

CAMPAIGN DISCLOSURE LAWS:

An Analysis of Campaign Finance Disclosure in North Carolina and a Comparison of 50 State Campaign Reporting Laws

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES page _____

| DATE Mth/Day/Yr | NAME OF PAYEE; COMPLETE MAILING ADDRESS | PURPOSE FOR WHICH PAYMENT WAS MADE | YEAR-TO-DATE THIS PAYEE |
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REPORT OF CONTRIBUTIONS page _____

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by Kim Kebschull, with Marianne Kersey and Ran Coble



A Report by the North Carolina Center for Public Policy Research
March 1990



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A nonprofit, nonpartisan organization, the Center was formed in 1977 by a diverse group of private citizens "for the purpose of gathering, analyzing and disseminating information concerning North Carolina's institutions of government."

It is guided by a self-electing Board of Directors and has individual and corporate members across the state.

Center projects include the issuance of special reports on major policy questions; the publication of a quarterly magazine called *North Carolina Insight*; joint productions of public affairs television programs with the University of North Carolina Center for Public Television; and the regular participation of members of the staff and the Board in public affairs programs around the state. An attempt is made in the various projects undertaken by the Center to synthesize the integrity of scholarly research with the readability of good journalism. Each Center publication represents an effort to amplify conflicting ideas on the subject under study and to reach conclusions based on sound rationalization of these competing ideas. Whenever possible, Center publications advance recommendations for changes in governmental policies and practices that would seem, based on our research, to hold promise for the improvement of government service to the people of North Carolina.

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and a Comparison of 50 State Campaign Reporting Laws**

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I. Foreword

The costs and conduct of electoral campaigns in North Carolina have been research interests of the N.C. Center for Public Policy Research since 1984. The Center released its first findings on campaign finance issues on May 10th, 1985, when it sponsored a day-long symposium in Raleigh. At that event, 135 participants heard campaign finance experts from across the country speak on national and state political races and on trends in campaign financing.

On August 21st, 1986, Ran Coble, the Center's executive director, summarized the preliminary research findings of an 18-month Center study on North Carolina campaign finance issues before the North Carolina State Board of Elections. OPEN/net, state government's public events television network, taped the meeting and aired selected portions in a two-hour special on campaign finance on August 29th, 1986. This program appeared on cable television systems serving 150 cities and towns across the state.

Since then, the Center's campaign finance research has focused on three major topics: 1) comparing campaign reporting and disclosure laws in North Carolina with those of the other 49 states and the District of Columbia; 2) comparing North Carolina's public financing law with those in 18 other states; and 3) examining the costs of campaigns in 1984 and 1988 for gubernatorial and Council of State candidates in North Carolina. This report covers the campaign disclosure and reporting area, noting the strengths and weaknesses of North Carolina law and making recommendations for changes where our laws or procedures could be improved.

The study on public financing of campaigns will appear later in 1990, and the analysis of the cost of campaigning in North Carolina will appear in the Center's quarterly magazine North Carolina Insight, also in 1990.

II. Executive Summary

Journalists, political scientists, elected officials, and numerous interested citizens are participating, perhaps as never before, in a lively exchange over the place and influence of money in election campaigns and legislative politics. That is a salutary development, for money, I have long held, serves as a tracer element in the study of political power.

-- Herbert Alexander, political scientist at the
University of Southern California and Director of
the Citizens' Research Foundation¹

North Carolina's Campaign Reporting Act was enacted by the North Carolina General Assembly on April 11, 1974.² As in many other states, North Carolina's law was a response to the Watergate scandal that erupted in Washington, D.C. in the early 1970s. Millions of dollars were contributed under questionable circumstances to President Nixon's 1972 reelection campaign thanks to the efforts of Nixon's fundraisers, whose practices "bordered on extortion."³ They developed a 'quota system' which set an expected 'standard' contribution by wealthy individuals (1 percent of their net worth) and corporations (1 percent of gross annual sales).⁴ A total of 21 corporations and/or their executives were indicted in 1973 and 1974 for their illegal contributions, and federal investigations exposed the secret slush funds (used for political donations) of approximately 100 other companies.

