person in a facility ordinarily used for
5 the conduct of public business.

6
7 (6) A person shall not distribute or post, or cause to be distributed or posted, a communication designed to influence
8 the outcome of an election in a facility ordinarily used for the conduct of public business.

9
10 (7) This section, except for subsection (3), does not apply to:

11
12 (A) activities that are part of the ordinary conduct of the government office or agency; and

13
14 (B) nonpartisan voter registration activities.

15
16 Comment:

17
18 *The use of public funds and property should be used for the good of the public at large and should not be used to further*
19 *partisan campaign purposes or to influence the outcome of an election. To do so gives an unfair advantage to one side in*
20 *the electoral process, as well as resulting in an involuntary contribution by taxpayers to the officeholder. Although use of*
21 *public funds and property for private purposes may be prohibited by a state's constitution or common law, it is advisable*
22 *to codify the restrictions on the use of such funds and property. Subdivision (1) is a general prohibition on the use of public*
23 *resources for campaign purposes.*

24
25 *Subdivisions (2) and (3) are intended to address functions that are often abused by officeholders to further their own name*
26 *recognition or election at taxpayer expense. Public officials have often been able to avoid constraints against using public*
27 *funds to influence the outcome of an election by simply not referring to the election in mass produced advertising or materials.*
28 *The ostensible purpose of advertising and materials is to "educate" the public regarding the services offered by a particular*
29 *officeholder or the need of a government body for additional funds or the enactment or status of pending legislation. The*
30 *time period covered by this prohibition is as broad as can be legislated.*

31 *Subdivisions (4) and (5) are general prohibitions on the use of public facilities and property for soliciting or receiving*
32 *contributions. Subdivision (6) is intended to include passive activities designed to influence an election, such as posting*
33 *placards or leaving literature to be taken by persons using the facilities.*

34
35 **§108.03 Solicitation of and Contributions by Government Employees**

36
37 (1) An officeholder or the officeholder's agent shall not knowingly solicit, directly or indirectly, a contribution from
38 an employee in the officeholder's agency.

39
40 (2) A public official or employee shall not provide an advantage or disadvantage to an employee or applicant for
41 employment in the [classified civil service] concerning the applicant's or employee's:

42
43 (A) employment;

44
45 (B) conditions of employment;

46
47 (C) application for employment;

48
49 based on the employee or applicant's contribution or promise to contribute, failure to make a contribution or contribute to
50 a political party or committee.

51
52 Comment:

53
54 *The principal purpose of establishing a classified civil service is to promote the nonpartisan administration of the government.*
55 *To ensure this, it is necessary to restrict the activities of civil service employees and public employees.*

56
57 *Some states permit an employee to contribute to an officeholder or political party as long as the contributions are voluntary*
58 *and are not solicited. However, within the employment context, pressure to contribute may be subtle and not rise to the level*
59 *of being a solicitation or involuntary contribution. In addition, even voluntary contributions may work to the disadvantage*
60 *of other employees in the same office. An alternative is to prohibit contributions only to candidates, officeholders, and*
61 *political parties at the same level of government as the employee.*

62
63 **§108.04 Solicitations and Contributions by Certain Public Officials and Employees**

64
65 (a) The following persons shall not personally solicit, verbally or in writing, a contribution to a political party or
66 committee:

- 1 (1) A member of a [civil service commission] or an employee of a [civil service commission].
- 2
- 3 (2) A law enforcement officer while in uniform.
- 4
- 5 (3) A full-time prosecuting attorney, assistant prosecuting attorney, or an employee of the prosecuting attorney.
- 6
- 7 (4) A judge, magistrate, referee, administrative law judge, candidate for judicial office, or employee of a court.
- 8

9 (b) These restrictions on solicitation of contributions shall not apply to a candidate soliciting a contribution to the
10 candidate's own candidate committee, except for a law enforcement officer while in uniform, who shall not be permitted to
11 solicit a contribution to any political party or committee.

12
13 (c) A judge or candidate for judicial office shall not make a contribution to any other candidate or to a political party,
14 or committee while the individual is a candidate for, or holds, judicial office.

15
16 Comment:

17
18 *Certain individuals hold positions so closely associated with equal administration and enforcement of the law, that it is*
19 *desirable to remove any appearance of impropriety that may result from personally soliciting political contributions. An*
20 *elected official who falls within one of these categories may, nevertheless, raise contributions for the official's election*
21 *through members of the official's candidate committee.*

22
23 **§110 Restrictions on Contracts and Contributions by Contractors**

24
25 **§110.01 Prohibition on Contributions from Certain Contractors**

26
27 A person who contracts with the jurisdiction, either for the rendition of personal services or for the furnishing of
28 material, supplies, or equipment to the jurisdiction, or for selling land or a building to the jurisdiction, if the value of the
29 transaction exceeds \$ [an amount subject to the approval of the elected officials of the jurisdiction] shall not make a
30 contribution to a candidate committee of the official during the period between the commencement of negotiations for, and
31 during either:

32
33 (1) the completion of the performance under; or

34
35 (2) the termination of negotiations for the contract or the furnishing of supplies, equipment, land, or building, whichever
36 occurs later.

37
38 Comment:

39
40 *In some areas, contractors contribute campaign funds while they are bidding on a public contract. This coincidence reduces*
41 *the public's confidence in governmental decisions. Several jurisdictions, particularly cities, have prohibited contractors from*
42 *making campaign donations while bidding on contracts. A person who is negotiating or involved in a contract with the entity*
43 *should not be permitted to make a campaign contribution to a candidate in the jurisdiction. However, this provision would*
44 *only apply to contracts approved or scheduled to be approved by the elected body. The prohibition would not extend to those*
45 *merchants who were furnishing stationery or other supplies to the entity as long as the governing body is not specifically*
46 *involved in approving the contract since such a prohibition would not serve a public purpose and would add unnecessary*
47 *government regulation and paperwork to the Act's implementation. The City of Gardena, California, has the toughest*
48 *restriction on city contractors: anyone who does business with the city is forbidden from making contributions to the*
49 *councilmembers or city council candidates. Most people in Gardena would agree that the provision has eliminated the*
50 *perception that contractors receive business from the city because of their campaign contributions. The law had its most*
51 *dramatic effect on the cable television companies bidding on a franchise in Gardena in the early 1980s. Unlike cable*
52 *operators in other cities, cable companies in Gardena were unable to make campaign contributions to officials. The process*
53 *of selecting a cable company thus was made free of an atmosphere of public suspicion that campaign funds were influencing*
54 *the election.*

55
56 **§112 Miscellaneous Restrictions**

57
58 (1) A public utility shall not include in operating expenses a contribution or expenditure to influence an election or to
59 operate a political action committee.

60
61 Comment:

62
63 *Public utilities are granted monopoly privileges by the government. Consumers of a public utility's services have no choice*
64 *but to purchase those services from that utility. Thus, the public utilities should not be permitted to include political*
65 *expenditures in operating expenses, the basis upon which utility rates are figured. Rather, those expenditures should be*
66 *charged directly to the shareholders of the public utility. Alternatively, a public utility may be prohibited from making*
67 *political contributions or operating a political action committee.*

1 (2) A labor organization shall not use agency shop fees paid by an individual who is not a member of the organization
2 to make contributions or expenditures to influence an election or to operate a political action committee, unless affirmatively
3 authorized by the individual.
4

5 Comment:
6

7 *An agency shop fee is an involuntary payment. Therefore, use of the fees for political purposes without consent abridges*
8 *the individual's freedom of association.*
9

10 (3) A person shall not solicit from a candidate, committee, political party, or other person, money or other property
11 as a condition or consideration for an endorsement, article, or other communication in the news media promoting or opposing
12 a candidate, committee, or political party.
13

14 Comment:
15

16 *This subdivision prohibits the buying and selling of endorsements and other forms of political assistance. Tainted*
17 *endorsements and assistance mislead the public as to the true extent of community support for a candidate or ballot issue.*
18

19 (4) An employer shall not provide an advantage or disadvantage to an employee concerning the employee's employment
20 or conditions of employment based on the employee's contribution, promise to contribute, or failure to contribute to a
21 candidate, committee, or political party.
22

23 Comment:
24

25 *This subdivision is the private sector corollary to the prohibition on public employers taking action against public employees*
26 *based on the employee's political activity--or lack of it.*
27

28 (5) A person shall not, directly or indirectly, reimburse a person for a contribution to a candidate, committee, or
29 political party.
30

31 Comment:
32

33 *This provision helps to ensure the voluntary nature of contributions, and decrease the effectiveness of an employer to bundle*
34 *contributions. This subdivision also ensures that the true source of contributions will be reflected in campaign finance*
35 *reports.*
36

37 **§114 Expenditures**
38

39 **§114.01 Limitation on Expenditures**
40

41 (1) An expenditure may not be authorized or made by a committee while there is a vacancy in the office of campaign
42 treasurer.
43

44 (2) A candidate may make expenditures on behalf of the candidate's candidacy only through a contribution to the
45 candidate's candidate committee.
46

47 Comment:
48

49 *These housekeeping provisions require a committee to employ good common and financial sense in their activities. Subdivision*
50 *(2) promotes accountability by requiring that the candidate use the candidate committee as the vehicle for contributions.*
51

52 (3) A candidate or the candidate's immediate family may not receive payments, other than reimbursements, from a
53 committee. Committee funds may not be used to defray personal living expenses for the candidate or the candidate's
54 immediate family which are unrelated to the campaign or the office if the person is an officeholder.
55

56 Comment:
57

58 *This section prohibits a candidate from receiving personal gain from contributions. Expenses included in this category would*
59 *likely include child care, formal clothing for special events, food, and similar items. Some states have defined such expenses*
60 *through advisory opinions and administrative regulations to include such items as personal computers and automobiles.*
61

62 (4) (a) An expenditure may not be made, and a person may not pay money or anything of value for speaking in
63 furtherance of a candidate's candidacy.
64

65 (b) The candidate, or a person speaking for the candidate, may not pay money or anything of value for the privilege.

1 Comment:

2
3 *This provision is intended to keep a candidate from exercising undue influence over a person or group through the use of*
4 *financial incentives.*

5
6 (c) This section shall not apply to the payment of reasonable and necessary travel expenses, or to food or beverages
7 consumed by the candidate while at, and in connection with, the speaking engagement.

8
9 (5) An expenditure may only be made by a committee to influence or attempt to influence the actions of the voters for
10 or against the nomination or election of a candidate to the office for which the candidate has filed, or for officeholder
11 expenses. An expenditure may not be made if it is clear from the surrounding circumstances that it was not made for these
12 purposes. This subdivision does not apply to:

13
14 (A) "thank you" advertisements by a candidate after an election;

15
16 (B) an election night "victory party"; and

17
18 (C) fees of lawyers or accountants necessary to comply with this Act, or to represent the candidate or committee in
19 a subsequent proceeding arising from the campaign.

20
21 Comment:

22
23 *Candidates often seek to get a head start on a future campaign by activities undertaken in the current campaign. An example*
24 *of this might be a candidate for a district office sending mailings outside of the district, or a candidate for a district office*
25 *at one end of the state buying media time outside of the range of the district because the candidate is contemplating a future*
26 *statewide race. Such activities would certainly be questionable under this provision.*
27 *A state may prefer to make the restriction more concrete by specifically prohibiting an expenditure from being made outside*
28 *the district the candidate is seeking election from if the fruits of the expenditure cannot be generally attributable to the race*
29 *at hand.*

30
31 (6) An expenditure of funds may not be made which the candidate or committee knows, has reason to believe, or
32 reasonably should know were contributed to the committee in violation of this Act.

33
34 (7) An expenditure of more than twenty-five dollars (\$25):

35
36 (A) may not be made in cash; and

37
38 (B) must be made by written instrument drawn upon the campaign account containing the name of the committee and
39 the name of the recipient.

40
41 (8) An expenditure of more than twenty-five dollars (\$25) must be accounted for by a written receipt indicating:

42
43 (A) the date of the expenditure;

44
45 (B) the amount;

46
47 (C) the name and address of the recipient;

48
49 (D) the reason for the expenditure; and

50
51 (E) the form of the expenditure (including cash, credit card, check, or money order).

52
53 Comment:

54
55 *The preceding two subsections provide accountability for expenditures. Cash expenditures, particularly those occurring*
56 *shortly before election day for the purpose of providing "walking around" money, can be a means for evading other provisions*
57 *of the law.*

58
59 (9) An expenditure may not be made, other than for overhead or normal operating expenses, by an agent, independent
60 contractor, or advertising agency, on behalf of or for the benefit of a committee unless the expenditure is reported by the
61 committee as if the expenditure were made directly by the committee. The agent, independent contractor, or advertising
62 agency shall make all information required to be reported available to the committee.

1 Comment:

2
3 *This provision is related to reporting requirements, and is intended to ensure that information regarding all important*
4 *expenditures is made public. Lump sum expenditures to "consultants" or "advertising agencies" often mask the true purpose*
5 *of the expenditure.*

6
7 (10) An expenditure may not be made that is clearly in excess of the fair market value of services, materials, facilities,
8 or other things of value received in exchange.

9
10 Comment:

11
12 *This subsection is intended to prevent a committee from making an excess contribution to a person in exchange for something*
13 *of minimal value. Such an exchange for less than full value may be subterfuge for a candidate or committee rewarding a*
14 *supporter, buying a person's support, or otherwise using committee resources in a manner contrary to good public policy.*

15
16 §114.02 Petty Cash Fund

17
18 (1) A campaign treasurer may withdraw from the campaign account not more than five hundred dollars (\$500) to
19 establish or replenish a petty cash fund for the candidate or committee at any time, but at no time may the fund exceed five
20 hundred dollars (\$500).

21
22 (2) An expenditure from the petty cash fund:

23 (A) may not be made in an amount of more than twenty-five dollars (\$25);

24 (B) may be made only for office supplies, transportation expenses, and other necessities; and

25 (C) may not be used for the purchase of time, space, or services from the media.

26
27
28
29
30 §114.03 Independent Expenditures

31
32 (1) A committee which makes an independent expenditure of \$100 (one hundred dollars) or more for a written
33 communication to voters supporting or opposing a candidate shall include the following statement on the communication:
34 "NOTICE TO VOTERS (Required by Law) This advertisement is not authorized or approved by any candidate. It is paid
35 for by (name, address, city, state)."

36
37 (2) This statement must:

38 (A) appear on each page or fold of the written communication in at least ten (10) point type (or in type at least ten
39 percent (10%) of the largest size type used in a written communication directed at more than one voter, such as a billboard
40 or poster, whichever is larger);

41 (B) not be subject to the half-tone or screening process; and

42 (C) be in a printed or drawn box set apart from any other printed matter; or

43 (D) be clearly spoken on any broadcast advertisement.

44
45
46
47
48
49 Comment:

50
51 *The preceding subsections set forth the means by which an independent expenditure may clearly be recognized as such.*

52
53 §116 Designation of Candidate Committees

54
55 (1) A candidate shall designate one (1) candidate committee by filing a statement of organization no later than ten (10)
56 days after becoming a candidate.

57 (2) A candidate shall not designate more than one (1) candidate committee.

58
59
60 Comment:

61
62 *This section imposes an organizational framework upon candidates for the purpose of identifying those who will be held*
63 *accountable for the financial records of the committee. Most states require candidates to form a principal campaign*
64 *committee, and many states restrict the candidate's participation to one committee. In almost every circumstance, a candidate*
65 *will be able to provide the information required by this section on the statement of organization.*

1 §118 Committee Officers

2
3 §118.01 General Provisions

- 4
5 (1) A person may be chair, treasurer, or both chair and treasurer of the committee.
6
7 (2) A committee officer must accept the appointment, in writing, on the statement of organization.
8
9 (3) A treasurer or agent of the committee must be a resident of this state.
10
11 (4) A candidate may not serve as treasurer, except as treasurer of the candidate's own committee.
12
13 (5) A deputy treasurer may also be appointed and serve in the treasurer's capacity if the treasurer is unable to perform
14 the treasurer's duties. The designation may be on the statement of organization.
15

16 Comment:

17
18 *These provisions are not particularly restrictive; however, they do require that those with treasurer responsibilities reside*
19 *within the state, and also that officers must accept their appointments in writing. These two requirements should enhance*
20 *enforcement capabilities. The former makes it easier to obtain jurisdiction over the individuals, while the latter gives the*
21 *Agency written proof that these officers are aware of their responsibilities and accept them.*
22

23 *Bonding of treasurers was discussed, but the potential chilling effect that it might have upon grassroots activity and its*
24 *logistic difficulties would tend to outweigh any advantages that it might otherwise offer.*
25

26 §118.02 Candidate Committee Officer Vacancies

- 27
28 (1) A treasurer or chair may be removed from office by the candidate.
29
30 (2) When a vacancy occurs in a candidate committee office, the candidate shall:
31
32 (A) notify the Agency no later than five (5) business days after the vacancy;
33
34 (B) assume the duties and responsibilities of the vacant office;
35
36 (C) notify the Agency of the appointment of an officer to fill the vacancy; and
37
38 (D) provide all information required by the statement of organization, for the new appointee, no later than five (5)
39 business days after the appointment.
40
41 (3) If a candidate dies and there is no living committee officer, the executor of the candidate's estate shall dissolve the
42 committee as soon as is practicable under terms of the dissolution procedures provided under this Act and the time limits
43 imposed for probating an estate.
44

45 Comment:

46
47 *This section establishes the candidate as the individual who must accept responsibility when a vacancy occurs in his or her*
48 *committee. Subsection (3) designates the candidate's executor as the responsible party for cleaning up committee activities*
49 *in the event the candidate dies and the committee does not have other officers.*
50

51 §118.03 Noncandidate Committee Officer Vacancies

- 52
53 (1) When a vacancy occurs in a noncandidate committee office, the committee shall:
54
55 (A) notify the Agency no later than five (5) business days after the vacancy;
56
57 (B) designate an individual qualified under this Act to assume the duties and responsibilities of the vacant office
58 no later than five (5) business days after the vacancy;
59
60 (C) notify the Agency of the appointment of an officer to fill the vacancy; and
61
62 (D) provide all information required by the statement of organization, for the new appointee, no later than five (5)
63 business days after the appointment.
64
65

1 Comment:

2
3 *This section outlines procedures and timetables to be met when a vacancy occurs in a noncandidate committee office.*

4
5 §118.04 Duties of a Treasurer

6
7 (1) A committee treasurer shall maintain and preserve an account of the following:

8 (A) The total of contributions accepted by the committee.

9
10 (B) The full name, address, and, in the case of an individual, the occupation and employer, of each person making
11 a contribution of \$ [should range from \$25 to \$100, but less than the amount required to be disclosed on reports] or more,
12 including the date and amount of the contribution.

13
14 (C) The total of expenditures made by or on behalf of the committee.

15
16 (D) The full name and mailing address of each person to whom an expenditure is made of more than \$ [should
17 range from \$25 to \$100, and should be consistent with the amount specified in subdivision (B)], including the date, amount,
18 purpose, and beneficiary of the expenditure.

19
20 (E) All receipted bills, canceled checks, or other proofs of payment, with an explanation of each, for each
21 expenditure.

22
23 (2) The treasurer shall maintain and preserve all receipted bills and accounts required by the Act for at least four (4)
24 years from the date of the last required report.

25
26 (3) The treasurer shall file, in a timely manner, the appropriate reports on the forms prescribed by the Agency.

27
28 (4) A report submitted to the Agency must be signed by the treasurer, who shall attest to the reports accuracy and
29 veracity.

30
31 (5) The treasurer shall file an amended report as required under this Act if the treasurer has knowledge of an error or
32 omission on a filed report of the committee.

33
34 Comment:

35
36
37 *This section establishes the treasurer as the principal officer in charge of financial records and transactions. Accurate records*
38 *ensure more complete disclosure. Treasurers should maintain a recordkeeping system consistent with the reporting*
39 *requirements.*

40
41 *Shown is a range at which complete information is required to be maintained by the treasurer. This amount must be lower*
42 *than what is required to be itemized on the actual reports. The lower the amount is, the more disclosure is possible, but*
43 *compliance costs are also higher. Although most states collect a limited amount of information on contributions and*
44 *expenditures beneath a certain threshold, treasurers may want to obtain fuller disclosure for any transaction, regardless of*
45 *the amount, to provide accurate reports once the threshold level is met.*

46
47 *The treasurer is in a position to monitor contribution limits and record transactions as they occur. The treasurer should,*
48 *as a rule, accept the full name, address, and occupation of each person making a contribution of more than \$25, including*
49 *the date and amount of the contribution; and the person's address, occupation, and employer (and, if self-employed, the name*
50 *and place of the business). The treasurer should use a "best efforts" standard to obtain the occupation-related information*
51 *from a contributor. Finally, the treasurer should be forced to go beyond an occupation being listed as something on the order*
52 *of "businessman."*

53
54 §120 Exclusive Campaign Depository and Campaign Account

55
56 (1) A committee shall establish an exclusive campaign depository:

57 (A) in a financial institution that ordinarily conducts business within the state; and

58 (B) in an office located within the state that ordinarily conducts business with the general public.

59
60 (2) The committee must maintain a campaign account in the depository in the name of the committee. Acronyms may
61 not be used.

1 (3) Expenses paid on behalf of a committee must be drawn from the campaign account and issued on a check signed
2 by the treasurer or the chair.
3

4 (4) All contributions received by the candidate or committee treasurer, directly or indirectly, must be deposited by the
5 treasurer, within ten (10) days after receipt in the campaign account. All contributions received by an agent of a committee
6 must be provided to the treasurer not later than five (5) days after receipt.
7

8 (5) A committee shall be required to disclose the location of its campaign account.
9

10 (6) A contribution of (between \$25 and \$100; an amount consistent with the amount in §118.04(B)) or more may not
11 be deposited until the committee receives all the information about the contributor required by §118.04(B).
12

13 Comment:

14
15 *This section requires campaign accounts to be established in a single institution. The accounts are to be maintained within*
16 *the state to make them easier to access and audit. The single depository for a campaign committee is advisable to eliminate*
17 *the commingling of contributions. However, this restriction may pose problems for candidates, particularly statewide*
18 *candidates. An option would be to allow statewide candidates or committees to establish branch committees designating*
19 *deputy officers. Additional committee addresses and the names and addresses of deputy officers would be included on the*
20 *statement of organization. More than one depository could be allowed, in which case the maintenance of a central*
21 *bookkeeping system should be required. This would allow a significant degree of flexibility without reducing the ultimate*
22 *authority of the principal officers.*
23

24 *This section was drafted so that an out-of-state financial institution may not open an "office" in another state exclusively*
25 *devoted to servicing a particular candidate. This restriction also prohibits an in-state institution from establishing an office*
26 *or facility exclusively to service a committee, providing a commercial and political advantage to that committee.*
27

28 *The accounts must also be clearly identifiable as a political committee account. This section is intended to limit access to*
29 *a campaign committee's funds to the designated officers; requiring two signatures on the checks may be desirable. Limiting*
30 *access to campaign committee funds to the chair and treasurer and forcing them to act in concert in making expenditures is*
31 *a more restrictive provision than found in most states. Requiring two officers to regulate expenditures promotes accuracy*
32 *in recordkeeping and reporting and reduces the possibility of circumventing expenditure limits. However, if one officer is*
33 *disabled or removed, the committee would not be allowed to make any expenditures. One option might be to set an*
34 *expenditure threshold authorizing expenditures of less than a certain amount (perhaps the expenditure reporting threshold)*
35 *by someone other than the treasurer or chair.*
36

37 *Setting a time limit on the deposit of contributions as specified in §120(4) makes it impossible for a treasurer to hold checks*
38 *in an attempt to circumvent contribution limits. Failing to deposit checks within a reasonable length of time also makes cross-*
39 *checking of committee reports difficult.*
40

41 *Included in §120(6) is a provision which forces a treasurer to obtain all necessary reporting information from a contributor*
42 *before depositing the contribution. This would ultimately make the completion of reports easier for the treasurer. There should*
43 *be a corresponding requirement on campaign disclosure statements for the listing of all contributions received, but not yet*
44 *deposited, pending the receipt of such information.*
45

46 §122 Registration Requirements

47 §122.01 Candidate Registration

48 (1) A candidate may designate no more than one (1) candidate campaign committee.
49

50 (2) If a candidate receives or spends in excess of five hundred dollars (\$500) the candidate must file a statement of
51 organization with the Agency or appropriate local official no later than ten (10) days after such receipts or expenditures.
52

53 (3) (A) If a candidate does not anticipate receiving or expending in excess of five hundred dollars (\$500), the candidate
54 is not required to form a committee.
55

56 (B) In lieu of filing a statement of organization, the candidate may file a statement indicating that the candidate does
57 not anticipate receiving or expending in excess of five hundred dollars (\$500).
58

59 (C) A candidate may withdraw a statement filed under subsection (b) if
60

61 (i) the candidate anticipates receiving or expending in excess of five hundred dollars (\$500); or
62

63 (ii) when the candidate actually receives or expends in excess of five hundred dollars (\$500);
64
65 whichever comes first.
66

1 (D) A candidate who withdraws a statement under subsection (c) must file a statement of organization within ten (10)
2 days after the requirement arises.

3
4 Comment:

5
6 *This section requires the registration of all candidates, but sets a \$500 threshold for the filing of a statement of organization. By establishing a threshold for filing, many candidates who run small-money campaigns will not be required to file a statement of organization and set up a formal committee. Yet because a statement indicating a candidate's intention not to spend more than \$500 is required, a means of monitoring candidate spending is created, and a candidate is left with the feeling of being "watched." The opportunity to withdraw such a statement gives the candidate an opportunity to admit commission of an honest mistake, or deal with an unanticipated change in circumstances without penalty.*

12
13 *The debate over whether a threshold for filing should be set, and, if so, at what level it should be fixed, is one in which arguments for many different points of view may be offered. Establishing some type of threshold to eliminate administrative problems for both the Agency and the candidate is the most popular. Each jurisdiction is offered the opportunity to determine what threshold best fits its own particular circumstances.*

14
15
16 *Another way to eliminate a certain class of filings would be to eliminate filing obligations for particular offices (such as school boards), or to change the officer with whom they must file.*

17
18
19
20
21 **§122.01 Noncandidate Committee Registration**

22
23 A noncandidate committee, including an out-of-state committee, which contributes or expends in excess of five hundred dollars (\$500) in any election must file a statement of organization with the Agency or appropriate local official no later than five (5) days after making the contribution or expenditure.

24
25
26
27 Comment:

28
29 *A threshold is established for noncandidate committees, just as a threshold exists for candidate committees. However, unlike candidate committees, noncandidate committees file nothing if they do not cross the threshold. This is justified, because normally noncandidate committees will be making contributions which will appear on candidate committee reports, allowing spending to be monitored in that way.*

30
31
32
33 *The same arguments recommending thresholds for candidate committees exist for noncandidate committees. By setting a reasonable threshold, grassroots activities may flourish, and "mom and pop"-type committees may operate without being inundated or intimidated by an inordinate amount of paperwork.*

34
35
36
37 **§124 Statement of Organization**

38
39 **§124.01 Candidate Committee Statement of Organization**

40
41 (1) The statement of organization must include the following:

- 42 (A) The full name of the candidate's committee.
- 43
44 (B) The party affiliation, if any, of the candidate.
- 45
46 (C) The complete mailing address and telephone number of the candidate and the candidate's residence address, if different from the mailing address.
- 47
48
49 (D) The date the committee was organized.
- 50
51 (E) The office being sought by the candidate or, in the case of a recall election, the purpose of the committee.
- 52
53 (F) The full name, mailing address, telephone number, and principal place of business of the chair, the treasurer, and, if appointed, a deputy treasurer.
- 54
55
56 (G) The full name and address of the depository in which the committee will maintain its campaign account.
- 57
58 (H) Written acceptance of appointment by the chair and treasurer.
- 59
60 (I) A certification of the statement by the candidate and the treasurer.

61
62 (2) The candidate shall notify the Agency, in writing, of a change in information previously reported in a statement of organization no later than ten (10) business days after the change, unless a different date for such an amendment is provided elsewhere in this Act.

1 Comment:

2
3 *The statement of organization should be short and concise, yet should contain all pertinent information. The early designation*
4 *of officers, and their acceptance in writing, identifies the accountable persons in the committee. The requirement for*
5 *committees to designate both a chair and a treasurer allows the Agency greater access to the committee.*
6

7 §124.02 Noncandidate Committee Statement of Organization

8
9 (1) The statement of organization must include the following:

10 (A) The full name of the committee, which may not include the name of a candidate.

11 (B) The complete mailing address and telephone number of the committee.

12 (C) The date the committee was organized.

13 (D) The area, scope, or jurisdiction of the committee.

14 (E) An indication as to whether the committee is a political party committee.

15 (F) The name and mailing address of a corporation or an organization that sponsors the committee or is affiliated
16 with the committee. If the committee is not sponsored by or affiliated with a corporation or an organization, the committee
17 must specify the trade, profession, or primary interest of contributors to the committee.
18

19 (G) The full name, mailing address, telephone number, occupation, and principal place of business of the chair.

20 (H) The full name, mailing address, telephone number, occupation, and principal place of business of the treasurer,
21 and, if appointed, of a deputy treasurer.

22 (I) An indication of whether the committee was formed to support or oppose a specific ballot question or questions,
23 and, if so, a brief description of the question.

24 (J) The full name, mailing address, telephone number, occupation, and principal place of business of the custodian
25 of the books and accounts if other than the designated officers.

26 (K) The full name and address of the depository in which the committee will maintain its campaign account.

27 (L) Written acceptance of appointment by the chair and treasurer.

28 (M) A certification of the statement by the chair and the treasurer.
29

30 (2) The name of the committee designated on the statement of organization must incorporate the full name of the
31 sponsoring entity, if any. An acronym or abbreviation may be used in other communications if the acronym or abbreviation
32 is commonly known or clearly recognized by the general public.

33 (3) The chair shall notify the Agency, in writing, of a change in information previously reported in a statement of
34 organization no later than ten (10) business days after the change, unless a different date for such an amendment is provided
35 elsewhere in this Act.
36

37 Comment:

38
39 *This section imposes an organizational framework upon committees for the purpose of identifying those who will be held*
40 *accountable for the financial records of the committee. The designation of officers, and their acceptance in writing, identifies*
41 *the accountable persons in the committee. The requirement for committees to designate both a chair and a treasurer allows*
42 *the Agency fuller access to the committee. This section is consistent with many state laws pertaining to committee formation*
43 *and the accountability of officers.*
44

45
46 *The statement of organization is the primary source of information for the Agency. The statement also serves as the vehicle*
47 *for the registration of all candidates and political committees. This section is drafted as to obtain as much information as*
48 *possible at this initial stage.*
49

50 §126 Statement of Financial Disclosure by Candidates for Elective Office

51 §126.01 Candidates Required to File and Filing Dates and Repositories
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65

1 (1) This section applies to a person who has not filed a statement for the calendar year as an officeholder under [the
2 Ethics Act].
3

4 (2) A candidate shall file a statement of financial interest for the preceding calendar year at the same time and with the
5 same official with whom the candidate files a declaration of candidacy or petition for nomination.
6

7 (3) A candidate shall, no later than five (5) business days after filing a statement of financial interest under subdivision
8 (1), file a copy of the statement with the Agency.
9

10 (4) An individual who becomes a candidate other than by filing shall, no later than fifteen (15) business days after
11 becoming a candidate, file a statement of financial interest for the preceding calendar year with the Agency.
12

13 (5) An officer shall not accept a declaration of candidacy or petition for nomination unless the declaration or petition
14 is accompanied by a statement of financial interest.
15

16 (6) If the candidate files for office before January 1 of the year in which the election is held, the candidate shall file
17 a supplementary statement covering the preceding calendar year no later than April 1 of the year in which the election is held.
18

19 (7) A candidate who is not an officeholder otherwise filing a statement has the same disclosure requirements as an
20 officeholder, with the exception of reporting of gifts.
21

22 Comment:
23

24 *The statement of financial interest is the primary source of information about the candidate's personal finances. The*
25 *requirement to file a copy of the statement of financial interest with the Agency does not exist in many states. Thus,*
26 *information about the candidate's personal finances may not be readily available to the public. Including this requirement*
27 *provides more information about the candidate's background to the public.*
28

29 **§128 Required Reports of Contributions and Expenditures**
30

31 **§128.01 Periodic Reports by Candidate and Noncandidate Committees**
32

33 (1) Except as provided in subdivisions (2) and (3), the treasurer of each committee shall file quarterly reports of
34 contributions and expenditures no later than January 15, April 15, July 15, and October 15, and include all contributions
35 and expenditures made as of December 31, March 31, June 30, and September 30, respectively.
36

37 (2) The treasurer of each candidate committee that receives public funding shall file monthly reports for the period that
38 public financing is accepted. The report must be filed not later than the fifteenth day of the following month, complete as
39 of the last day of the reporting month.
40

41 Comment:
42

43 *This provision is only to be used if the jurisdiction opts for public financing of campaigns. More frequent reports for public*
44 *financing may be justified on the grounds that the public's money is being used.*
45

46 (3) (A) The treasurer of a candidate committee may file semi-annual rather than quarterly reports in a year in which
47 the office sought is not up for election.
48

49 (B) The treasurer of a noncandidate committee may file semi-annual rather than quarterly reports in a year in which
50 the treasurer's committee is not participating in an election cycle.
51

52 (C) Semi-annual reports are due July 15 and January 15, and must include all contributions and expenditures made
53 by June 30 and December 31, respectively.
54

55 **§128.02 Pre-election Reports by Candidate and Noncandidate Committees**
56

57 (1) A committee shall file a pre-election report if the committee supports or opposes a candidate for office in that
58 election cycle, or if the committee supports or opposes a question of public policy on the ballot in that election.
59

60 (2) A pre-election report must be filed no later than [should range from five to ten days] before an election. This pre-
61 election report must include information for all transactions made since the last report filed through [should range from ten
62 to 15 days] before the date the report must be filed.
63
64
65

1 Comment:

2
3 *An acceptable reporting schedule is, without question, an integral part of a campaign finance law. Assuming that a perfect*
4 *reporting schedule is impossible to attain when taking into consideration (1) varying primary schedules; (2) varying election*
5 *schedules within each state with respect to county, municipal, and special elections; (3) public financing for some offices;*
6 *and (4) varying degrees of political activity across the country, this proposal for quarterly/semi-annual reporting with one*
7 *pre-election report is submitted with the hope that it is a sensible compromise between a reporting schedule which would be*
8 *unduly burdensome for some and not stringent enough for others.*

9
10 *Quarterly reporting for candidate committees during an election year and for noncandidate committees during an election*
11 *cycle was chosen because (1) a committee would never go longer than three months without filing, and (2) this would provide*
12 *a measure of compatibility with the Federal Election Commission's filing schedule.*

13
14 *Semi-annual reporting for candidate committees during a nonelection year and for noncandidate committees during an*
15 *election cycle in which they are not participating was chosen to make it easier for an "inactive committee" while still*
16 *obtaining information from them twice annually.*

17
18 *A pre-election report is due based upon who or what the committee is supporting or opposing. This allows for reporting by*
19 *committees that are involved in an election, without requiring reporting by those who have no interest in, and perhaps no*
20 *knowledge of, a particular election.*

21
22 *The inclusion of a post-election report was considered but not required for two reasons. First, varying election cycles may*
23 *cause overlap of a post-election report with other reporting periods. Eliminating one in place of the other for a particular*
24 *reason would be confusing at best. The same problem may arise occasionally with the pre-election report, but individual*
25 *election jurisdictions should be able to alleviate those problems with minimal confusion or undue burden. Finally, requiring*
26 *quarterly reporting for candidate committees during an election year and for noncandidate committees during an election cycle*
27 *in which they will be participating ensures that regular reporting will be accomplished in a timely fashion without specifically*
28 *requiring the filing of an unnecessary post-election report.*

29
30 *More frequent reporting for those accepting public funding is necessary to monitor funds appropriated from public coffers.*
31 *Monthly reporting was chosen because of its uniformity. Other options include additional pre-election reports as well as*
32 *post-election reporting.*

33
34 **§130 Filing Location**

35
36 (1) The location where a committee must file its statement of organization and all subsequent reports of contributions
37 and expenditures shall be determined as follows:

38
39 (A) The treasurer of a nonfederal statewide, legislative, or judicial candidate committee, the treasurer of a committee
40 supporting or opposing a statewide question of public policy, and the treasurer of a committee supporting or opposing such
41 a candidate, shall file with the Agency.