Along with the 1974 amendments to the Federal Elections Campaign Act of 1971, these new state campaign finance laws were attempting to address two major problems that "Watergate" had made glaringly obvious. Because of the secrecy surrounding contributions in the 1972 presidential campaign and the subsequent revelations of the Nixon administration's activities, the state laws were designed first to disclose to the public where and from whom a candidate got the money to run for office, and how this money had been expended. Second, the laws tried to lessen the influence of a few very wealthy individuals who could virtually bankroll entire campaigns. For example, in 1972 three contributors -- W. Clement Stone, Richard Mellon Scaife, and Stewart R. Mott -- gave a total of \$4 million to the presidential campaigns of Richard Nixon and George McGovern. Stone (chairman of the Combined Insurance Company of America) and Scaife (heir to the Mellon family's oil, aluminum, and banking fortune) both gave to Nixon; Mott, heir to a General Motors fortune, was a McGovern supporter.⁵

By setting limits on the amount of money a person or political committee could contribute to a candidate, the new laws attempted to encourage a number of important changes in the field of campaign finance. These included enhancing participation by large numbers of citizens who would give small amounts of money, diminishing the influence of large contributors or

interest groups, reducing the appearance of a corrupting link between contributions and pending legislation, and slowing the rising cost of campaigns.⁶

This report examines whether North Carolina's Campaign Reporting Act serves two primary goals -- public disclosure of the contributions to and expenditures by candidates, political parties, and political action committees (PACs), and broadener public participation through limits on the amounts individuals and certain groups can contribute. Furthermore, in order to gauge nationwide trends in reporting and disclosure and to enable North Carolina to benefit from model laws in other states, North Carolina's Campaign Reporting Act is compared with the laws of the other 49 states and the District of Columbia. A copy of North Carolina's campaign reporting requirements is reprinted in Appendix C.

Money -- in large amounts -- is a given in political campaigns today at all levels, from the race for president of the United States to a seat in a part-time (and relatively low-paying) state legislature. In the 1988 campaign for the North Carolina General Assembly, for example, winning candidates for a seat in the House of Representatives spent an average of nearly \$15,000, and the average successful North Carolina state Senate candidate spent more than \$20,000. One candidate for the state Senate spent more than \$117,000 to win his contested seat, while one House member spent just over \$55,000 on his campaign. A total of \$2.9 million was raised by all winning legislative candidates in 1988; this sum is a full 87 percent higher than the amount raised just four years before, according to an analysis by The Charlotte Observer.⁷ The gubernatorial nominees of the Republican and Democratic parties spent even more -- more than \$6.3 million for Gov. James G. Martin and almost \$5 million for Democratic challenger Robert B. Jordan, III.⁸ This follows on the heels of the most expensive U.S. Senate race ever -- the 1984 contest between Sen. Jesse Helms and former Gov. Jim Hunt which cost more than \$25 million.

Some political scientists consider these expenditures to be the cost of educating the public on the policy issues confronting them. Although these educational expenses rise with every election campaign, many analysts are concerned less with the actual dollar amounts contributed and expended than with determining the sources of the contributions and the identities of the contributors, as well as information on how and where the money was spent. This identification of sources is done with the help of state disclosure laws, which require financial information of varying degrees of specificity, depending on state policy.

According to a 1989 study by the national public interest group Common Cause, "Disclosure continues to be the most basic element in campaign finance reform. Campaign finance disclosure statutes play a vital role in enabling the public to trace candidate contributions to their sources and reveal

the potential influence of large donors."⁹ At the federal level and in most states, disclosure of contributions and expenditures by candidates, political parties, and PACs is required on a periodic basis, both before and after primary and general election campaigns.

Some say the ideal disclosure law would enable the public to evaluate candidates' sources of support along with their other qualifications for office before election day, and to cast a vote based on complete information. This ideal rarely exists in reality, however. In most states, the sheer volume of the financial disclosure reports filed with the responsible agency is much more than can be easily digested by voters or even by the press. Much of the information is not analyzed until after election day (if at all), far too late to play a role in the election itself. Even when imperfect, though, says University of Virginia political scientist Larry J. Sabato, "Disclosure itself generates pressure for more reform. When campaign finance was out of sight, it was out of most people's minds; now that the trail of money can be more easily followed, indignation is only a press release away."¹⁰

To determine the availability, accessibility, and comprehensiveness of the disclosure information compiled by North Carolina and other states, the N.C. Center for Public Policy Research sent a survey to each state agency responsible for gathering or maintaining campaign finance reports. All 50 states and the District of Columbia responded. These state surveys (a copy of each state's response is reprinted in Appendix B) provided information on such items as who must file reports; the number of reports filed and the due dates; with what state agency the reports must be filed; the penalties for noncompliance with the reporting law; information which the candidate or other reporting entity is required to supply (such as the name and address of the contributor and the amount of the contribution); information on who is allowed to contribute and contribution limitations, if any; regulations on campaign expenditures; and information on public availability and analysis of the financial reports.