42
43 (B) The treasurer of a multi-county candidate committee, and the treasurer of a committee supporting or opposing
44 such a candidate other than for those offices listed in subsection (A), shall file with the designated county official in the
45 county of district which has the largest population.

46
47 (C) The treasurer of a county candidate committee, and the treasurer of a committee supporting or opposing such a
48 candidate, shall file with the designated county official.

49
50 (D) The treasurer of a municipal candidate committee, and the treasurer of a committee supporting or opposing such
51 a candidate, shall file with the designated city official.

52
53 (E) The treasurer of a noncandidate committee supporting or opposing a question of public policy on the ballot within
54 one county shall file with the designated county official.

55
56 Comment:

57
58 *This section essentially requires candidates and committees involved in statewide and legislative races to file with the Agency.*
59 *Those involved at the local level file locally, with the appropriate county or local official. The decentralized filing option was*
60 *chosen to provide easier access to reports by the public. Those interested in state races can access all reports in one location.*
61 *Those interested in local races can find the information at a location closer to home. Another consideration was the*
62 *administrative nightmare which could result in highly populated states if the Agency was required to handle all filings. States*
63 *requiring candidates for offices such as local school board to file with their statewide campaign finance agency have generally*
64 *found the experience to be less than ideal.*

1 Demographic and geographic considerations play a large part in determining the feasibility of any particular approach. For
2 example, the chosen approach requires legislative candidate committees to file only at the state level. This may not be
3 practical in geographically large states where a trip to the Agency offices may require several hours. Under such
4 circumstances, a state may wish to require legislative candidates to file with the county clerk in the largest county in a
5 candidate's district in addition to filing with the Agency.
6

7 Another potential modification to this approach may be advisable in states which cover a small area. In these smaller states,
8 instead of requiring local committees to file locally, these committees could be required to file with the Agency. The number
9 of filings would not be unwieldy, and access to reports by the public would not require a great deal of travel.
10

11 Although not specifically addressed in the model, states are encouraged to mandate that copies of reports filed locally be
12 forwarded to the Agency by county filing officers. This provides a degree of centralization to a process that ideally should
13 be totally centralized, but is not because of geographic, demographic, and administrative considerations. However, by
14 requiring the forwarding of documents, the Agency may be able to maintain at least a modicum of control and uniformity.
15 The forwarding of documents also encourages cooperation and communication between Agency and local officials, which is
16 necessary to make a system function effectively.
17

18 §132 Filing Options

19 §132.01 Options for Candidate and Noncandidate Committees

22 (1) If a committee has accepted one (1) or more contributions, or made one (1) or more expenditures during a reporting
23 period, the treasurer shall file a complete report of contributions and expenditures.
24

25 (2) If a committee has not accepted any contributions and has made no expenditures during a reporting period, the
26 treasurer shall file a statement of inactivity.
27

28 Comment:

29
30 *Even if a committee has had no activity during a reporting period, it is important for enforcement purposes that the committee
31 be required to file "something" each reporting period. If no report were required when a committee was inactive, the filing
32 authority would have no way of knowing whether the committee had had no activity or whether it had simply forg-ten or
33 otherwise neglected to file, making it difficult to cite a delinquent committee.*
34

35 §134 Report Contents

36 §134.01 Basic Reporting Form

37 (1) The basic reporting form must include the following administrative information:
38

39 (A) Committee name and address.
40

41 (B) Type of report (quarterly, semi-annual, monthly, or pre-election).
42

43 (C) If a pre-election report, the election date.
44

45 (2) The form must include the balance of cash and cash equivalents on hand at the beginning of the reporting period.
46

47 (3) The form must include the following information about contributions:
48

49 (A) The total amount of all contributions received during the reporting period.
50

51 (B) The total amount of contributions for the year to date.
52

53 (C) The total amount of contributions of less than one hundred dollars (\$100) in the aggregate from one (1) source
54 received during the reporting period.
55

56 (D) The name, address, occupation, and employer (if self-employed, the name and place of business) of each
57 contributor contributing, or intermediary transmitting, a contribution of one hundred dollars (\$100) or more in the aggregate
58 during the reporting period, the date and amount of a contribution, and the year to date. If the contributor is not an
59 individual, the information about occupation and employer is not required.
60

61 (4) The form must include the following information about loans:
62

63 (A) The total amount of all loans received during the reporting period, and the total amount of loans for the year
64 to date.
65
66

1 (B) The total amount of all loans of less than one hundred dollars (\$100) received during the reporting period, and
2 the total amount of loans for the year to date.
3

4 (C) The date and amount of each loan of one hundred dollars (\$100) or more in aggregate from one (1) source
5 during the reporting period, and:
6

7 (i) the name and address of the lending institution;
8

9 (ii) the name, address, occupation, and employer (if self-employed, the name and place of business; however,
10 if the lender is a political committee, the occupation and employer information is not required) of each lender or endorser;
11

12 (iii) the year to date total; and
13

14 (iv) the terms of the loan, including the interest rate and repayment schedule.
15

16 (5) Written promises or pledges to make a contribution shall be reported separately in the same manner as other
17 monetary contributions.
18

19 (6) The form must contain the same information for in-kind contributions as for monetary contributions, and must also
20 include a description of the in-kind contribution.
21

22 (7) Upon the request of the treasurer, a person making an in-kind contribution shall promptly provide all necessary
23 information to the treasurer, including the value of the contribution.
24

25 (8) The form must contain the following information about fundraising:
26

27 (A) The date and description of each fundraiser held during the reporting period and the amount raised.
28

29 (B) The total amount of proceeds received by the committee during the reporting period from:
30

31 (i) the sale of tickets for each dinner, luncheon, cocktail party, rally, and other fundraising events;
32

33 (ii) mass collections made at such events;
34

35 (iii) sales of items such as political campaign pins, buttons, badges, stickers, flags, emblems, glasses, hats and
36 other wearing apparel, banners, literature, and similar materials during the reporting period; and
37

38 (iv) the year-to-date total.
39

40 (C) The total amount of proceeds received from fundraising events that are less than one hundred dollars (\$100)
41 in the aggregate from a single source during the reporting period.
42

43 (D) The date and amount of a purchase of one hundred dollars (\$100) or more in the aggregate by one (1) person
44 or committee during the reporting period, and the name, address, occupation, and employer (if self-employed, the name and
45 place of business) of the purchaser, and the year to date total. If the purchaser is a political committee, the occupation and
46 employer information is not required.
47

48 (9) The form must contain the following information about other receipts:
49

50 (A) The total of refunds, rebates, interest, or other receipts not previously identified during the reporting period,
51 and the year-to-date total.
52

53 (B) The total amount of other receipts received of less than one hundred dollars (\$100) in the aggregate from one
54 (1) source during the reporting period.
55

56 (C) The date and amount of each refund, rebate, interest, or other receipt not previously identified of one hundred
57 dollars (\$100) or more in the aggregate from a one (1) source, the name and address of each source, and the year to date
58 total.
59

60 (D) The amount of funds loaned or donated by a corporation or labor organization to its political committee for
61 the establishment and for solicitation costs of the committee.
62

63 (10) The form must contain:
64

65 (A) the aggregate total of contributions, loans, fundraising proceeds, and other receipts during the reporting period,
66 and the year-to-date aggregate total; and

1 (B) separate totals for in-kind contributions.
2

3 (11) The form must contain the following information about expenditures (including transfers and ticket purchases):
4

5 (A) The total of expenditures made during the reporting period and the year to date total, including in-kind
6 expenditures which must be equal to in-kind contributions received.
7

8 (B) The total of expenditures made during the reporting period of less than one hundred dollars (\$100) in the
9 aggregate to one (1) entity.
10

11 (C) The amount, date, and a brief description of consideration for which each campaign expenditure was made
12 of one hundred dollars (\$100) or more in the aggregate to one (1) entity during the reporting period, the name and address
13 of the entity to which the expenditure was made, the beneficiary of the expenditure, and the year to date total. Disbursements
14 to consultants, advertising agencies, and similar firms; credit card expenses; and candidate reimbursements must be itemized
15 to permit a reasonable person to determine the ultimate intended recipient of the expenditure and its purpose.
16

17 (12) The form must contain the following information about independent expenditures:
18

19 (A) The total of independent expenditures made during the reporting period and the year to date total.
20

21 (B) The total of independent expenditures made during the reporting period of less than one hundred dollars
22 (\$100) in the aggregate to one (1) entity.
23

24 (C) The amount and date of each independent expenditure of one hundred dollars (\$100) or more in the aggregate
25 during the reporting period, and the name and address of the entity, the beneficiary and purpose of the expenditure, and the
26 year-to-date total.
27

28 (13) The form must contain the following information about loans made:
29

30 (A) The total value of loans made to others during the reporting period and the year to date total.
31

32 (B) The amount and date of each loan made of one hundred dollars (\$100) or more in the aggregate to one (1)
33 entity during the reporting period, the name and address of the recipient of the loan, the terms of the loan (repayment
34 schedule and interest rate), the purpose, and the year-to-date total.
35

36 (14) The form must contain the following information about the unpaid loan balance:
37

38 (A) The total balance of loans owed by the committee.
39

40 (B) The total balance of loans of less than one hundred dollars (\$100) in the aggregate owed by the committee to
41 one (1) entity.
42

43 (C) The balance of loans owed by the committee, itemized by name and address, and the date of the loan if one
44 hundred dollars (\$100) or more is owed to one (1) entity.
45

46 (D) The total balance of loans owed to the committee.
47

48 (E) The total balance of loans of less than one hundred dollars (\$100) in the aggregate owed to the committee by
49 one (1) entity.
50

51 (F) The balance of loans owed to the committee, itemized by name and address, and date of the loan, if one
52 hundred dollars (\$100) or more is owed by one (1) entity.
53

54 (15) The form must contain the following information about expenditures incurred:
55

56 (A) The total amount of all expenditures incurred. An expenditure incurred is reported on each report filed after
57 the date or receipt of goods or services until payment is made by the vendor. A payment must be listed as an expenditure
58 when the payment is made.
59

60 (B) The total amount of expenditures incurred of less than one hundred dollars (\$100) in the aggregate owed to
61 one (1) entity.
62

63 (C) A list of expenditures incurred, and the name and address of the creditor if the amount is one hundred dollars
64 (\$100) or more in the aggregate, the purpose of the purchase, the beneficiary, and the date the goods or services were
65 delivered.

1 (16) The form must state the cash balance on hand as of the close of the reporting period.

2
3 (17) The form must include a certification by the treasurer.

4
5 Comment:

6
7 *To fully detail report content requirements, this section must be both lengthy and detailed--perhaps oppressively so. Following*
8 *are the points which may be unique and need additional explanation or justification.*

9
10 *Thresholds have been established for itemization. A blanket itemization threshold of \$100 was agreed upon as the threshold*
11 *for basic itemization. This is a relatively low threshold, but considering that during an election year, this threshold applies*
12 *for a period that cannot exceed three months, it is not unreasonably low. A low threshold is also important for monitoring*
13 *contributions when contribution limits and public funding are in effect.*

14
15 *Year to date totals such as required by the Federal Election Commission are included. Each report is self-contained; therefore*
16 *no repeat itemization is necessary. Only the cumulative totals need be carried forward.*

17
18 *Also required is reporting of pledges. Based upon this information, it may be possible to anticipate a committee's level of*
19 *spending. Despite increased reporting requirements, a committee may actually have greater success in the collection of*
20 *pledges if the pledge becomes a public record. The provision may, however, prove burdensome to committees that rely heavily*
21 *upon pledges made annually but paid through monthly installments.*

22
23 *Explicit information about reimbursements and expenditures made to advertising agencies, consulting firms, and credit card*
24 *companies is required. Under these provisions, such expenditures must be broken down as to whom, and for what purpose,*
25 *the expenditure was made. This will eliminate the large expenditures made to one of these entities without itemization or*
26 *accountability.*

27
28 *Provisions for reporting loan balances existing from both loans made to the committees as well as loans made by the*
29 *committee have been included. Reporting of expenditures incurred--unpaid bills--is also included. These provisions were*
30 *deemed necessary to monitor loan and debt activities.*

31
32 **§134.02 Statement of Inactivity**

33
34 (1) A statement of inactivity must include the following information:

35
36 (A) The committee name and address.

37
38 (B) The type of report (quarterly, semi-annual, or pre-election).

39
40 (C) A statement by the treasurer verifying that a contribution was not received and an expenditure was not made
41 during the reporting period.

42
43 (2) Interest earned is not a contribution.

44
45 Comment:

46
47 *The statement of inactivity is provided so that a committee that has received no contributions and has made no expenditures*
48 *during a reporting period may attest to that fact on a simple one page form. The form could be modified somewhat by adding*
49 *the requirement that the current fund balance be included. This would provide an indication as to whether the committee had*
50 *indeed been inactive.*

51
52 **§136 Reports by a Lobbyist or Legislator**

53
54 **§136.01 Report by a Legislator of Contributions from a Lobbyist**

55
56 (1) A legislator shall report a contribution of one hundred dollars (\$100) or more in the aggregate from a registered
57 lobbyist or lobbying firm during a legislative session. A report must be filed for each month that the legislature is in session.

58
59 (2) The report must:

60
61 (A) be complete as of the last day of each month during which the legislature is in session;

62
63 (B) be filed no later than the fifteenth day following the end of the monthly reporting period; and

64
65 (C) include the name and address of the lobbyist or lobbying firm, and the date and amount of the contribution
66 received during the reporting period.

1 **Comment:**

2
3 *This section requires additional reporting by legislators during the legislative session if they accept contributions from*
4 *lobbyists during that period. A monthly report including only contributions of \$100 or more in the aggregate from lobbyists*
5 *is required while the legislature is in session. If none are accepted, no report is necessary.*
6

7 *The purpose of this section is to provide disclosure in a format that is more readily understood, because it is detailing only*
8 *one particular type of contribution. A contribution from a lobbyist during a legislative session should receive special scrutiny*
9 *due to the potential for abuse which exists. If, indeed, contributions to legislators during a legislative session are allowed*
10 *at all, the burden created by this additional reporting is more than offset by the compelling need of the public to have timely*
11 *access to the information.*
12

13 *An alternative to this proposal would be to require copies of the report filed with the Agency to be distributed to fellow*
14 *legislators, or at least to the legislative leadership. The knowledge that fellow legislators have automatic access to these*
15 *reports may serve to eliminate some of the more questionable practices that currently exist.*
16

17 **§136.02 Report by a Lobbyist of Contributions to a Public Official or Candidate**

18
19 (1) A lobbyist shall file a report of contributions with the Agency, not later than January 31 of each year. The report
20 must include an itemization of contributions made during the previous calendar year to a:

- 21 (A) public official;
22
23 (B) candidate who became a public official; or
24
25 (C) political party
26

27
28 at the same level of government at which the lobbyist conducts activities regulated by [the lobbying act].
29

30 (2) The report must itemize contributions from:

- 31 (A) the lobbyist;
32
33 (B) the lobbyist's immediate family members;
34
35 (C) the lobbyist's employer;
36
37 (D) a political action committee sponsored by the employer;
38
39 (E) the lobbyist's clients and the political action committees sponsored by the lobbyist's clients; and
40
41 (F) contributions solicited, arranged, or transmitted by the lobbyist.
42

43
44 (3) The report must indicate the following:

- 45 (A) The date of each contribution.
46
47 (B) The name and address of the contributor.
48
49 (C) The public official to whom the contribution was made.
50
51 (D) The amount of the contribution.
52

53
54 (4) A lobbying firm may file a single report concerning more than one (1) of its lobbyists. A report filed by a lobbying
55 firm must be verified by each lobbyist whose activities are covered by the report.
56

57 **Comment:**

58
59 *The relationship between public officials and contributions from lobbyists and the special interests that lobbyists represent*
60 *has been a subject of growing concern. While reports filed by candidates and political action committees reveal sources of*
61 *contributions, they are inadequate in identifying sources that may relate to lobbying activities. The relationship between the*
62 *contributor and the lobbyist may not be readily apparent, and the contributions may be scattered among other contributions,*
63 *and be disclosed in different reports.*
64
65

1 Requiring reports to be filed by lobbyists will significantly enhance public disclosure. At least one purpose of public disclosure
2 is to deter illegal or unethical practices by public officials. This purpose is frustrated if information is not accessible. The
3 report of contributions required to be filed by this section may be combined with the reports required to be filed by lobbyists
4 detailing other expenditures made to influence executive or legislative action. This section should apply to lobbyists who
5 lobby executive departments and agencies and to those who lobby the legislature.
6

7 An additional proposal that may be considered is to prohibit lobbyists from soliciting contributions on the behalf of an
8 officeholder at the same level of government at which the lobbyist's activities are conducted. Personal contributions from
9 a lobbyist may be permitted, but the lobbyist would be prohibited from directly arranging for, or "bundling" contributions
10 to a public official whom the lobbyist might be seeking to influence.
11

12 The reference to "same level of government" should be construed as meaning state, regional, county, or municipal
13 government. Certain minor political subdivisions such as townships in the Midwest, or towns in the Northeast may be
14 difficult to characterize as belonging to the same level of government as another entity.
15

16 §138 Records Maintained by Certain Businesses, Persons, or Groups 17

18 (1) In election year, a business, person, or group that furnishes any of the following services, facilities, or supplies for
19 political purposes to a candidate, individual, or group shall maintain a record of each transaction:
20

- 21 (A) Newspaper.
- 22
- 23 (B) Radio.
- 24
- 25 (C) Television.
- 26
- 27 (D) Advertising.
- 28
- 29 (E) Advertising agency services.
- 30
- 31 (F) Accounting.
- 32
- 33 (G) Billboards.
- 34
- 35 (H) Printing.
- 36
- 37 (I) Secretarial services.
- 38
- 39 (J) Public management.
- 40
- 41 (K) Media production or preparation.
- 42
- 43 (L) Computer services.
44