This report draws on the information obtained from the state surveys, and includes both nationwide patterns in campaign reporting and disclosure and the position of North Carolina's requirements relative to those of other states. Additionally, the report includes the Center's recommendations for North Carolina's campaign finance disclosure law and procedures, which are drawn in part from the experiences of other states with model disclosure programs. A summary of the most significant findings and the Center's recommendations appears below, with a more detailed analysis in the body of the report.

1. Where Reports Are Filed

One of the major goals of campaign disclosure laws is the availability and accessibility to the public of the information disclosed by candidates, parties, and political committees. Several questions in the Center's survey dealt specifically with this issue; one asked where or with what agency disclosure reports were filed; others addressed states' provisions for public examination of the reports and for analysis and publication of disclosure information by the responsible state agency.

Forty-six states and the District of Columbia require candidates for both statewide office (such as the governorship) and for the state legislature to file with a central state reporting agency. Some states, such as Tennessee and Virginia, require legislative candidates to submit reports simultaneously to the central state agency and to the board of elections in their county of residence. In Ohio, Nevada, and Vermont, legislative candidates file with their county or district office, and these offices then forward copies of the candidates' reports to the central state agency.

Although candidates for all 10 statewide Council of State offices in North Carolina submit disclosure reports to the State Board of Elections in Raleigh, only legislative candidates from multi-county districts must file with the State Board of Elections; candidates from single-county districts file solely with their county boards of elections. The State Board therefore has reports for only 40 of the 50 state Senate races and 76 of the 120 state House races; the others are scattered in 16 counties across the state. To see all the campaign finance reports and gather financial information on the races for all General Assembly seats, a citizen or reporter would have to travel to 16 different counties across the state.¹¹ In addition to this accessibility problem, uniform reporting, auditing, and enforcement standards are more difficult to maintain, possibly allowing some violations to go undetected. The Center's research found that only three states other than North Carolina do not require some form of centralized filing for both statewide and legislative candidates.

Recommendation:

As is the practice in 46 other states, all candidates for both statewide and legislative offices in North Carolina should be required to file with the State Board of Elections in Raleigh. Simultaneous filing by candidates with both the state and their county boards of elections would be the most time-efficient method and would ensure immediate availability of the reports to the public. Alternatively, the county boards of elections could submit copies of the reports to the State Board of Elections once they have been filed with the county.

2. Penalties for Noncompliance

Most campaign reporting agencies say they are underfinanced, understaffed, and overworked. In addition to receiving, filing, and auditing contribution and expenditure disclosure reports, the agencies also write and implement campaign finance regulations, give advisory opinions, and conduct investigations of reporting irregularities. Because of their workload, according to national campaign finance expert Herbert Alexander, most commissions rely on complaints filed by others and on investigative newspaper reporting to detect violations.¹² Yvonne Southerland, director of North Carolina's Campaign Reporting Office, agrees that while her agency does its best to identify reporting errors, the office needs the assistance it gets from outsiders to catch violations. "We rely on the media and the general public to do the first review after the reports are filed -- they do a very quick and very successful job," she says.¹³

Penalties for noncompliance with reporting requirements varied, based on the severity of the offense. By independent accounts of most analysts, actual enforcement of these penalties is uniformly lax across the United States. Attorney Christopher Cherry, author of an extensive study of state campaign finance laws, writes, "Enforcement statistics are sparse, but the available information indicated that except for fines for tardy disclosure, most states seldom impose civil penalties and virtually never invoke criminal sanctions. Even with late fees, agencies tend to impose the minimum penalty available and sometimes impose none at all."¹⁴

The Center's research found that penalties for late filing of reports ranged from no penalty at all (or no penalty specified) in eight states to Alabama's provision for a fine, imprisonment, and denial of nomination or election. However, in practice, according to David L. Martin of Auburn University, even losers of elections who "forget" to file at all are not prosecuted, and no penalties have been imposed in Alabama.¹⁵

Twenty-four states, including North Carolina, have fines only for late filing, ranging from \$10 per day late in eight states to \$1,000 per day late in Ohio for statewide candidates' pre-election reports. North Carolina's fine is \$20 per day late, not to exceed five days or \$100. According to the State Board of Elections, about 6 percent or 75 out of approximately 1,200 filings during statewide election campaigns are more than five days late. Since fiscal year 1985-86, the Campaign Reporting Office has levied the \$20 per day late fine 2,223 times, netting the office a total of \$44,460.¹⁶

Penalties for not filing disclosure reports were considerably more severe, often resulting in criminal prosecution and/or denial of the election or nomination. In North Carolina, if candidates or committees fail to file reports, the Campaign Reporting Office will send the non-filers up to three letters requesting compliance before reporting them to the county's district

attorney. Until October 1987, North Carolina law specified a fine for not filing of up to \$1,000 for an individual and \$5,000 for others (such as political action committees) and/or imprisonment up to one year. Current North Carolina law merely designates such offenses as misdemeanors which are to be reported for prosecution to the appropriate agency.

Eight states impose fines only if candidates or committees fail to file, 15 states have provisions for fines and/or imprisonment, and 20 deny the candidate's nomination or election, often in addition to other penalties.

Recommendation:

Because full and prompt disclosure by candidates and committees is a key component of campaign finance laws, penalties for noncompliance with reporting requirements should be sufficiently severe in order to compel voluntary compliance. The N.C. Center for Public Policy Research recommends that these penalties be stated more specifically in North Carolina law, with forfeiture of the nomination or election specified as the penalty for serious campaign finance violations such as intentional misreporting.

Penalties for not filing should be restored to their pre-October 1987 level of up to \$1,000 for an individual, \$5,000 for other offenders, and/or imprisonment for up to one year. North Carolina law should be amended to provide that candidates may not take office until their reports are filed. Additionally, the Center recommends that the current fine of \$20 per day for late reports be raised to \$50 per day, and that late filers' names be listed publicly in local newspapers as in Hawaii and Indiana, in order to encourage greater compliance.

3. Information Required in Reports

Political contributions fall into three broad categories: money (whether cash or check), loans (either by the candidate to his own cause or from a supporter or bank), and in-kind contributions. The laws of all states require some form of disclosure of all monetary contributions, and the disclosure of loans is required by all but four states.

In-kind contributions are more complex to regulate; the term refers to goods or services provided free of charge or at reduced rates by a supporter. The most common in-kind contributions include computer services, office space, and the use of automobiles, for example. All state laws but North Dakota's require disclosure of in-kind contributions, which are to be reported at their fair-market value, determined by the receiving candidate or committee. These goods and services are frequently (and deliberately) undervalued in order to circumvent state limitations on contributions from a particular

source. North Carolina law requires that all in-kind contributions be reported in full, and that they appear on disclosure reports as both contributions and expenditures.

Most state laws set a floor for the itemization of contributions received by candidates, political parties, political action committees (PACs), and other political committees. The itemization threshold in North Carolina is \$100; under this regulation, any single contribution over \$100 or the aggregate of several contributions by an individual or group exceeding \$100 must be reported, along with the contributor's name and address, amount and date of the contribution, and the total amount of all contributions received from this person or group.

Five states have itemized disclosure for all contributions of any amount; the laws of these states do not specify minimum amounts or thresholds for reporting. Nineteen states require itemized disclosure for contributions of less than \$100 in some races; 10 of these states itemize amounts of less than \$50. Twenty states including North Carolina itemize contributions once they reach \$100, and eight states have initial thresholds higher than \$100, ranging from Illinois' \$150 to \$500 in Mississippi for statewide candidates and \$500 in Nevada for all candidates.