45 Comment: 46

47 *This is not a reporting requirement, but merely a recordkeeping requirement. This requirement would serve as a valuable*
48 *investigative tool if needed, permitting a cross-check to ensure that committees are reporting all expenditures, and providing*
49 *an accurate accounting of the purpose. Such a requirement can also be a valuable investigative tool. This would also be a*
50 *means of identifying groups or individuals making independent expenditures or in-kind contributions.*
51

52 *This is not a common requirement in current state law. The information it would supply would be valuable. However, the*
53 *determination must be made as to whether it is too burdensome on those who are not involved in the political process.*
54

55 *The decision not to require an actual report of these activities was made because it was felt that such a requirement would*
56 *be unduly burdensome on those not directly involved in the political process.*
57

58 (2) An expenditure shall not be made, other than for overhead or normal operating expenses, by an agent or independent
59 contractor, on behalf of, or for the benefit of, a candidate or committee, unless it is reported by the candidate or committee.
60

61 (3) An agent or independent contractor making an expenditure required to be reported shall provide all information
62 required to be reported under this section to the candidate or committee.
63
64

1 §140 Report of Late Contributions

2
3 A contribution of five hundred dollars (\$500) or more in the aggregate received from one (1) source after the closing
4 date for the pre-election reporting period must be reported to the Agency or the Agency or the designated county official on
5 the appropriate form within twenty-four (24) hours of receipt by hand delivery, facsimile transmission, telegram, or express
6 delivery service. This contribution must be included on the next report filed by the committee.
7

8 Comment:

9
10 *Regulation in the area of last minute contributions is essential to prevent late contributions from flowing into campaigns after*
11 *the standard pre-election reporting period deadline, and thereby allowing those critical contributions to go unreported until*
12 *after the election. The 24-hour deadline, which has been gaining popularity among the states, was established to impress*
13 *upon committees the importance of this provision. To comply, committees will be unable to use normal mail delivery, but will*
14 *have to avail themselves of a quicker means of delivery.*
15

16 §142 Report of Late Independent Expenditures

17
18 A committee that makes an independent expenditure of five hundred dollars (\$500) or more after the closing date of the
19 pre-election reporting period shall report the expenditure to the Agency or the Agency or the designated county official within
20 twenty-four (24) hours of making the expenditure by hand delivery, facsimile transmission, telegram, or express delivery
21 service. The expenditure must be itemized by name, address, and purpose. This information must be included on the next
22 report filed by the committee.
23

24 Comment:

25
26 *The making of last minute independent expenditures are another means to pour money into a campaign after the pre-election*
27 *reporting period deadline has passed. Requiring late large expenditures to be reported prior to the election will bring*
28 *information regarding massive advertising campaigns and other late large expenditures before the public. If the independent*
29 *expenditures involve negative campaigning, at least the targeted candidate and the public will be able to determine the source*
30 *prior to the election.*
31

32 §144 Report of a Government Contractor and Agency

33
34 (1) A person who has been awarded a sole source contract from a government entity of five thousand dollars (\$5,000)
35 or more in the aggregate during the preceding calendar year shall file a report with the Agency. The report must:

36
37 (A) include an itemized list of the contributions made to a party committee or candidates for state, county, or
38 municipal offices by the contract recipient, a principal associated with the contract recipient, including a subcontractor or
39 consultant, a spouse of a principal, or a political committee sponsored by the person; and
40

41 (B) be filed no later than fifteen (15) days after the signing of the contract.
42

43 (2) A government entity that awards a sole source contract of five hundred dollars (\$500) or more in the aggregate
44 shall, no later than five (5) days after the date of the contract award, notify the Agency of the name and address of the
45 recipient, the amount of the award, and a description of the nature of the contract.
46

47 Comment:

48
49 *Jurisdictions which perceive problems with the methods used in the award of government contracts may wish to avail*
50 *themselves of this section.*
51

52 §146 Notification of Filing Obligation

53
54 (1) The Agency or designated local filing officer shall send by first class mail a notice of obligation to file and
55 appropriate forms for filing the necessary report or statement no less than thirty (30) days before each filing date for which
56 a committee is required to file the statement or report. The Agency or designated local official shall notify each registered
57 committee no less than thirty (30) days before each filing date for a monthly, quarterly, or semi-annual report. The Agency
58 shall send a notice of obligation to file a pre-election report to a committee if information provided on the statement of
59 organization indicates probable involvement in a particular election.
60

61 (2) A committee is not relieved of its reporting responsibilities if:

62 (A) the Agency or appropriate local official fails to send, a notice or form; or
63

64 (B) the committee does not receive a notice or form.
65
66

1 Comment:

2
3 *To achieve greater compliance, committees should be notified when their reports are due. Forms should be sent at the same*
4 *time to ensure that the committees have the necessary forms on hand. Though the cost may be greater for the Agency, the*
5 *notice of obligation to file will encourage timely filing and reduce the Agency's follow-up burden.*

6
7 *A section is also included requiring a committee to file the required reports even if the committee did not receive the required*
8 *notification. This drives home the point that the committee has a responsibility to know the law, and the excuse of lack of*
9 *knowledge will not be acceptable.*

10
11 *The obligation to notify is split between the Agency and the local official. This is because many committees file with the local*
12 *officials and the local officials are in a better position than the Agency to know what types of elections are being held at what*
13 *times. However, problems may arise from this decentralized notification procedure. There may be duplication between the*
14 *Agency and the local official. There is also a greater chance that partisan politics may play a role locally where certain*
15 *committee may "inadvertently" not receive notification.*

16
17 **§148 Report Filing Requirements**

18
19 (1) Reports shall be filed on a format specified by the Agency.

20
21 (2) Except for a report submitted under subdivision (3), a report filed must be typed or printed in black ink on forms
22 supplied by the Agency, or on legible direct reproductions of the forms.

23
24 (3) A report may be filed with the Agency on a computerized printout if the following requirements are satisfied:

25
26 (A) The Agency reviews and approves the proposed format for use by the committee before the format is used to
27 file a report.

28
29 (B) The printer used is of a double-strike or laser quality.

30
31 (C) Individual sheets are separated.

32
33 (D) The Agency reviews and approves a proposed amendment to the format for use by the committee before the
34 amended format is used to file a report.

35
36 Comment:

37
38 *Increasing computerization requires that agencies adjust rigid standards. Agencies should be required to accept computerized*
39 *printouts to satisfy filing requirements if they meet certain conditions. While this may initially pose some problems for the*
40 *Agency, by exercising appropriate discretion over format the process should work out best for all involved.*

41
42 **§150 Dissolution Procedures**

43
44 (1) A candidate committee may not dissolve until after:

45
46 (A) a primary election or convention in which the candidate is defeated; or

47
48 (B) the general election in which the candidate is a candidate by:

49
50 (i) inclusion on the ballot, or

51
52 (ii) seeking election as a qualified write-in candidate.

53
54 (2) A party committee may dissolve only after the party itself dissolves.

55
56 (3) A committee other than a party or candidate committee may dissolve only after it determines that it will not accept
57 contributions or make expenditures.

58
59 (4) A final report may be filed at the time, or before a scheduled filing is due. The form must:

60
61 (A) be marked "final"; and

62
63 (B) include a list of the material assets worth fifty dollars (\$50) or more, and detail their disposition.

64
65 (5) If a committee owes or is owed money, the committee may dissolve, but must report the status of the debts quarterly
66 on the same schedule as active committees until all debts are resolved. Methods of resolution must also be detailed.

1 (6) Committee assets must be disposed of according to this Act before dissolution.
2

3 **Comment:**
4

5 *Provisions must be made for the dissolution of a committee. A committee that wishes to dissolve must meet certain*
6 *requirements. The Act requires committees to dispose of all surplus funds and committee assets prior to dissolution. However,*
7 *a committee is not required to dissolve.*
8

9 *Some states require the dissolution of a candidate or special purpose committee after an election. The advantage is that it*
10 *provides a means to discourage the compilation of massive war chests by certain candidates, particularly legislative leaders*
11 *and entrenched incumbents. Forced dissolution may also strengthen political parties, because it is assumed that large*
12 *amounts of money would escheat to the parties from dissolving committees. However, a candidate or other committee forced*
13 *to dissolve may simply dissolve and reactivate for another vague purpose simply to keep the committee active. The more*
14 *open-ended proposal is preferred, since the purpose is not to limit activity, but to account for it to as great an extent as*
15 *possible.*
16

17 *The law allows a committee to dissolve with outstanding debts (loans that the committee has not repaid and unpaid bills) and*
18 *funds owed to it as the result of a loan made. However, these must be reported quarterly until some resolution has been*
19 *reached.*
20

21 *As an alternative, committees could be forced to remain active and continue filing until all indebtedness is resolved. As long*
22 *as regular reporting of committee indebtedness is required, either option would accomplish the goal of disclosure. However,*
23 *the original proposal, by requiring liquidation of all assets may be of some assistance in the area of debt resolution.*
24

25 *In conclusion, the requirement that a committee dispose of its material assets is an area rarely addressed in current law.*
26 *As the political committee system becomes more sophisticated, the tools to operate the system become more sophisticated*
27 *and expensive. Large committees need more than typewriters and adding machines; they need computers and software.*
28 *Other things such as committee-owned cars--or even planes may also exist. Because of the increasing value of committee*
29 *assets, this must be addressed, not merely reported, but the disposition of assets must be controlled.*
30

31 **§152 Public Access to Reports**
32

33 (1) A report must be made available for public inspection at the office of the Agency or the office of the Agency and
34 the office of the designated local official no later than two (2) business days after receipt.
35

36 (2) The Agency or the designated local official shall not require the viewer to provide any information or identification
37 as a condition of viewing a report or reports.
38

39 (3) The Agency or the designated local official shall ensure that the reports are available for copying or purchase at
40 a reasonable cost, which must not exceed ten cents (\$.10) per page.
41

42 **Comment:**
43

44 *Without provisions for access to reports, the value of the disclosure law is nil. Simple and convenient access to reports*
45 *should be provided to any interested person. While some jurisdictions require production of identification as a prerequisite*
46 *to viewing reports and payment of actual copying costs, the preferred view is that these actions should be avoided so as to*
47 *promote public access.*
48

49 *Some jurisdictions prefer to require identification of individuals seeking access to campaign records, and specification of the*
50 *files they wish to peruse. Such a procedure is justified in these jurisdictions by a perceived need to ensure that files are not*
51 *tampered with, but this is not the preferred view.*
52

53 *Many states already provide for the disclosure of all public records, including campaign finance reports under general*
54 *freedom of information statutes.*
55

56 **§154 Use of Surplus Funds**
57

58 **§154.01 Prohibition on Use of Contributions for a Different Office**
59

60 A candidate committee shall not use or permit the use of contributions solicited for or received by the candidate
61 committee to further the candidacy of the individual for an office other than the office designated on the statement of
62 organization. A contribution solicited for or received on behalf of the candidate are considered solicited or received for the
63 candidacy for which the individual is then a candidate if the funds or contributions are solicited or received before the general
64 election for which the candidate is a nominee or is unopposed.
65
66

1 §154.02 Disposition of Surplus Funds

2
3 (1) A candidate whose candidate committee has an unexpended balance of funds not otherwise obligated for the payment
4 of expenses incurred to further the candidate's candidacy shall designate how the surplus funds are to be distributed. The
5 surplus funds may:

6
7 (A) escheat to the state [general fund];

8
9 (B) be returned pro rata to all contributors;

10
11 (C) in the case of a partisan candidate, be transferred to the [state or local] executive committee of the political
12 party of which the candidate is a member at the time the funds were received; or

13
14 (D) be distributed using a combination of these options.

15
16 (2) A political committee, other than a candidate committee, with an unexpended balance of funds not otherwise
17 obligated for the payment of expenses incurred to further the committee's purposes shall designate how the surplus funds
18 are to be distributed. The surplus funds may:

19
20 (A) escheat to the state [general fund or public financing fund];

21
22 (B) be returned pro rata to all contributors; or

23
24 (D) be distributed using a combination of these options.

25
26 Comment:

27
28 *A candidate committee must terminate after the election in which a candidate is voted on. Candidates who are elected are*
29 *permitted to retain surplus funds from that campaign to finance a subsequent campaign, but only for the same office.*
30 *Campaign funds accumulated by a candidate committee may be derived from contributions made by individuals or political*
31 *committees. Such funds are deemed to be a public trust to be used for a specific purpose: to support or oppose a candidate*
32 *for public office.*

33
34 *Surplus candidate committee funds may only be used in three ways: returned to contributors on a pro rata basis, donated*
35 *to the candidate's political party, or turned over to the state treasury. A political committee other than a candidate committee*
36 *may not contribute surplus funds to a political party, but is limited to the options of returning contributions on a pro rata*
37 *basis or escheating to the state treasury.*

38
39 *Candidate committees are not permitted to dispose of surplus funds to charitable organizations because these contributions*
40 *have the potential to "buy" the goodwill of the organization—or a number of organizations, in the case of surplus funds*
41 *spread among more than one organization—for a future campaign.*

42
43 (3) If a pro rata refund is chosen, the candidate or a member of the candidate's immediate family is not eligible to a
44 refund of funds that the candidate or a member of the candidate's immediate family has contributed to the committee unless
45 the pro rata refund that other contributors would receive is greater than the contributors' aggregate contributions.

46
47 Comment:

48
49 *This subdivision prohibits a candidate from recovering a contribution in the form of a pro rata distribution of surplus funds*
50 *until after other contributors have been fully satisfied. Subdivision (3), which is apparently not found in any state, has the*
51 *effect of adding the contributions of a candidate and a candidate's family to the refund pool to the extent that adding these*
52 *funds in does not result in a windfall to other contributors.*

53
54 (4) If the pro rata refund that a contributor would receive is greater than the contributor's aggregate contributions, a
55 contributor shall receive a full refund of the contributor's contribution. The candidate or a member of the candidate's
56 immediate family is then eligible to receive a pro rata refund of the remaining funds.

1 §107 Public Financing

2
3 §107.00 Statement of Intent and Purpose

4
5 The legislature finds and declares the following:

6
7 (1) The enactment of a system of public financing of election campaigns is an essential means to protect the integrity
8 of the electoral process and ensure the maintenance of free government.

9
10 (2) It is desirable to encourage the broadest possible participation in financing campaigns by all citizens of the state, and
11 to enable candidates to have an equal opportunity to present their programs to the voters.

12
13 (3) Our democratic system of government can be maintained only if the electorate is informed.

14
15 (4) A publicly funded system of financing election campaigns in this state will encourage full discussion of issues,
16 provide a fair and equal opportunity for all candidates to participate in the election process, and reduce the influence of
17 special interests in election campaigns and the daily affairs of government.

18
19 (5) Public financing provides a neutral source of revenue to assist candidates in raising sufficient money to communicate
20 their views and positions adequately to the voters. Public financing provides a level playing field to facilitate competitive
21 campaigns and promote public discussion of the issues. By providing public financing of election campaigns, the potential
22 corrupting influence of special interests and large contributions is diminished, and candidates can reduce their reliance on
23 these sources of funding. Public financing reduces the fundraising advantages of incumbents while allowing all candidates
24 to devote less time to fundraising and more time to discussion of the issues.

25
26 (6) Public funding of election campaigns permits the state to regulate the escalating amount of expenditures on political
27 campaigns, while providing an equal opportunity for candidates to present their views and to provide for a better informed
28 electorate.

29
30 Comment:

31
32 *This draft is based on a grant system of providing eligible candidates block funds in sufficient amounts to run an effective*
33 *campaign. Matching funds based on contributions raised is an alternative to providing block grants. Using matching funds*
34 *for the primary and block grants for the general election is similar to the federal presidential primary public funding*
35 *procedures.*

36
37 *Separate grants are available for the primary and general election campaigns. The candidate may qualify for either or both.*
38 *Eligible candidates demonstrate their viability by qualifying for placement on the ballot and raising a minimum threshold*
39 *of itemized contributions from individuals residing within the district the candidate seeks to represent. A candidate must also*
40 *have a viable opponent on the ballot in the primary and/or the general election in order to receive a grant. The viability of*
41 *the opponent is determined by one of two factors: either the opponent has also qualified for a grant, or the opponent has*
42 *raised a sufficient amount of money to carry out a credible campaign.*

43
44 *The publicly funded grant is designed to replace all special interest contributions. The grant of public funds is conditioned*
45 *upon a limitation of self-contributions by the candidate, and the imposition of separate primary and general election spending*
46 *limits. The use of the publicly funded grant is limited to specific conventional campaign goods and services, and the proper*
47 *use of grant funds must be substantiated through a proof of payment procedure.*

48
49 §107.01 Definitions

50
51 (1) "Fund" means the Election Campaign Fund.

52
53 (2) "Grant" means a contribution from the fund.

54
55 (3) (A) "Qualifying contribution" means

56
57 (i) a contribution of [should be between \$100 and \$500 dollars] or less;

58
59 (ii) made to a candidate;

60
61 (iii) by and from a qualified elector residing in the district the candidate seeks to represent;

62
63 (iv) received on or after January 1 of an election year in which the recipient is a candidate for office, or, if a
64 special election, after the date the special election is called.

1 (B) A qualifying contribution does not include a loan, pledge, or non-monetary contribution.

2
3 Comment:

4
5 *Loans, pledges, and in-kind contributions are specifically excluded from the types of campaign contributions that may be used*
6 *to qualify for a grant. In order to maintain the integrity of the system, it is essential that a candidate receive actual*
7 *contributions with no strings attached. The difficulty of ascertaining the value of in-kind contributions and the potential for*
8 *abuse requires their exclusion from use in qualifying to receive a grant.*

9
10 *This draft limits qualifying contributions to contributions provided by a qualified elector in the district the candidate seeks*
11 *to represent. This provision could be expanded to non-electors, depending upon such concerns as the barriers to voting, i.e.,*
12 *residency and registration. The provision could be expanded to state residents because of their overall stake in selecting state*
13 *officials. Out-of-state contributions should not be permitted to be used for qualification for a grant.*

14
15 **§107.02 Election Campaign Fund**

16
17 (1) Each individual filing an income tax return for any taxable year who has a tax liability or is entitled to a tax refund
18 or other payment from the [Department of Revenue] may designate an amount of [should be between one and five dollars]
19 to be deposited into the Election Campaign Fund. If individuals filing a joint return have a tax liability or are entitled to a
20 tax refund or other payment from the [Department of Revenue], each individual may make a designation under this section.