Although anonymous contributions are prohibited in 35 states, including North Carolina, North Carolina's practice of not requiring disclosure of the names and addresses of those giving less than \$100 has the same effect as allowing anonymous gifts. In fact, more than one-third of all the money raised by successful candidates for the General Assembly during the 1988 campaign could not be traced to specific contributors. With winning candidates raising \$2.9 million during the campaign, that's nearly \$1 million unaccounted for -- \$5,760 per legislator, on average.¹⁷

In addition to requiring the name and address of the contributor and the amount of the contribution once the threshold, if any, is reached, 20 states also require disclosure of the occupation and/or principal place of business of the contributor. This information allows for more complete tracing of the sources of contributions and the interests behind them. North Carolina does not require any listing of a contributor's occupation.

Recommendation:

North Carolina should join the federal government and the 20 states that require the listing of the occupation and/or principal place of employment of contributors to candidates, parties, PACs, and other political committees. This information would enable voters to see the sources of funding for candidates and to analyze the interests supporting a particular candidate or political action committee.

4. Sources of Contributions

State laws may also regulate the sources of political contributions, and often place limits upon contributions from particular sources. The N.C. Center's 50-state survey asked states for information on contributions allowed by, among others, corporations, unions, regulated industries (such as public utilities), political action committees, professional associations (for example, state medical societies), individuals, the candidate and the candidate's family, and by anonymous donors. Since few states allow unrestricted contributions, the survey also asked for the limitations that were placed on the amount of contributions from the various sources.

Among the most important findings, the Center's survey revealed that seven states, including North Carolina, prohibit both corporations and labor unions from contributing directly from their treasuries. This is done, according to University of California-Berkeley political science professor Edwin M. Epstein, in order to prevent the perception that large economic interests could subvert the integrity of the political process by dominating the selection of public officials. Furthermore, prohibitions against corporate and union contributions exist to protect corporate shareholders and union members from having their invested or contributed money used to finance candidates and causes to which they had not assented.¹⁸ These seven states prohibiting direct corporate and union contributions do permit the groups to overcome this restriction by forming and registering PACs, however. They may then solicit contributions from employees or members to give to candidates or parties.

North Carolina's contribution limit for PACs is \$4,000 per candidate per election. This same limit applies to contributions from all other groups and individuals except for political parties and the candidate and his or her immediate family, who may give unlimited amounts. Thirteen additional states prohibit corporations but not unions from contributing unless they form PACs. Fourteen states permit unlimited, direct contributions for certain races from both corporations and unions. However, most states limit corporate and union contributions to between \$1,000 and \$5,000 per candidate. Contributions from industries regulated by the state are permitted in 30 states and the District of Columbia and are prohibited in 20. North Carolina prohibits direct contributions to candidates from all industries regulated by the state, including banks, savings and loans, and insurance companies.

Political Action Committees (PACs), a term virtually unknown prior to the 1970s, are now a significant factor in almost all races at the statewide and legislative level. Twenty-five states allow unlimited PAC contributions in most races. Seventeen states limit PAC contributions in some races to \$2,000 or less per candidate per election. State officials say they limit PAC contributions in order to diminish the influence of large interest groups and to encourage candidates to seek a wider variety of fundraising sources. Only

eight states with limits on PAC contributions allow higher aggregate PAC contributions than does North Carolina with its \$4,000 per candidate per election limit.

Unlimited contributions by individuals are permitted by 21 states for certain races, while 22 states limit individual contributions to \$2,000 and less, depending upon the specific race. States may choose not to limit contributions by individuals on the grounds that political contributions are a form of speech protected by a citizen's First Amendment rights. On the other hand, states may limit the size of contributions in order to reduce the potential influence of a very few persons contributing very large amounts to a candidate, and to broaden the base of campaign financing by encouraging citizens of average means to make donations.

North Carolina and nine other states set the maximum individual contribution limit at more than \$2,000 per candidate in some races. Team candidates for governor and lieutenant governor in Minnesota may receive up to \$60,000 from each individual contributor.

Candidates in North Carolina and 44 other states may contribute unlimited amounts to their own campaigns. In North Carolina, candidates must report both formal contributions to their own efforts and incidental out-of-pocket campaign expenditures. North Carolina does not limit contributions by the candidate's immediate family, and large gifts by family members have played an important role in North Carolina politics. During the 1984 gubernatorial election, for example, candidate Eddie Knox was given \$40,128 by family members for his unsuccessful primary campaign alone, and Democratic nominee Rufus Edmisten received more than \$25,000 from his father and brother. Unlike North Carolina, the laws of 22 other states do place limits on family contributions. This is done to prevent candidates with wealthy families from 'buying' elections or from deterring other candidates with fewer resources from running for office.