21
22 (2) A designation shall not increase a taxpayer's liability or decrease a refund or other payment to the individual from
23 the [Department of Revenue].

24
25 (3) The [Department of Revenue] shall place on the top one-third (1/3) of the first page of all tax returns to be filed the
26 following language:
27

29
30
31

ELECTION CAMPAIGN FUND	I designate \$ _____ to go to the Election Campaign Fund.
---------------------------------------	---

28 **FUND NOTE:** A designation will not increase the taxes you pay or reduce your refund or other payment from the
32 [Department of Revenue].
33

34 (4) (A) During [or for] a fiscal year which contains an election, the legislature shall, in its final budget, appropriate
35 from the state General Fund, an amount sufficient to fully fund all candidates eligible to receive a grant from the Election
36 Campaign Fund.
37

38 (B) The agency shall provide a written estimate of the amount necessary to fully fund all eligible candidates no later
39 than January 1 in an election year.
40

41 (C) If insufficient funds are appropriated in the final budget to pay such sums, the legislature, upon the request of
42 the agency, shall transfer sufficient monies from the [appropriation for contingencies] to make all payments authorized by
43 the provisions of the Act.
44

45 Comment:

46
47 *The checkoff funding mechanism permits low income taxpayers and minors--people otherwise unlikely to be direct participants*
48 *in the process--to designate money to go to the Election Campaign Fund. Often, persons with no tax liability file tax returns*
49 *in order to receive payments or credits. The fact that they pay no direct tax should not inhibit their ability to designate the*
50 *use of state funds for the overriding purposes supported by publicly funded campaigns. Subsection (4) provides for*
51 *supplemental or full funding by direct legislative appropriation in order to ensure sufficient funding of campaign grants.*
52 *The general experience among the states has been that a tax checkoff raises more funds than an add-on option. A checkoff*
53 *combined with a state match is essentially nothing more than a disguised means for increasing the checkoff amount.*
54

55 **§107.03 Application and Withdrawal Procedures**

56
57 (1) Each candidate for statewide, judicial, or legislative office shall file a statement of intent to accept or to reject a grant
58 from the Election Campaign Fund. The statement shall be filed no later than the deadline for filing nomination papers.
59
60

1 (2) A candidate who intends to accept a grant shall swear or affirm that the candidate and the candidate's authorized
2 agents have complied with and will continue to comply with all applicable contribution and expenditure limits at all times
3 to which the limits apply to the candidate's candidacy for the office in contest.
4

5 (3) A candidate shall designate in the statement of acceptance whether the candidate will accept or reject a grant in either
6 the primary or the general election. A candidate may designate both.
7

8 (4) A candidate may rescind the statement of acceptance:
9

10 (A) for a primary election grant no later than ten (10) calendar days after the last date for filing nomination papers;
11 or

12 (B) for a general election grant no later than ten (10) calendar days after the primary election.
13
14

15 Comment:

16
17 *To ensure grants for primary campaigns, an early application procedure tied to the deadline for ballot access is important.*
18 *This section can be modified to provide for nomination by caucus, convention, or appointment.*

19
20 *An alternative procedure would require an application from interested candidates rather than forcing candidates to make a*
21 *public statement of rejection of public funds. This may be preferable in some jurisdictions.*

22
23 *Subsection (4) provides for an early date for withdrawing the statement of acceptance in order to provide adequate notice*
24 *to opposing candidates and to avoid unfair campaign practices.*
25

26 **§107.04 Qualification Procedures**
27

28 (1) The agency shall approve the payment of a primary or a general election grant or both a primary election grant and
29 a general election grant if an eligible candidate meets all of the following requirements:
30

31 (A) The candidate has filed a timely statement of acceptance.
32

33 (B) The candidate is certified to appear on the ballot for the election for which the grant is sought.
34

35 (C) The candidate is opposed by a candidate for the same office:
36

37 (i) who has qualified to receive a grant; or
38

39 (ii) whose campaign finance reports indicate that the opposing candidate has received, expended, or has cash
40 on hand of at least [a dollar amount should be designated in the range of 25-33% of the applicable expenditure limit];
41

42 (D) The financial reports filed by or on behalf of the candidate as of the date of qualification indicate that the
43 candidate has received:
44

45 (i) qualifying contributions equal to five (5) percent of the expenditure limits for candidates for statewide office
46 or for candidates at a special election; or
47

48 (ii) qualifying contributions equal to ten (10) percent of the expenditure limit for candidates for legislative or
49 judicial office.
50

51 Comment:
52

53 *Paragraphs (A) through (E) comprise the five separate steps for qualification. To protect the integrity of the process, only*
54 *candidates who are opposed by viable candidates in the primary or general election should receive grants. By determining*
55 *the viability of an opponent based upon the amount of funds raised or the qualification for a grant rather than primary vote,*
56 *more opportunity to qualify for a grant is provided to third party and independent candidates. As an alternative, viability*
57 *of a candidate could be determined on the ability to garner votes at a primary or the general election. For example, in*
58 *Wisconsin, a six percent primary vote threshold is required, which effectively eliminates third party and independent*
59 *candidates from qualifying for public funding.*
60

61 *Candidates who seek public funding must comply with both contribution and expenditure limits from the beginning of their*
62 *campaigns through the post-election and audit period.*
63

64 *An essential aspect of determining candidate qualification is the ability to raise funds in small amounts from a number of*
65 *individuals. In some situations, the ten percent threshold for legislative and judicial district offices may seem high when*

1 coupled with the requirement that contributions come from within the district. Since all electors of the state have an interest
2 in the competitiveness of campaigns throughout the state, the ten percent threshold could be reduced to five percent for
3 in-district contributions, coupled with a ten percent threshold for contributions raised outside of the district. In any event,
4 out-of-state contributions should not be permitted to serve as qualifying contributions.
5

6 §107.05 Contribution Limits 7

8 (1) A candidate filing a statement of acceptance shall not receive a contribution or contributions from the candidate's
9 own funds or from those of the candidate's immediate family that exceed [should be a figure ranging between 200 to 500%
10 of the amount an individual may contribute to a candidate for that office].
11

12 (2) A candidate filing a statement of acceptance shall not receive a contribution or contributions from a political
13 committee other than a political party committee.
14

15 (3) An eligible candidate filing a statement of acceptance may receive a primary election grant, a general election grant,
16 or both a primary election grant and a general election grant equal to [should be an between 45 and 65% of the applicable
17 spending limits].
18

19 (4) An eligible candidate filing a statement of acceptance may voluntarily limit the amount of the grant received by
20 designating a reduced grant amount in writing:
21

22 (A) for a primary election grant, no later than ten (10) calendar days after the deadline for filing nomination papers;
23

24 or

25 (B) for a general election grant, no later than ten (10) calendar days after the primary election.
26

27 Comment: 28

29 *Most states that provide public funding to candidates do so on a dollar-for-dollar matching basis, unlike this proposal. One*
30 *of the largest sources of special interest money is a candidate's own funds. This provision ties the self-contribution limit*
31 *to a multiple of the amount that an individual can legally give to a campaign.*
32

33 *Since one goal of public financing is to reduce the reliance on special interests, all political action committee contributions*
34 *are also prohibited. As an alternative, candidates could accept a combination of PAC contributions and grant funds up to*
35 *a specified amount, such as is permitted in Wisconsin. In this case, grant funds have been tied to the cumulative PAC*
36 *contribution limits. Candidates voluntarily limiting the amount of the grant received could be permitted to accept PAC funds*
37 *up to the proposed PAC contribution limit.*
38

39 *The draft proposal keeps political party committee funds available in recognition of the special roles that these committees*
40 *play in candidate recruitment and presentation of a united political philosophy.*
41

42 §107.06 Expenditure Limits 43

44 (1) A candidate for office who files a statement of acceptance of a grant from the Election Campaign Fund shall not
45 make a qualified campaign expenditure or qualified campaign expenditures in excess of the following amounts:
46

47 (A) For a candidate for governor, [\$500,000] in the primary election and [\$1,000,000] in the general election.
48

49 (B) For a candidate for lieutenant governor or attorney general, [\$250,000] in the primary election and [\$500,000]
50 in the general election.
51

52 (C) For a candidate for other statewide executive office, [\$250,000] in the primary election and [\$350,000] in the
53 general election.
54

55 (D) For a candidate for state senator or statewide judicial office, [\$100,000] in the primary election and [\$100,000]
56 in the general election.
57

58 (E) For a candidate for state representative or [countywide or district judge], [\$50,000] in the primary election and
59 [\$50,000] in the general election.
60

61 (2) (A) For purposes of the expenditure limits, a qualified campaign expenditure made before [the last day of the month
62 in which the primary election is held] of the general election year shall be considered a primary election expenditure.
63

64 (B) A qualified expenditure made from [should be the day following the date listed in the preceding paragraph]
65 through December 31 of the general election year shall be considered a general election expenditure.

1 (C) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (A) and (B) above, in the event that payments are made, but the
2 goods or services are not used during the period purchased, the payments shall be considered qualified campaign expenditures
3 for the time period when they are used or during which benefit is derived from them. Payment for goods and services used
4 in both time periods shall be prorated.
5

6 (3) A candidate filing a rejection of a grant from the Election Campaign Fund may file an affidavit agreeing to
7 voluntarily comply with the applicable contribution and expenditure limits no later than the deadline for filing nomination
8 papers. An affidavit filed under this section shall be binding unless rescinded:
9

10 (A) no later than ten (10) calendar days after the nomination paper filing deadline in the case of primary expenditure
11 limits; or
12

13 (B) no later than ten (10) calendar days after the primary election in the case of general election expenditure limits.
14

15 (4) (A) If a candidate filing a statement of acceptance:

16 (i) is opposed by a candidate who has declined to accept a grant, and
17

18 (ii) the opposing candidate does not voluntarily agree to limit the receipt of contributions and expenditures under
19 section (3) above; or
20

21 (iii) if an independent expenditure is made in an amount greater than [should be a dollar amount equal to at least
22 25 percent of the applicable expenditure limits] in support of or in opposition to a candidate for that office;
23

24 the expenditure limits shall no longer be applicable to all candidates running for the same office.
25

26 (B) If an independent expenditure is made in an amount greater than [should be a dollar amount equal to at least
27 25 percent of the applicable expenditure limits] in support of or in opposition to a candidate for that office, each candidate
28 who has filed a statement of acceptance of a grant or an affidavit voluntarily agreeing to abide by spending and contribution
29 limits, shall be permitted to receive an additional [should be ten percent of the applicable cumulative contribution limits] for
30 either the primary election or general election, as appropriate, notwithstanding the contribution limits otherwise applicable
31 to the election.
32

33 (5) In computing applicable expenditure limits, a candidate or campaign treasurer may exclude the following items:
34

35 (A) A contribution or contributions returned to the contributor.
36

37 (B) A loan repayment.
38

39 (C) An expense incurred as a direct result of a recount.
40

41 (D) A refund of a deposit paid.
42
43

44 Comment:
45

46 *The size of the limits on expenditures is a critical decision. The expenditure limits should be set high enough to ensure a full*
47 *presentation and discussion of the issues. The actual amount will vary considerably dependent upon the circumstances unique*
48 *to the jurisdiction. Wisconsin's figures are shown for illustrative purposes.*
49

50 *Wisconsin has a provision to allowing a candidate not receiving a grant to voluntarily agree to comply with expenditure*
51 *limits. This is an additional means of maintaining spending limits since it creates a reliance interest for all candidates and*
52 *forces candidates to conduct their campaign within a targeted amount. However, it is not often used, can be confusing, and*
53 *is an administrative burden.*
54

55 *There is an escape clause for candidates who are challenged by candidates who will spend a large amount of money or who*
56 *are targeted by independent spending campaigns. Additional funding is permitted for those candidates receiving grant funds*
57 *when expenditure limits are lifted. They are entitled to receive a specified amount of additional contributions free from*
58 *applicable contribution limits. Alternatively, the additional funds could be made in the form of a supplemental grant.*
59

60 *One unresolved issue is how to prevent "sham" independent expenditure campaigns that are undertaken by an ostensibly*
61 *independent person as a means to increase the funding available to a candidate. Such campaigns might either be undertaken*
62 *to portray the favored candidate in a good light, or make such an obviously unfair attack on the candidate that the candidate*
63 *will not only get sympathy from a backlash, but will also get more money to spend. While the candidate's opponent will also*
64 *get or spend more, often campaign managers believe their own money is worth more than money being spent against them.*
65

1 §107.07 Disbursement of Funds
2

3 (1) The agency shall immediately review the:

- 4 (A) statements of acceptance;
5
6 (B) nomination papers; and
7
8 (C) financial reports
9

10 of candidates filing a statement of intent to accept a grant to determine the eligible of a candidate filing a statement of
11 acceptance.
12

13
14 (2) The agency shall certify whether a candidate is eligible to receive a primary election grant no later than seven (7)
15 calendar days before the deadline for certifying the candidate for the primary election ballot.
16

17 (3) The agency shall certify whether a candidate is eligible to receive a general election grant no later than seven (7)
18 calendar days after the certification of the primary election results.
19

20 (4) A separate determination shall be made for a primary and a general election grant.

21 (5) The certification by the agency must indicate:

- 22 (A) whether a candidate is eligible to receive a grant; and
23
24 (B) the amount of grant the candidate is eligible to receive.
25
26

27
28 (6) If a candidate who has filed a statement of intent to accept a grant is not eligible to receive a grant, the certification
29 must:

- 30 (A) state the reasons why the candidate is not eligible to receive a grant; and
31
32 (B) what action, if any, the candidate may take to qualify for a grant.
33
34

35 (7) The agency shall certify a candidate who becomes eligible after the deadline in subsections (2) and (3) if the
36 candidate qualifies after the deadline, but before the primary election or general election for which the funds are sought.
37

38 (8) The grant check must be included with the certification.
39

40 (9) A candidate may file a written request to review the determination of the agency no later than seven (7) calendar
41 days after the date of certification.
42

43 (10) The amount of the grant may not exceed [specify an amount of 45-65 percent of the applicable expenditure limit].
44

45 Comment:
46

47 *To avoid political skullduggery, a candidate may qualify for a grant at any point up until the primary election or general*
48 *election. Once a candidate has raised the necessary qualifying contributions and the opponent has demonstrated viability,*
49 *the candidate is in a position to receive a grant.*
50

51 §107.08 Use of Grant Funds
52

53 (1) All grants must be deposited in the candidate committee's campaign depository account.
54

55 (2) Grant funds may be expended only for one or more of the following:
56

- 57 (A) Purchase of services from a communications medium, including production costs.
58
59 (B) Printing, photography, graphic arts, or advertising.
60
61 (C) Office supplies.
62
63 (D) Postage and other commercial delivery services.
64

65 (E) Repayment of loans secured by a statement of intent to accept a grant pursuant to section 107.12(1).

1 (3) Grant funds may not be expended, directly or indirectly, for the following items or services:

2 (A) Purchase of capital equipment.

3 (B) Purchase of computer software.

4 (C) Payment of fees for placement of political advertisements.

5 (D) Items or services otherwise prohibited under this Act or the laws of this state.

6
7
8
9
10
11 Comment:

12 *Because public funds are involved, it is essential that the money be used for intended purposes. Items described in subsection*
13 *2 reflect the bulk of most campaign purchases. Items excluded in section 3 represent things with "carry-over" value beyond*
14 *the duration of the campaign, or services which create the opportunity to use public funds to promote cronyism or goods or*
15 *services that could be subject to other abuse.*

16
17
18 **§107.09 Return of Grant Funds**

19 (1) (A) Grant funds disbursed under this section remain the property of the state until disbursed or encumbered for
20 lawful campaign purposes.

21 (B) Grant funds that are unspent and unencumbered by a candidate on the day after the election in which the
22 candidate participates must revert to the state. A deposit or refund derived from grant funds that are received by a candidate
23 after the day of the election in which the candidate participates shall revert to the state. All reversions shall be returned to
24 the agency which shall deposit the money in the fund.

25 (2) Return of grant funds after the withdrawal date set forth in section 107.03(4) does not remove applicable contribution
26 and expenditure limits.

27
28
29
30
31 Comment:

32 *To provide the state with additional leverage for recovering misappropriated funds, this provision vests a state interest in the*
33 *grant funds until properly disbursed or encumbered under the provisions of this Act. In addition, candidates cannot return*
34 *grant funds late in the game so that they might escape contribution or expenditure limits.*

35
36
37 **§107.10 Lawful Use of Grant Funds**

38 (1) A person shall not:

39 (A) expend;

40 (B) authorize the expenditure of; or

41 (C) incur an obligation to expend a grant;

42 for a purpose other than to advance the candidacy by lawful means of the specific candidate or candidates who qualify for
43 the grant.

44 (2) A person shall not:

45 (A) expend;

46 (B) authorize the expenditure of; or

47 (C) incur an obligation to expend a grant;

48 after the date of an election where the grant is returnable to the state under section 107.09(1).

49 (3) A candidate shall not:

50 (A) expend;

51 (B) authorize the expenditure of; or

1 (C) incur an obligation to expend a grant;

2
3 if the candidate violates the pledge required under §107.03(2).

4
5 (4) A person shall not prepare or transmit to a registrant or to the agency evidence that purports to demonstrate the
6 amount or purpose for which a grant has been used if such evidence specifies an amount or purpose for which a payment
7 is received other than the true amount or purpose.
8

9 **§107.11 Proof of Payment**

10
11 (1) The candidate or the candidate's campaign treasurer shall deliver or transmit to the agency sufficient proof of
12 payment of all disbursements made from grant funds no later than the due date for the next campaign finance report occurring
13 at least thirty (30) days after the election in which the candidate received the grant.
14

15 (2) The agency shall determine what constitutes sufficient proof of payment and shall promulgate:

16 (A) procedures;

17 (B) reporting forms; and

18 (C) administrative rules;

19
20
21
22 necessary to implement this responsibility.

23
24
25 (3) The agency shall conduct a random audit of the accounts and records of a candidate filing a statement of intent to
26 accept a grant.
27

28 Comment:

29
30 *Because public funds are involved, the candidate must demonstrate the appropriateness of the use of funds. The agency*
31 *should be given flexibility in determining what constitutes sufficient proof along with the authority to conduct an audit of the*
32 *campaign records.*
33

34 **§107.12 Miscellaneous Provisions**

35
36 (1) A candidate or a candidate's treasurer may use the candidate's statement of intent to accept a grant as security for
37 a loan made for campaign purposes from an institution that ordinarily makes loans in the course of its business.
38

39 (2) To the extent that proceeds of a loan obtained under the provisions of (1) above are used for a purpose set forth in
40 §107.08(2), repayment of such a loan may be made from grant funds.
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1 §200 Ethics, Conflict of Interest, and Personal Financial Disclosure

2
3 This is the Ethics, Conflict of Interest, and Personal Financial Disclosure Act.

4
5 §202 Intent and Purpose

6
7 The proper operation of democratic government requires that a public official or employee be independent and impartial;
8 that government policy and decisions be made through the established processes of government; that a public official or
9 employee not use public office to obtain private benefits; that a public official or employee avoid action which creates the
10 appearance of using public office to obtain a benefit; and that the public have confidence in the integrity of its government
11 and public officials and employees.

12
13 Comment:

14
15 *Public office is a public trust. That trust is eroded by actions that appear to place the private interest of a public official or*
16 *employee above the public good. This Act seeks to avoid the erosion of public confidence that arises through such conflicts*
17 *or appearances of conflict, and to declare as public policy of this state that a public official or employee shall work for the*
18 *benefit of the people of the state.*

19
20 §204 Definitions

21
22 §204.01 (a) "Anything of value" includes the following:

23
24 Comment:

25
26 *In drafting this section, the intent is to be as expansive as possible to illustrate the range of possibilities for unacceptable*
27 *influence in the governmental process.*

- 28
29 (1) A pecuniary item, including money, or a bank bill or note.
- 30
31 (2) A promissory note, bill of exchange, order, draft, warrant, check, or bond given for the payment of money.
- 32
33 (3) A contract, agreement, promise, or other obligation for an advance, conveyance, forgiveness of indebtedness,
34 deposit, distribution, loan, payment, gift, pledge, or transfer of money.
- 35
36 (4) A stock, bond, note, or other investment interest in an entity.
- 37
38 (5) A receipt given for the payment of money or other property.
- 39
40 (6) A right in action.
- 41
42 (7) A gift, tangible good, chattel, or an interest in a gift, tangible good, or chattel.
- 43
44 (8) A loan or forgiveness of indebtedness.
- 45
46 (9) A work of art, antique, or collectible.
- 47
48 (10) An automobile or other means of personal transportation.
- 49
50 (11) Real property or an interest in real property, including title to realty, a fee simple or partial interest, present or
51 future, contingent or vested within realty, a leasehold interest, or other beneficial interest in realty.
- 52
53 (12) An honorarium or compensation for services.

54
55 (13) A rebate or discount in the price of anything of value unless the rebate or discount is made in the ordinary course
56 of business to a member of the public without regard to that person's status as a public official or public employee, or the
57 sale or trade of something for reasonable compensation that would ordinarily not be available to a member of the public.

58
59 Comment:

60
61 *The latter portion of this provision is designed to prevent someone from currying favor with an official by selling the official*
62 *a ticket to a sold-out athletic event such as the Super Bowl at face value if such a ticket would not otherwise ordinarily be*
63 *available to the public official or employee on similar terms without regard to his or her governmental status. This provision*
64 *recognizes that certain transactions, even though ostensibly fair trades for value, are not of the type which should be*
65 *permitted.*

1 (14) A promise or offer of employment.

2
3 (15) Any other thing of value that is pecuniary or compensatory in value to a person.

4
5 (b) The agency may also promulgate rules and regulations defining additional things of value.

6
7 (c) "Anything of value" does not mean a campaign contribution properly received and reported, if reportable, as required
8 under the Campaign Finance Act.

9
10 §204.02 "Associated," when used with reference to an organization, includes an organization in which an individual or a
11 member of his or her immediate family is a director, officer, fiduciary, trustee, agent, or partner, or owns or controls, in
12 the aggregate, at least [should range from any interest at all to two (2) percent or a value of \$5,000 or greater, in comport
13 with the following definition] of the outstanding equity.

14
15 §204.03 "Business associate" includes the following:

16
17 (1) An employer.

18
19 (2) A general or limited partnership, or a general or limited partner within the partnership.

20
21 (3) A corporation:

22
23 (A) that is family-owned; or

24
25 (B) in which all shares of stock are closely-held;

26
27 or the shareholders, owners, or officers of the corporation.

28
29 (4) A corporation in which the public official or employee, or other person subject to the Act:

30
31 (A) has an investment interest;

32
33 (B) owns; or

34
35 (C) has a beneficial interest in shares of stock which constitute more than:

36
37 (i) five percent (5%) of the value of the corporation, or

38
39 (ii) [a specific dollar figure, probably \$500 to \$1,000].

40
41 (5) A corporation, business association, or other business entity in which the public official or employee, or other person
42 subject to the Act serves as an agent or a compensated representative.

43
44 (6) An association not otherwise covered by this definition between the public official or employee, or other person
45 subject to the Act, and another person, which involves the conduct of a common enterprise.

46
47 §204.04 "Candidate" means an individual who seeks nomination or election to [state] office. An individual is a candidate
48 when the individual:

49
50 (1) files a statement of candidacy or petition for nomination for office with the appropriate filing officer;

51
52 (2) is nominated for office by:

53
54 (A) a party at a primary;

55
56 (B) nominating convention; or

57
58 (C) petition for nomination;

59
60 (3) solicits or receives and retains contributions, makes expenditures, or gives consent to an individual, organization,
61 political party, or committee to solicit or receive and retain contributions or make expenditures to secure nomination or
62 election to any office at any time, whether or not the office for which the individual will seek nomination or election is
63 known when the:

64
65 (A) solicitation is made;

1 (B) contribution is received and retained; or

2
3 (C) expenditure is made; or

4
5 (4) is an officeholder who is the subject of a recall election.

6
7 Comment:

8
9 *This section is intended to cover all persons who seek office at an election, regardless of the type of election by which the*
10 *office is obtained. For example, a person seeking appointment by a political party caucus to fill a vacant office would be a*
11 *candidate under this section. This definition also covers unannounced candidates who are accepting contributions or making*
12 *expenditures in obvious furtherance of a candidacy.*

13
14 §204.05 "Charitable organization" means an organization described in 26 U.S.C. §170(c) as it currently exists or as it may
15 be amended.

16
17 §204.06 (a) "Compensation" includes:

18
19 (1) an advance, conveyance, forgiveness of indebtedness, deposit, distribution, loan, payment, gift, pledge, or
20 transfer of money or anything of value; or

21
22 (2) a contract, agreement, promise, or other obligation for an advance, conveyance, forgiveness of indebtedness,
23 deposit, distribution, loan, payment, gift, pledge, or transfer of money or anything of value, for services rendered or to be
24 rendered.

25
26 (b) The term does not include reimbursement of expenses if:

27
28 (1) the reimbursement does not exceed the amount actually expended for the expenses; and

29
30 (2) it is substantiated by an itemization of expenses.

31
32 §204.07 "Consultant" means an individual other than a public official or public employee who contracts to:

33
34 (1) evaluate bids for public contracts; or

35
36 (2) award public contracts;

37
38 for the state [or political subdivision].

39
40 §204.08 "Economic interest" means an interest distinct from that of the general public in a state purchase, sale, lease,
41 contract, option, or other transaction or arrangement involving property or services in which a public official or public
42 employee may gain an economic benefit of fifty dollars (\$50) or more.

43
44 §204.09 "Family member" means an individual:

45
46 (1) who is the spouse, parent, sibling, child, mother-in-law, father-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent,
47 or grandchild; or

48
49 (2) is a member of the individual's household.

50
51 Comment:

52
53 *Consideration might be given to expanding this definition to include "step," "foster," or "guardian" relationships.*

54
55 §204.10 "Filer" means an individual who is:

56
57 (1) a public official or who is nominated to be a public official;

58
59 (2) a public employee appointed by a public official;

60
61 (3) a candidate under the Campaign Finance Act;

62
63 (4) a public member; or

64
65 (5) a consultant.

1 §204.11 (a) "Gift" means anything of value other than a contribution to [a committee as defined under the Campaign Finance
2 Act] to the extent that consideration of equal or greater value is not received. The term includes a rebate or discount in the
3 price of anything of value unless the rebate or discount is made in the ordinary course of business to a member of the public
4 without regard to that person's status as a candidate.
5

6 (b) The term does not include the following:
7

8 (1) Printed informational material.
9

10 Comment:
11

12 *The intent of this provision is to permit the limited acceptance and use of material advertising something, such as books,*
13 *reports, pamphlets, calendars, or periodicals, that would have limited value to the recipient, and are clearly produced to*
14 *promote an entity or product, rather than to serve as a more general gift that might be intended or used as leverage.*
15

16 (2) A gift that:
17

18 (A) is not used; and
19

20 (B) no later than thirty (30) days after receipt, is returned to the donor or delivered to a charitable organization and
21 is not claimed as a charitable contribution for federal income tax purposes.
22

23 (3) A gift, devise, or inheritance from an individual's spouse, child, parent, grandparent, brother, sister, parent-in-law,
24 brother-in-law, sister-in-law, nephew, niece, aunt, uncle, or first cousin or the spouse of that individual, if the donor is not
25 acting as the agent or intermediary for someone other than a person covered by this paragraph.
26

27 (4) A personalized plaque or trophy with a value that does not exceed one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150).
28

29 (5) Food and beverage consumed on the occasion when participation in a charitable, civic, or community event which
30 bears a relationship to the public official's or public employee's office and the official or employee is attending in an official
31 capacity.
32

33 §204.12 "Immediate family" means an unemancipated child residing in a public official's or public employee's household,
34 a spouse of a public official or public employee, or an individual claimed by the public official or public employee, or the
35 public official's or public employee's spouse as a dependent for tax purposes.
36

37 §204.13 "Informal representation" means a contact, including a request for information, whether in person, by mail, or by
38 telephone, made with a state or local agency official or employee on behalf of a client or constituent.
39

40 §204.14 "Judge" means an official who presides over a state, county, or municipal court [or an administrative law tribunal].
41

42 §204.15 (a) "Local entity" means a local or regional government office, department, division, bureau, board, or commission.
43

44 (b) The term does not include a court.
45

46 §204.16 "Negotiating" or "negotiate for employment" means a communication, directly or indirectly, with a prospective
47 employer to discuss rendering services for compensation to that prospective employer.
48

49 §204.17 "Negotiation for employment" means the period that begins with a communication to a prospective employer to
50 discuss rendering services for compensation to the prospective employer.
51

52 §204.18 "Official responsibility" means the direct administrative or operating authority, whether intermediate or final, and
53 either exercisable alone or with others, and either personally or through subordinates, to approve, disapprove, or otherwise
54 direct government action.
55

56 §204.19 "Participation" includes decision, approval, disapproval, recommendation, the rendering of advice, or vote.
57

58 §204.20 "Particular matter" includes a judicial or other proceeding, application, request for a ruling or other determination,
59 contract, claim, controversy, investigation, charge, accusation, arrest, rulemaking, or legislation.
60

61 §204.21 "Person" means an individual, proprietorship, firm, partnership, joint venture, joint stock company, syndicate,
62 business trust, estate, company, corporation, association, club, committee, organization, or group of persons acting in
63 concert.
64

65 §204.22 "Prime contractor" means a person who has entered into a public contract.

1 §204.23 "Prime contractor employee" means an officer, employee, or agent of a prime contractor.
2

3 §204.24 "Public contract" means a contract for goods, services, or construction let by a unit of government.
4

5 §204.25 "Public employee" means an individual appointed to a position, including a person appointed to a position created
6 by statute, whether compensated or not, in state [, county, or municipal] government, including members of the judiciary.
7

8 §204.26 "Public member" means a member appointed to a noncompensated part-time position on a board, commission, or
9 council. A public member does not lose this status by receiving reimbursement of expenses or a per diem payment for
10 services.
11

12 §204.27 (a) "Public official" means an individual elected to a state, county, or municipal office, or an individual who is
13 appointed to fill a vacancy in the office, whether or not the individual has yet assumed the office. The term includes a
14 member of the [board of regents or trustees, chancellor and vice chancellor or equivalent of the state university system, and
15 a president of a state university].
16

17 (b) The term does not include a public member of an advisory board, commission, or council.
18

19 §204.28 "Remunerable activity" means a service for which a person receives payment in the form of a wage, salary, or other
20 goods or services.
21

22 §204.29 "Representation" means an appearance before a state or local entity whether gratuitous or for compensation.
23

24 §204.30 "Sheltered market" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 2 of the federal Minority and Female Business
25 Enterprise Act as it currently exists and as it may be amended.
26

27 §204.31 (a) "State entity" means a state agency, office, department, division, bureau, board, commission, or council,
28 including the legislature.
29

30 Comment:
31

32 *This definition is intended to include quasi-governmental entities, and public-private partnerships. Each jurisdiction will have*
33 *to look closely at the wording of this definition to ensure that it covers all such potentials.*
34

35 (b) The term does not include a court or an agency in the judicial branch.
36

37 §204.31 "Subcontract" means a contract or contractual action entered into by a prime contractor or subcontractor for
38 obtaining goods or services under a prime contract.
39

40 §204.32 "Subcontractor" means:
41

42 (1) a person, other than the prime contractor, who offers to furnish or furnishes goods or services under a prime contract
43 or a subcontract entered into in connection with the prime contract; and
44

45 (2) a person who offers to furnish or furnishes goods or services to the prime contractor or a higher tier subcontractor.
46

47 §204.33 "Subcontractor employee" means an officer, employee, or agent of a subcontractor.
48

49 §204.34 "Substantial value" means a monetary value of fifty dollars (\$50) or more, if a monetary value is ascertainable,
50 or if a monetary value is not ascertainable, anything of more than nominal value.
51

52 §204.35 "Unit of state or local government" means the state or a unit or agency of state government; a county or municipal
53 government or committee or an agency of county or municipal government; or any other entity funded by or expending tax
54 dollars or the proceeds of publicly guaranteed bonds.
55

56 §204.36 "Unwarranted privilege" means a privilege, treatment, or advantage not available to others on an equal basis.
57

58 §206 Use of Title and Prestige of Public Office
59

60 (1) A public official or employee shall not receive anything of value for the private benefit of the official or employee
61 or his or her immediate family or an organization with which the official is associated, unless the public official or public
62 employee can show by clear and convincing evidence that:
63

64 (A) the thing of value was conveyed for a reason unrelated to and not arising from the recipient's holding or having
65 held a public office or public position; and

1 (B) was unrelated to actions or matters before or affecting the government body of which the public official's or
2 public employee's office or employment is a part.

3
4 (2) This provision does not apply to receipt of the following things of value:

5 (A) a certificate or plaque or commemorative token [of less than \$150 value];

6
7 (B) informational promotional material; or

8
9 (C) educational material [directly related to the public official or public employee's government duties].
10

11
12 **§208 Nepotism:**

13
14 (1) A public official or public employee shall not advocate or cause the:

15 (A) employment;

16 (B) appointment;

17 (C) promotion;

18 (D) transfer; or

19 (E) advancement;

20 to an office or position of the state [, county, municipality, or political subdivision], or supervise or manage a member of
21 the public official or public employee's household or a family member.

22 (2) A public official or public employee shall not participate in an action relating to the employment or discipline of
23 a member of the public official's or public employee's household or a family member.

24
25 **Comment:**

26 *This section prohibits the hiring, advancement, transfer, or appointment of a family member related to a public official or*
27 *employee who has supervisory or management control over that person.*

28
29 **§210 Misuse of Office**

30 (1) A public official or employee shall not use public funds, time, personnel, facilities, or equipment for the official
31 or employee's private gain or that of another unless the use is authorized by law.

32 (2) A public official or public employee shall not use public funds, time, personnel, facilities, or equipment for political
33 or campaign activity unless the use is:

34 (A) authorized by law; or

35 (B) properly incidental to another activity required or authorized by law.

36 (3) The agency may adopt rules specifying examples of political or campaign activity permissible or not permissible
37 under this section.