Recommendation:

The Center for Public Policy Research recommends that North Carolina follow the lead of 22 other states and limit contributions by members of the candidate's family. The state's standard \$4,000 per candidate per election limit should be made applicable to contributions by members of a candidate's family as well. This would help both to level the playing field among candidates from a variety of family backgrounds, and would contribute to holding down the cost of campaigns.

5. Additional Analyses by States

In most states, it would be relatively difficult for average citizens to obtain information about their own elected officials on matters such as the amount of money contributed by individuals, as opposed to PACs, or the amount spent by the candidate on television advertising. Although all states and the District of Columbia do make some type of contribution and disclosure information available to the public, most state agencies are required to do nothing more with the reports than to file them. Interested members of the public or researchers then must sift through thousands of pages of disclosure reports in order to be able to discern trends or patterns or to make comparisons between candidates or across elections.

In North Carolina, the Campaign Reporting Office does compile information on the total amount of all contributions received and all expenditures made by candidates for statewide office and for those legislative candidates who file with the State Board of Elections. This information is available for the three most recent election years. However, the office is not able to break down contributions by source, examine contributions by PACs, or even to conduct cross-matches of contributions given and received for auditing purposes, due to a lack of computing facilities.

The campaign finance agencies of 21 states are required to compile some form of summary or report, either on an annual basis or "from time to time." Several states -- Hawaii, Missouri, New Jersey, and Oregon, for example -- publish extensive and excellent reports for the public about campaign finance. Excerpts from some of these reports are reprinted in Appendix A. It is worth noting that these state agencies have higher budgets and larger staffs than does North Carolina's Campaign Reporting Office; budgets range from \$270,782 (with seven full-time staff members) in Hawaii to \$1,067,000 (with 30 staff members) at New Jersey's Election Law Enforcement Commission.

The budget of North Carolina's Campaign Reporting Office, by contrast, is \$139,732 for the 1989-90 fiscal year, with a full-time staff of three persons. Only three of the 37 state reporting agencies that were able to provide budgetary figures have smaller budgets than that of North Carolina.¹⁹ If all the campaign finance reports for both legislative and council of state offices were maintained by the Campaign Reporting Office, however, the agency would be responsible for the reports of 180 elected officials (not to mention those from losing candidates, PACs, and political parties). This figure is the 14th highest in the United States.²⁰ The current budget of the Campaign Reporting Office is clearly not commensurate with its responsibilities.

Recommendation:

Disclosure reports at the N.C. Campaign Reporting Office should be computerized and printed in a standard format. Computerizing the vast

amount of information collected would permit the office to conduct audits by doing cross-matches of contributions given and received. It would also allow the office to manipulate data and provide breakdowns of contributions and expenditures to and by certain sources, amounts, and offices.

North Carolina should then follow the lead of the 21 states which require annual or periodic reports of campaign finance activities in the state. The state of Missouri, for example, compiles and reports such data as the total amount of contributions to each candidate from individuals, from PACs, and from those giving \$50 or less; detailed breakdowns of contributions to legislative candidates by source; and rankings by total expenditures of the 25 candidates spending the most money. Missouri's annual report also defines terms and contains narrative analysis on trends in campaigning and campaign finance.

Compiling summary reports and analyses in North Carolina would require additional appropriations and staff for the state's Campaign Reporting Office. The Office currently operates with a staff of three and a 1989-90 budget of \$139,732. The Center recommends that the North Carolina General Assembly appropriate an additional \$340,000 to the Campaign Reporting Office, bringing its annual budget to approximately \$500,000 (still only .0045 percent -- less than 1/100 of 1 percent -- of the total annual state budget of \$12 billion).

The Campaign Reporting Office should then be permitted to hire sufficient additional staff and to purchase the equipment necessary to produce reports for public distribution. These reports should be similar to those compiled by the state of Missouri noted above, giving detailed information about campaign contributions to each legislative and Council of State candidate, analyzing patterns of contributions and expenditures, and summarizing trends in campaign costs. This type of analysis would result in much better use of the data now available in raw form and in much greater public awareness of the role of money in politics and campaigning in North Carolina.