38
39 **Comment:**

40 *This section deals with two areas of misconduct. Section 210(1) covers situations where an employee or official is improperly*
41 *using public resources for personal gain or that of another. Many states currently have some form of this prohibition by*
42 *statute, personnel rule, or legal opinion. In recent years, states have become more involved in economic development activities*
43 *that involve using state resources to assist private endeavors. The modifying language allowing the use of public resources*
44 *where authorized by law recognizes this activity by providing for possible exceptions to the prohibition. One drafting*
45 *alternative would be to limit vagueness by inserting the word "misuse" in the first line after the word "not." However, this*
46 *might make enforcement more difficult.*

47
48 *Section 210(2) covers situations where an official or employee is using public resources for political activity. A review of*
49 *several state laws and legal opinions suggests that a consensus approach does not exist regarding the regulation of use of*
50 *public resources for political activity. The State of Washington applies this type of bar to ballot questions, while other states*
51 *have various types of prohibitions applicable only to candidates. In adopting the language in §210(2), a definition of political*
52
53

1 or campaign activity should also be considered for inclusion in the law. Some states, including Connecticut and Wisconsin,
2 limit state-paid materials that can be sent out by an incumbent for a period immediately prior to an election even if those
3 materials could arguably be considered to serve a reasonable governmental purpose. California goes even further. California
4 law prohibits all mailings of more than 200 pieces by public officials at any time. Other states, including Alabama, have
5 broad prohibitions against the use of public resources similar to those found in §226(2).
6

7 Difficult issues can arise under this type of provision, especially regarding the political activities of incumbent elected
8 officials. For example, these officials are often assigned staff and vehicles that may be accompanying the official to events
9 or activities that range from partly political to purely political. Similarly, legislative personnel staff, where these positions
10 exist, may be involved with people or events that could be considered political activity (for a broad review of issues regarding
11 use of legislative staff see "Political Campaign Activity - The Use of Legislative Staff and Resources," published by the New
12 York State Senate Research Service in January of 1988).
13

14 Another drafting consideration regarding §210(2) is whether it should be included in the jurisdiction's ethics law or its
15 election law. A drafting alternative is to include §210(2) in the ethics law with a cross-reference in the election law.
16

17 An alternative to §210 is to rely upon a general prohibition against using an official's or employee's position for personal
18 gain or the gain of another as a means for reaching these types of misconduct. Some states regard a broad approach as a
19 general tool that can be used to prohibit or allow conduct based on whether it appears to be improper. This broader
20 approach was rejected for the model law as not being clear enough to let those covered by the law know the topics to be
21 covered, and because these types of sections have more potential for legal challenge on the grounds of vagueness.
22

23 Sections 210(1) and (2) have been drafted to allow some administrative or statutory flexibility to deal with gray areas, provide
24 for exceptions, and to facilitate more specific guidelines. Wisconsin, for example, has issued guidelines covering specific
25 prohibited uses of state resources for political activity. A drafting alternative would be to only include the prohibitions and
26 not the language providing for exceptions. Generally, some flexibility is seen as desirable; however, given the range of
27 conduct that could be at issue the need to have the option to be specific as frequent problem areas arise is paramount.
28

29 These provisions should be read in conjunction with the provisions applicable to use of public resources that may be found
30 in the campaign finance portion of this Act.
31

32 §212 Representation by Public Officials and Public Employees

33
34 (a) (1) A state elective official other than a legislator shall not represent another person before a state or local entity,
35 except as required by statute.
36

37 (2) A legislator shall not represent another person before a state entity, other than a court.
38

39 Comment:

40
41 Consideration might be given to extending this restriction to also apply to representation before a court entity, such as a
42 judicial disciplinary commission, or a state panel that considers discipline of lawyers.
43

44 (3) A public official shall not represent another person before an entity of the same political subdivision which the
45 public official serves, except as required by statute.
46

47 (4) A public official or public employee shall not represent another person before the entity the public official or public
48 employee serves.
49

50 (5) A public employee [restrictions on grade or salary may be appropriate here] receiving compensation other than
51 reimbursement or per diem payments for the public employee's official duties shall not represent another person before an
52 entity of the same political division [of a lesser stature], including a court.
53

54 (6) These restrictions do not apply to the following:
55

56 (A) Purely ministerial matters which do not require discretion on the part of the entity.

57
58 (B) Representation by a public official or public employee in the course of the official or employee's official
59 duties.
60

61 (C) Representation of the public official or public employee in the official or employee's personal capacity.
62

63 (D) Representation by an attorney who is a public official or a public employee before a court when such
64 representation is not otherwise prohibited by applicable codes of attorney or judicial conduct.
65

1 (b) The restrictions set forth in this section do not apply if the former public official or former public employee is:

2
3 (1) testifying under oath to facts that are within the individual's knowledge, or as an expert witness who does not
4 accept compensation other than regularly provided for by law, or rule for subpoenaed witnesses; or

5
6 (2) an elected representative of the federal government, or a local government within the state, or whose principal
7 occupation or employment is with the federal government or a local government, and the appearance, communication,
8 assistance, or representation is on behalf of the government.

9
10 Comment:

11
12 *The preceding section prohibits a public official or public employee from appearing before other government entities as an*
13 *advocate or attorney for another person. This limitation is imposed to remove the appearance of impropriety that may arise*
14 *when an official or employee seeks to influence the actions of other government officials who may be more prone to side with*
15 *the official or employee than with an adversary unknown to them.*

16
17 *Some observers believe that this section should distinguish ethical problems resulting from a public official or public employee*
18 *having a financial interest in the outcome of a representation case as opposed to problems inherent in the misuse of title or*
19 *position to achieve leverage in a representation matter.*

20
21 *This section is not intended to apply to members of the same law firm as the public official or public employee, but is intended*
22 *to cover matters such as sales to public agencies. An alternative approach is to limit the prohibition on representation to*
23 *appearances before entities on the same level of government that the public official or employee serves. States may also wish*
24 *to allow public officials or employees to represent clients before such bodies as workers' compensation commissions, whose*
25 *proceedings are adversarial in nature.*

26
27 *A state with a part-time legislature may wish to permit legislators to represent clients or constituents with appropriate*
28 *disclosure. Language that would permit this is:*

29
30 *"A member of the legislature may represent a client or constituent before a state or local entity if the member files a*
31 *disclosure statement with the agency and with the [ethics panel or presiding officer of the chamber in which the members*
32 *serves] stating the services rendered."*

33
34 *Consideration might also be given to banning appearances by legislators before local governmental bodies, because the*
35 *leverage that may be applied in such settings is potentially subject to similar abuse as appearance before such state entities.*

36
37 **§214 Votes, Deliberations, and Discussions**

38
39 (1) A public official or public employee shall not participate in, vote on, influence, or attempt to influence an official
40 decision if the public official or public employee or a business or organization with which the public official or public
41 employee is associated has:

42
43 (A) a pecuniary interest in; or

44
45 (B) a reasonably foreseeable benefit from;

46
47 the matter under consideration by the governmental entity of which the public official or public employee is a member. A
48 potential benefit includes detriment to a business competitor to the public official or public employee or business or
49 organization with which the public official or public employee is associated.

50
51 (2) Except as permitted in subdivision (3), a public official described by this subdivision but not exempt shall abstain
52 from participation in the discussion and vote on the decision. The public official's abstention must be recorded in the
53 governmental entity's minutes.

54
55 (3) A public official or public employee may participate in, vote on, or influence or attempt to influence an official
56 decision if the only pecuniary interest or reasonably foreseeable benefit that may accrue to the public official or public
57 employee is incidental to the public official's or public employee's position, or which accrues to the public official or public
58 employee as a member of a profession, occupation, or large class, to no greater extent than the pecuniary interest or potential
59 benefit could reasonably be foreseen to accrue to all other members of the profession, occupation, or large class.

60
61 (4) The restrictions of this section apply to a business or organization with which a family member of a public official
62 or employee is associated if the family member's pecuniary interest or a business or organization with which a family member
63 is associated has a reasonably foreseeable benefit from a matter under consideration.

1 Comment:

2
3 *Subsections (1) and (2) would generally preclude a public servant from any involvement in an official matter in which the*
4 *public servant had an interest in or potential benefit from the interest if the benefit did not accrue to the entire profession,*
5 *occupation, or large class. The term large class covers employees and should be considered on a case-by-case basis. The*
6 *prohibition would not apply when the public servant's interest or benefit is prohibited by another ethics measure. The*
7 *abstention does not legalize a prohibited interest. This provision applies to an interest not otherwise prohibited. The section*
8 *also prohibits a public official from using public office to harm a business competitor. An additional benefit of this provision*
9 *is that it can be used to gauge whether a measure being voted upon is weak or strong; if there are a number of abstentions,*
10 *the measure may be extremely comprehensive, while few abstentions may suggest that the measure does not cover as much.*
11 *Inchoate interests, those interests likely to arise, but which have not yet been perfected, are intended to be included.*

12
13 **§216 Restraints on Solicitation or Acceptance of Gifts and Gratuities**

14
15 (1) A person shall not, directly or indirectly, give, offer, or promise anything of value to:

16 (A) a public official or public employee; or

17 (B) a person who has been elected or selected to be a public official or public employee;

18
19 with the intent to:

20 (i) influence an official act;

21 (ii) influence a public official or public employee, or individual who has been selected to be a public official
22 or public employee, to commit, aid in committing, collude in, or allow fraud on a state, county, or municipal entity; or

23 (iii) induce a public official or public employee, or individual who has been selected to be a public official or
24 public employee, to perform or fail to perform an act in violation of the public official or public employee's lawful duty.

25
26 Comment:

27
28 *A number of practitioners believe that proving "intent" is too difficult a standard to meet, and suggest use of the phrase*
29 *(referring to prohibited gifts) "which can reasonably be inferred as intended to benefit or expected to benefit" as an*
30 *alternative. Another option would be to prohibit all gifts and list exceptions.*

31 (2) A public official or employee, or individual who has been elected or selected to be a public official or public
32 employee, shall not, directly or indirectly, ask, demand, exact, solicit, seek, accept, assign, receive, or agree to receive
33 anything of value for the public official or employee, or individual who has been selected to be a public official or public
34 employee, or for any other person or entity, in return for being:

35 (A) influenced in the performance of an official act;

36 (B) influenced to commit, aid in committing, collude in, allow fraud, or make an opportunity for the commission
37 of fraud on a state, county, or municipal governmental entity; or

38 (C) induced to perform or fail to perform an act in violation of the public official or public employee's official duty.

39 (3) A person shall not, directly or indirectly, give, offer, or promise to give anything of value to another person or
40 entity, with intent to influence testimony under oath or affirmation in a trial or other proceeding before:

41 (A) a court;

42 (B) a committee or either house or both houses of the legislature; or

43 (C) an agency, commission, or officer authorized to hear evidence or take testimony, or with intent to influence
44 a witness to fail to appear.

45 (4) A person shall not, directly or indirectly, ask, demand, exact, solicit, seek, accept, assign, receive, or agree to
46 receive anything of value in return for influencing testimony under oath or affirmation in a trial or other proceeding before:

47 (A) a court;

48 (B) a committee or either house or both houses of the legislature; or

1 (C) an agency, commission, or officer authorized to hear evidence or take testimony, or with intent to influence
2 a witness to fail to appear.
3

4 (5) Subsections (3) and (4) do not prohibit the payment or receipt of witness fees provided by law or the payment by
5 the party upon whose behalf a witness is called and receipt by a witness of the reasonable cost of travel and subsistence at
6 a trial, hearing, or proceeding, or, in the case of an expert witness involving a technical or professional opinion, a reasonable
7 fee for time spent in the preparation of the opinion, and in appearing or testifying.
8

9 §218 Private Interests by a Public Official or Public Employee in Public Contracts

10
11 (1) A public official or public employee may not have an interest in a public contract if the public official or public
12 employee is authorized to perform an official function relating to the contract requiring the exercise of discretion.
13

14 (2) A public official or public employee may not have an interest in a public contract if the public official or public
15 employee or a family member of a public official or public employee or a business or organization with which the official
16 is associated has a substantial financial interest.
17

18 Comment:

19
20 *A public official or employee has considerable insight into the procedures and future plans of the agency the official or*
21 *employee serves. The official or employee may at least be acquainted with the agency's procurement personnel. While chances*
22 *are lower that an official or employee would be so well-versed with the personnel and circumstances surrounding a*
23 *procurement by another agency or level of government, there still exists the potential for impropriety, or, at a minimum, for*
24 *the appearance of impropriety. To maintain confidence in the process when it contracts for goods or services with a*
25 *government employee, those responsible for contract approval must be scrupulous in their scrutiny of the process attendant*
26 *to award. If there is a suspicion that the use of inside information or the improper use of position has played a role in the*
27 *decisionmaking process, approval of the contract should be suspended until the suspicion has been resolved.*
28

29 §220 Actions Taken While Negotiating for Employment

30
31 A public official or public employee may not act or fail to take action in a matter affecting a person with whom the
32 public official or public employee is negotiating for employment.
33

34 §222 Representation of Clients After Government Service

35
36 (1) A former public official or former public employee may not represent a person in a matter before a government
37 entity in which the former public official or former public employee participated personally and substantially while a public
38 official or public employee.
39

40 (2) A former public official or former public employee may not represent a person in a matter which was pending
41 under the former public official's or former public employee's official responsibility within one (1) year before the
42 termination of that responsibility for two (2) years after the former public official's or former public employee's service in
43 the public position has ceased.
44

45 (3) A former public official or former public employee may not represent a person in a matter before the
46 government entity which the former public official or former public employee served for a period of one (1) year after the
47 former public official's or former public employee's employment has ceased.
48

49 (4) A former public official may not register as a lobbyist or lobbyist's principal, other than for a government
50 entity, for a period of one (1) year after the latter of:
51

52 (A) the date of leaving office; or

53 (B) the date the term of office to which the public official was elected expires.
54
55

56 §224 Blind Trusts

57
58 (a) A public official or public employee who has a direct, indirect, or beneficial interest in a blind trust which meets
59 the standards set forth below is not required to disclose the pro rata share of interests in real property or investments, or
60 income deriving from such interests or investments, if those interests are acquired by the trustee after the trust complies with
61 subsection (b).
62

63 (b) A blind trust must comply with the following conditions:
64

65 (1) the trustee must be:

1 (a) a disinterested party other than the public official or employee's spouse, child, parent, grandparent,
2 grandchild, brother, sister, parent-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, aunt, uncle, first cousin, or the spouse of any such
3 person;

4 (b) someone who is not a public official or public employee; and

5
6 (c) someone who has not been appointed to a public entity by the public official or public employee, or by
7 a public official or public employee supervised by the filer.

8
9 (2) the trustee must be given complete discretion to manage the trust, including, but not limited to, the power to
10 dispose of and acquire trust assets without consulting or notifying the filer.

11
12 (3) the trustee must be required to notify the filer of the date of disposition and value at disposition of any original
13 investments or interests in real property so that information can be reported on the filer's personal financial disclosure
14 statement.

15
16 (4) the trustee must be prohibited from disclosing to the filer any information concerning the replacement assets
17 except for information required under this subsection or the minimum tax information which lists only the totals of taxable
18 items from the trust and does not describe the source of individual items of income.

19
20 (5) a copy of the trust agreement must be filed with the Agency within five (5) business days after execution,
21 including:

22 (a) an identification of the assets placed in trust;

23 (b) a statement detailing the date of its creation, and the name and address of the trustee; and

24
25 (c) a statement signed by the trustee, under penalty of perjury, stating that he or she has not revealed any
26 information to the filer, except that which is permitted under this section, and that, to the best of the trustee's knowledge,
27 the trust is in compliance with this section.

28
29 (6) (i) if the trust is revoked while the filer is a public official or public employee, or if the filer learns of any
30 replacement assets of the trust, the filer must file an amendment to the most recent statement of personal financial disclosure
31 disclosing the date of revocation and the previously unreported pro rata share of the trust's interests in real property or
32 investments or income deriving from any such interests in real property or investments, and disqualify himself or herself,
33 as necessary.

34
35 (ii) For purposes of this section, any replacement of assets of which the filer learns shall thereafter be treated
36 as though they were original assets of the trust.

37
38 **Comment:**

39
40 *To be truly effective, blind trusts must not allow a public official or public employee to peek at the assets, or to play even
41 a minimal role in their management. This section details the requirements for a blind trust, and allows a blind trust to be
42 created in compliance with the spirit and letter of the sections on personal financial disclosure and prohibited activities.*

43
44 *Language for this section was based upon a California administrative regulation tempered by additional restrictions from
45 Wisconsin.*

46
47 **§226 Personal Financial Disclosure**

48
49 **§226.01 Exceptions to Reporting Requirements**

50
51 This section does not require the disclosure of financial information concerning the following:

52 (1) A spouse legally separated from the public official or public employee.

53 (2) A former spouse.

54 (3) A gift from a family member.

55 (4) A campaign contribution that is permitted and reported under [the Campaign Finance Act], if required.

56
57 **§226.02 Individuals Required to File**

58
59 The following individuals shall file a statement of financial interests with the agency:

- 1 (1) A public official or public employee.
- 2
- 3 (2) An individual nominated to become a public official or public employee.
- 4
- 5 (3) An individual who is a candidate to become a public official.
- 6
- 7 (4) A public member.
- 8
- 9 (5) A consultant.

10
11 Comment:

12
13 *The requirement that a certain classes of individuals file a statement of financial interest, identifying the official or employee's*
14 *personal financial interests and that of family members, reminds these people both of what financial interests are actually*
15 *held, and of the need to avoid affecting them through a personal action or inaction. Violations are also deterred by the*
16 *knowledge that a filer's financial interests have been made a matter of public record, making it easier to detect a violation.*
17 *The preferred practice in states of late has been to move toward classes of individuals as a determinant of whom should be*
18 *required to file, rather than relying upon often misleading salary schedules as the determinant.*

19
20 §226.04 Deadline for Filing Statements

21
22 The statement of financial interest must be filed for the preceding year no later than April 30 of each year, complete
23 through December 31 of the preceding year, except:

- 24 (1) In the case of an individual nominated to be a public official, public member, or public employee, no later than
25 21 (twenty-one) days after the nomination.
- 26
- 27 (2) In the case of a candidate to become a public official, at the time of filing for the public office.
- 28
- 29 (3) In the case of a public employee employed after January 1, the later of April 30 or 21 days after employment.
- 30

31
32 Comment:

33
34 *The April 30 deadline for filing for the preceding year may appear to be a long deadline, but was chosen to allow an*
35 *individual to receive and evaluate all of the tax-related materials that he or she might need to fully complete the statements*
36 *of economic interest, and to review his or her federal and state income tax returns for items that might otherwise have been*
37 *overlooked on the disclosure forms.*

38
39 §226.06 Filing Entity for Consultant Statements

40
41 A consultant shall file a statement of economic interests no later than twenty-one (21) days after entering into a
42 contractual relationship with the state or a political subdivision if the consultant, or a member of the household of the
43 consultant has an economic interest in an entity:

- 44 (1) whose bid was evaluated by the consultant and who was subsequently awarded the contract by the state or the
45 political subdivision that contracted with the consultant; or
- 46
- 47 (2) who was awarded a contract by the consultant.
- 48

49
50 §226.08 Amounts to be Reported

51
52 (1) Where an amount is reported, a filer must report information in the following category amounts unless otherwise
53 indicated:

- 54 (A) \$1,000 - \$9,999
- 55
- 56 (B) \$10,000 - \$24,999
- 57
- 58 (C) \$25,000 - \$49,999
- 59
- 60 (D) \$50,000 - \$99,999
- 61
- 62 (E) \$100,000 - \$149,000
- 63
- 64 (F) \$150,000 - \$249,000
- 65
- 66 (G) \$250,000 - \$499,000
- 67

1 (H) \$500,000 - \$999,999

2
3 (I) \$1,000,000 and above.

4
5 Comment:

6
7 *This section requires identification of specific amounts and interests. An alternate, minority view expressed is that the value*
8 *of a statement of financial interests is found in the identification of financial interests, not identification of a person's wealth*
9 *or lack of wealth. In this view, a person ought not to have personal financial interests in a business or other entity which*
10 *the official or employee affects by official action or inaction, and the added information that the investment was valued at*
11 *between, e.g., \$10,000 and \$24,999, rather than a greater amount, does not exonerate a public official or public employee,*
12 *nor make a conflict less noteworthy.*

13
14 *In this view, the value of an investment (or income or indebtedness) is not helpful to identification of conflicting interests and*
15 *is a deterrent to an individual's candid completion of a statement of financial interests. This alternative recommends that a*
16 *public official or public employee merely identify those entities in which the officials or employees, or members of their*
17 *families, have invested more than a specified sum (e.g., \$5,000) or from which the family derived more than a specified*
18 *amount of gross income (e.g., \$500) during the reporting period.*

19
20 §226.10 Agency Handling of Disclosure Statements

21
22 (1) The Agency may grant a reasonable extension of time for filing a statement of financial interests. The extension
23 may not exceed thirty (30) days, except in cases of illness or incapacitation.

24
25 (2) A statement of financial interests becomes a public record available for copying when received by the Agency. A
26 statement may be reviewed and copied at the office of the Agency during ordinary business hours.

27
28 (3) A statement of financial interests must be retained by the Agency for a period of five (5) years after filing in a form,
29 including microfilming, that will facilitate document retention, except that:

30
31 (A) Upon the expiration of three (3) years after an individual ceases to be a public official, the Agency shall,
32 unless the former public official otherwise requests, destroy any statements of financial interests or copies of such statements
33 filed by the former public official and any copies in the possession of the Agency.

34
35 (B) Upon the expiration of three years after any election at which a candidate for election as a public official was
36 not elected, or a nominee for public office or public employee is not confirmed in the position, the Agency shall destroy
37 any statements of financial interests or copies of such statements filed by him or her as a candidate,

38 (i) unless the individual is otherwise required to file a statement; or

39
40 (ii) unless the individual otherwise requests.

41
42
43 Comment:

44
45 *There is some sentiment for retention of disclosure statements by the Agency for an indefinite period of time.*

46
47 §226.12 Information Required

48
49 (1) A statement of financial interests must contain full and complete information concerning the following:

50 (A) The name, business or governmental address, and work place telephone number of the filer.

51 (B) The source, type, and amount or value of income received from a governmental entity by the filer and the filer's
52 spouse and dependents.

53 (C) The source, type, and amount of income in cash or in-kind received by the filer and the filer's spouse, and
54 dependents.

55 (D) The source, payee, type, date, and exact amount of gifts, including food, lodging, or entertainment:

56 (i) received by a filer and a filer's spouse and dependents; and

57 (ii) in excess of fifty dollars (\$50) in a calendar year.

58 (E) The source, payee, type, date, and exact amount of anything of value received from a lobbyist or lobbyist's
59 principal, including a notation of the word "lobbyist" to identify gifts received by the filer, or filer's spouse and dependents
60 from a person engaged in lobbying activities or any lobbyist organization.

1 Comment:

2
3 *This provision does not sanction receipt by an official or employee of anything of value from a lobbyist or a lobbyist's*
4 *principal that is otherwise prohibited under the Lobby Regulation Act.*

5
6 (F) (i) The description (commercial, residential, or rural), value, and location of all real property owned during the
7 calendar year by a public official, public employee, or consultant, and the official's or employee's immediate family
8 members, and the same information for options to purchase such real property;

9
10 (ii) the amount received from the sale, lease, or rental of real property; the name of the person the payment was
11 received from; and

12
13 (iii) an identification of all commercial tenants, lobbyists, and lobbyist's principals (but not individuals who are not
14 lobbyists or lobbyist's principals) from which income of [\$1,000 or more] including rent or purchase money was derived
15 during the reporting period.

16
17 If the sale, lease, or rental of real property involves a state, county, or municipal instrumentality of government, a copy of
18 the contract, lease, or rental agreement must be attached to the statement of financial interests.

19
20 (G) The description, location, and amount of payment received from the sale, lease, or rental of personal property
21 during the preceding calendar year by a public official, or public employee, and the official's or employee's immediate family
22 members, and an identification of all lobbyists and lobbyist's principals from which income of [\$250 or more] was derived
23 during the reporting period.

24
25 If the sale, lease, or rental of personal property involves a state, county, or municipal instrumentality of government, a copy
26 of the contract, lease, or rental agreement must be attached to the statement of financial interests.

27
28 (H) The identity of every business or entity in which the public official or public employee, or a family member
29 of the public official or public employee held securities valued at [should range from \$1,000 to \$5,000] or more during the
30 reporting period.

31
32 (I) A listing by name and address of:

33
34 (i) each creditor to whom the public official, public employee, or consultant, and the official or employee or
35 consultant's immediate family members owed a debt in excess of five hundred dollars (\$500) at any time during the calendar
36 year, other than for a credit card or retail installment contract, and the original amount of the debt and amount outstanding;
37 and

38
39 (ii) the rate of interest charged the public official, public employee, or consultant, and the official or employee
40 or consultant's immediate family members.

41
42 If a discharge of the debt has been made, the date of the transaction must be shown.

43
44 (J) The amount and listing by name and address of all clients represented by the public official, public employee,
45 or consultant, and the official's or employee's immediate family members before a state, county, or municipal regulatory
46 Agency for a fee, reward, gift, or other compensation in excess of [\$250] during the preceding calendar year.

47
48 Comment:

49
50 *The disclosure of names of clients by attorneys as a requirement of governmental financial disclosure laws has been upheld*
51 *in some states, including California. At least one other state, Wisconsin, permits such disclosure under a rule of the state's*
52 *supreme court.*

53
54 (K) Every officership, directorship, trusteeship, or other fiduciary relationship held in a business during the
55 disclosure period, the term of office, and the annual compensation.

56
57 (L) The amount and identity of every creditor interest in an insolvent business held during the disclosure period
58 having a value of five hundred dollars (\$500) or more.

59
60 (M) The amount of every loan made to someone by the public official or public employee and their immediate family
61 members in an amount of five hundred dollars (\$500) or more, the original amount of the loan and amount outstanding, rate
62 of interest, payment schedule, and the name and address of the person to whom the loan was made.

63
64 (N) State professional or occupational permits or licenses held.
65

1 (O) The name of a lobbyist who is:
2

3 (i) an immediate family member of the public official or employee;
4

5 (ii) a partner of the public official or employee or of an immediate family member;
6

7 (iii) an officer or director of the public official or public employee's employer, or employer of the public official
8 or public employee or an immediate family member; or
9

10 (iv) a business associate of a public official or public employee or member of the public official's or public
11 employee's immediate family.
12

13 (2) The information shall be filed on a form prescribed by the Agency.
14
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1 §300 Lobby Regulation Act

2
3 This is the Lobby Regulation Act.

4
5 Comment:

6
7 *The basis for this form of regulation is that the operation of an open and responsible government requires that the fullest*
8 *opportunity be afforded to the people to petition their government for the redress of grievances, and to express freely to*
9 *officials of the executive or legislative branches their opinions on legislation, pending administrative rules and other*
10 *administrative policy decisions, and on current issues.*

11
12 *Essential to the continued functioning of an open government is the preservation of the integrity of the governmental*
13 *decisionmaking process. To preserve and maintain the integrity of the process, it is necessary to regulate and publicly disclose*
14 *the identity, expenditures, and activities of persons who are hired to influence actions of the executive and legislative*
15 *branches.*

16
17 §302 Statement of Intent and Purposes

18 The legislature finds and declares the following:

19
20
21 (1) The operation of open and responsible government requires the fullest opportunity to be afforded to the people
22 to petition their government for the redress of grievances and to express freely their opinions on executive and legislative
23 action.

24
25 (2) The identity and expenditures of certain persons who attempt to influence executive and legislative actions should
26 be publicly identified to preserve and maintain the integrity of government.

27
28 Comment:

29
30 *The statement of purpose acknowledges that, while the Constitution affords citizens the right to petition government,*
31 *preservation of integrity in government is an overriding public interest which justifies a limited amount of regulation. The*
32 *statement is similar to those in several states.*

33
34 *A particular matter of concern to the drafters was that the law provide information on who is financing third parties who*
35 *would otherwise remain anonymous, e.g., being able to learn that "Citizens for Low Cost Energy" is actually an energy*
36 *company consortium.*

37
38 *The State of Wisconsin uses the term "regulate" in its statement of purpose. The term could be added to allude to the*
39 *prohibitions set forth.*

40
41 §304 Definitions

42 The definitions in this section apply throughout this Act.

43
44 §304.01 (a) "Anything of value" includes the following:

45
46
47 Comment:

48
49 *In drafting this section, the intent is to be as expansive as possible to illustrate the range of possibilities for unacceptable*
50 *influence in the governmental process.*

- 51
52 (1) A pecuniary item, including money, or a bank bill or note.
53
54 (2) A promissory note, bill of exchange, order, draft, warrant, check, or bond given for the payment of money.
55
56 (3) A contract, agreement, promise, or other obligation for an advance, conveyance, forgiveness of indebtedness,
57 deposit, distribution, loan, payment, gift, pledge, or transfer of money.
58
59 (4) A stock, bond, note, or other investment interest in an entity.
60
61 (5) A receipt given for the payment of money or other property.
62
63 (6) A right in action.
64
65 (7) A gift, tangible good, chattel, or an interest in a gift, tangible good, or chattel.

- 1 (8) A loan or forgiveness of indebtedness.
2
3 (9) A work of art, antique, or collectible.
4
5 (10) An automobile or other means of personal transportation.
6
7 (11) Real property or an interest in real property, including title to realty, a fee simple or partial interest, present or
8 future, contingent or vested within realty, a leasehold interest, or other beneficial interest in realty.
9
10 (12) An honorarium or compensation for services.
11
12 (13) A rebate or discount in the price of anything of value unless the rebate or discount is made in the ordinary course
13 of business to a member of the public without regard to that person's status as a public official or public employee, or the
14 sale or trade of something for reasonable compensation that would ordinarily not be available to a member of the public.
15

16 **Comment:**

17
18 *The latter portion of this provision is designed to prevent someone from currying favor with an official by selling the official*
19 *a ticket to a sold-out athletic event such as the Super Bowl at face value if such a ticket would not otherwise ordinarily be*
20 *available to the public official or employee on similar terms without regard to his or her governmental status. This provision*
21 *recognizes that certain transactions, even though ostensibly fair trades for value, are not of the type which should be*
22 *permitted.*
23

- 24 (14) A promise or offer of employment.
25
26 (15) Any other thing of value that is pecuniary or compensatory in value to a person.
27
28 (b) The agency may also promulgate rules and regulations defining additional things of value.
29
30 (c) "Anything of value" does not mean a campaign contribution properly received and reported, if reportable, as required
31 under the Campaign Finance Act.
32

33 §304.02 "Business associate" includes the following:

- 34 (1) An employer.
35
36 (2) A general or limited partnership, or a general or limited partner within the partnership.
37
38 (3) A corporation:
39
40 (A) that is family-owned; or
41
42 (B) in which all shares of stock are closely-held;
43
44 or the shareholders, owners, or officers of the corporation.
45
46 (4) A corporation in which the public official or employee, or other person subject to the Act:
47
48 (A) has an investment interest;
49
50 (B) owns; or
51
52 (C) has a beneficial interest in shares of stock which constitute more than:
53
54 (i) five percent (5%) of the value of the corporation, or
55
56 (ii) [a specific dollar figure, probably \$500 to \$1,000].
57
58 (5) A corporation, business association, or other business entity in which the public official or employee, or other person
59 subject to the Act serves as an agent or a compensated representative.
60
61 (6) An association not otherwise covered by this definition between the public official or employee, or other person
62 subject to the Act, and another person, which involves the conduct of a common enterprise.
63
64
65

1 §304.03 (a) "Compensation" includes:

2
3 (1) an advance, conveyance, forgiveness of indebtedness, deposit, distribution, loan, payment, gift, pledge, or transfer
4 of money or anything of value; or

5
6 (2) a contract, agreement, promise, or other obligation for an advance, conveyance, forgiveness of indebtedness,
7 deposit, distribution, loan, payment, gift, pledge, or transfer of money or anything of value, for services rendered or to be
8 rendered.

9
10 (b) The term does not include reimbursement of expenses if:

11 (1) the reimbursement does not exceed the amount actually expended for the expenses; and

12
13 (2) it is substantiated by an itemization of expenses.

14
15
16 §304.04(a) "Contribution" means:

17
18 (1) a gift, subscription, loan or forgiveness of a loan, conveyance, advance, payment, distribution, or deposit of
19 money or anything of value made to a political party or for influencing the results of an election, or reducing the debt of
20 a candidate for nomination or election to public office;

21
22 (2) a written contract, promise, or agreement to make a contribution for any purpose described in subdivision (1);

23
24 (3) an expenditure made by a person or committee (as defined under the Campaign Finance Act), other than a
25 candidate's committee, with the cooperation of, or in consultation with, a candidate, candidate committee, or candidate's
26 agent or that is made in concert with, or at the request or suggestion of, a candidate, candidate committee, or candidate's
27 agent;

28
29 (4) the payment to a person other than a candidate or committee of compensation for personal services that are
30 rendered to a candidate or committee at a rate less than the reasonable and customary charge to the candidate or committee
31 for those services;

32 (5) funds or anything of value received by a committee that are transferred from another committee or other source;

33 (6) the purchase of tickets for an event such as a meal, reception, rally, and a similar fundraising event;

34 (7) the candidate's own money or property used on behalf of that candidate's candidacy; or

35 (8) the granting of a discount or rebate:

36 (A) not extended to the public generally; or

37 (B) by a television or radio station not extended equally to all candidates for the same office.

38
39 (b) A contribution does not include the following:

40 (1) Volunteer personal services.

41 (2) A payment made by an individual for the individual's own travel expenses if the payment is made voluntarily
42 without an understanding or agreement that the payment will be repaid to the individual.

43 (3) A payment made by an occupant of a residence or office for costs related to a meeting or fundraising event held
44 in the occupant's residence or office if the costs for the meeting or fundraising event do not exceed five hundred dollars
45 (\$500). However, if the occupant hosts more than one (1) event in an election cycle for the same beneficiary, all subsequent
46 payments that exceed five hundred dollars (\$500) in the aggregate are a contribution.

47 (4) A loan of money made in the ordinary course of business by a financial institution authorized to transact business
48 in this state at terms and interest rates generally available to a member of the public without regard to that person's status
49 as a public official or public employee by the institution.

50 (5) Expenditures for nonpartisan voter registration.

51 (6) A communication by a corporation, organization, or association aimed at its members, owners, stockholders,
52 executive administrative personnel, or their families.

1 (7) An offer or tender of a contribution if the offer or tender is expressly and unconditionally rejected and not
2 negotiated, deposited, or used, including as collateral, and returned to the contributor within two (2) days or to the state,
3 if the contribution is an anonymous contribution prohibited under this Act.
4

5 §304.05 "Executive action" means the proposal, drafting, development, consideration, amendment, adoption, approval,
6 promulgation, issuance, modification, rejection, or postponement by a state entity of a rule, regulation, order, decision,
7 determination, or other quasi-legislative or quasi-judicial action or proceeding.
8

9 §304.06 "Executive agency" means:

- 10 (1) an agency, board, commission, or other body in the executive branch of state government; or
11
12 (2) an independent body of state government that is not a part of the legislative or judicial branch.
13
14

15 §304.07 "Executive official" includes:

- 16 (1) a member or employee of a state agency, board, commission, or other body in the executive branch of state
17 government; or
18
19 (2) a public official or employee of the state who takes an executive action.
20
21

22 §304.08 "Expenditure" means the following:

- 23 (1) A purchase, payment, distribution, loan, forgiveness of a loan or payment of a loan by a third party, advance,
24 deposit, transfer of funds, a promise to make a payment, or a gift of money or anything of value for any purpose.
25
26

27 Comment:

28
29 *This provision is designed to have the broadest possible interpretation, and should not in any way limit the scope of the term*
30 *"expenditure." The intent of the drafters was to provide reported information that describes accurately and fully any financial*
31 *activity on the part of a lobbyist. Of particular concern was the full disclosure of any financial or otherwise valuable*
32 *relationship or transaction of any kind between a lobbyist and a public official or public employee or member of their*
33 *immediate families. The definition also includes compensation.*
34

- 35 (2) A payment to a lobbyist for salary, fee, compensation for expenses, or other purpose by a person employing,
36 retaining, or contracting for the services of the lobbyist separately or jointly with other persons.
37

- 38 (3) A payment in support of or assistance to a lobbyist or the lobbyist's activities, including the direct payment of
39 expenses incurred at the request or suggestion of the lobbyist.
40

- 41 (4) A payment that directly benefits a public official or a member of the official's immediate family.
42

- 43 (5) A payment, including compensation, payment, or reimbursement for the services, time, or expenses of an employee
44 for or in connection with direct communication with a public official.
45

- 46 (6) A payment for or in connection with soliciting or urging other persons to enter into direct communication with a
47 public official.
48

- 49 (7) A payment or reimbursement for food or beverages.
50

- 51 (8) A payment or reimbursement for categories established in this Act.
52

53 §304.09 (a) "Gift" means anything of value other than a contribution under §304.03(a)(1) to [a committee as defined under
54 the Campaign Finance Act] to the extent that consideration of equal or greater value is not received. The term includes a
55 rebate or discount in the price of anything of value unless the rebate or discount is made in the ordinary course of business
56 to a member of the public without regard to that person's status as a candidate.
57

58 (b) The term does not include the following:

- 59 (1) Printed informational promotional material.
60
61

62 Comment:

63
64 *The intent of this provision is to permit the limited acceptance and use of material advertising something, such as books,*
65 *reports, pamphlets, calendars, or periodicals, that would have limited value to the recipients, and are clearly produced to*
66 *promote an entity or product, rather than to serve as a more general gift that might be intended or used as leverage.*