SUMMARY OF CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTION REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
 Reports Required From Candidates, Political Action Committees, and Parties

| State | Maximum Number of Reports Filed by Candidates for Statewide Office | \$ Amount at Which Contributions Must Be Itemized | Occupation of Contributor Required? |
|----------------------|--|---|---|
| Alabama | 5 | \$10 | No |
| Alaska | 7 | \$100 | Yes |
| Arizona | 6 | \$25 | No |
| Arkansas | 6 | \$250 | Yes |
| California | 7 | \$100 | if > \$100 |
| Colorado | 5 | \$25 | No |
| Connecticut | 4 | \$30 | if > \$1000 |
| Delaware | 3 | \$100 | No |
| Florida | 6 | All | Yes |
| Georgia | 8 | \$100 | No |
| Hawaii | 4 | \$100 | No |
| Idaho | 5 | \$50 | No |
| Illinois | 4 | \$150 | No |
| Indiana | 4 | \$100 | No |
| Iowa | 4 | \$25/candidate, \$200 PAC | No |
| Kansas | 3 | \$50 | Yes |
| Kentucky | 7 | \$300 | Yes |
| Louisiana | 8 | All | No |
| Maine | 7 | \$50 | if > \$50 |
| Maryland | 5 | All | No |
| Massachusetts | Bi-monthly | \$50 | No |
| Michigan | 4 | \$20 | if > \$200 |
| Minnesota | 3 | \$100 | Yes |
| Mississippi | 4 | \$500/statewide candidate; \$200/leg. and others | Yes |
| Missouri | 9 | \$100 | No |
| Montana | 8 | \$75/statewide candidate; \$35/leg. and others | Yes |
| Nebraska | 7 | \$100 | No |
| Nevada | 4 | \$500 | No |
| New Hampshire | 7 | \$25 | if > \$100 |
| New Mexico | 6 | \$100 | No |
| New York | 6 | \$100 | No |
| North Carolina | 5 | \$100 | No |
| North Dakota | 3 | \$100 | No |
| Ohio | 5 | All | No |
| Oklahoma | 4 | \$200 | No |
| Oregon | 6 | \$100/statewide candidate; \$50/leg. and others | Yes |
| Pennsylvania | 7 | \$50 | if > \$250 |
| Rhode Island | 7 | \$200 | No |
| South Carolina | 3 | \$100 | No |
| South Dakota | 4 | \$100 | Yes |
| Tennessee | 4 | \$100 | No |
| Texas | 6 | \$50 | No, except for PACs |
| Utah | 5 | \$50 | No |
| Vermont | 5 | \$100 | No |
| Virginia | 13 | \$100 | if > \$250 |
| Washington | 9 | \$25 | No |
| West Virginia | 6 | \$50 | if > \$250 |
| Wisconsin | 3 | \$20 | if > \$100 |
| Wyoming | 2 | All | No |
| District of Columbia | 10 | \$50 | Yes |
| Average: | 5.6 | \$96.72 | Yes: 20 No: 31 |

Table 2

SUMMARY OF CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTION REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Maximum Contribution Per Candidate, Per Election, Allowed From:

| State | Corporations* | Unions* | Regulated Industries* | PACs | Individuals |
|-------------|---|---------------------|-----------------------|---|---------------------|
| Alabama | \$500 | Unlimited | Prohibited | Unlimited | Unlimited |
| Alaska | \$1000 | \$1000 | \$1000 | \$1000 | \$1000 |
| Arizona | Prohibited | Prohibited | Prohibited | \$550/statewide; \$220/other | \$550; \$2200/year |
| Arkansas | \$1500 | \$1500 | \$1500 | \$1500 | \$1500 |
| California | \$1000 | \$1000 | \$1000 | \$2500/small PAC \$5000/large PAC | \$1000 |
| Colorado | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited |
| Connecticut | Prohibited | Prohibited | Prohibited | \$2500/governor, \$500/senate, \$250/representative | Same as PAC |
| Delaware | \$1000/statewide, \$500/other | Same as corporation | N/A | Same as corporation | Same as corporation |
| Florida | \$3000/statewide, \$1000/other | Same as corporation | Same as corporation | Same as corporation | Same as corporation |
| Georgia | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited |
| Hawaii | \$2000 | \$2000 | \$2000 | \$2000 | \$2000 |
| Idaho | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited |
| Illinois | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited |
| Indiana | \$2000/all senate candi- dates; \$2000/all house candidates; \$2000/party committees | Same as corporation | Same as corporation | Same as corporation | Same as corporation |
| Iowa | Prohibited | Unlimited | Prohibited | Unlimited | Unlimited |
| Kansas | \$2000/statewide, \$500/other | Same as corporation | Same as corporation | Same as corporation | Same as corporation |
| Kentucky | Prohibited | \$4000 | Prohibited | \$4000 | \$4000 |
| Louisiana | \$5000/major office can- didate; \$2500/leg. can- didate; \$1000/others | Same as corporation | Same as corporation | Same as corporation if small PAC (<250); 2X amount if large PAC | Same as corporation |
| Maine | \$5000 | \$5000 | \$5000 | \$5000 | \$1000 |

*Some states prohibit direct contributions from corporations, unions, and regulated industries. However, most states allow these entities to contribute by forming and registering political action committees (PACs).

Table 2, continued

Maximum Contribution Per Candidate, Per Election, Allowed From:

| State | Corporations* | Unions* | Regulated Industries* | PACs | Individuals |
|----------------|---|---|--|---------------------|--|
| Maryland | \$2500/election, \$1000/any one candidate | Same as corporation | Same as corporation | Unlimited | \$2500/election; \$100/candidate |
| Massachusetts | Prohibited | \$1000 (if total contributions > \$15,000 or 10% of annual revenue) | Prohibited | \$1000 | \$1000 |
| Michigan | Prohibited | \$3400/statewide office; \$1000/senate; \$500/representative | Same as union* | Same as union* | Same as union |
| Minnesota | Prohibited | \$60,000/governor; \$5000/other statewide office; \$1500/senate; \$750/representative | Same as union (except insurance companies) | Same as union | Same as union |
| Mississippi | \$1000 | Unlimited, except to \$250/judicial candidate | Same as union | Same as union | Unlimited |
| Missouri | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited |
| Montana | Prohibited | \$8000/governor; \$2000/statewide; \$600/senate; \$300/all others | Prohibited | Same as union | \$1500/governor; \$750/statewide; \$400/senate; \$250/all others |
| Nebraska | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited |
| Nevada | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited |
| New Hampshire | Prohibited | Prohibited | Prohibited | \$5000 | \$5000 |
| New Jersey | Unlimited, except to \$1500/governor | Same as corporation | Prohibited | Same as corporation | Same as corporation |
| New Mexico | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited |
| New York | aggregate of \$5000/year | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited | total of \$150,000 year |
| North Carolina | Prohibited | Prohibited | Prohibited | \$4000 | \$4000 |
| North Dakota | Prohibited | Prohibited | Prohibited | Unlimited | Unlimited |
| Ohio | Prohibited | Prohibited | Prohibited | Unlimited | Unlimited |
| Oklahoma | Prohibited | \$5000 | Prohibited | Unlimited | \$5000 |
| Oregon | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited |
| Pennsylvania | Prohibited | Prohibited | Prohibited | Unlimited | Unlimited |

*Some states prohibit direct contributions from corporations, unions, and regulated industries. However, most states allow these entities to contribute by forming and registering political action committees (PACs).
 1 In Michigan, if corporations, unions, regulated industries, PACs, or professional associations register as independent committees, they may contribute \$14,000 for statewide office races, \$10,000 for state senate races, and \$5000 for state house races per election cycle.

Table 2, continued

Maximum Contribution Per Candidate, Per Election, Allowed From:

| State | Corporations* | Unions* | Regulated Industries* | PACs | Individuals |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Rhode Island | \$2000 | \$2000 | \$2000 | \$2000 | \$2000 |
| South Carolina | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited |
| South Dakota | Prohibited | Unlimited, if not from union dues | Unlimited | Unlimited | \$1000/statewide; \$250/others |
| Tennessee | Prohibited | Unlimited | Prohibited | Unlimited | Unlimited |
| Texas | Prohibited | Prohibited | Prohibited | Unlimited | Unlimited |
| Utah | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited |
| Vermont | \$1000 | \$1000 | \$1000 | \$3000 | \$1000 |
| Virginia | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited |
| Washington | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited |
| West Virginia | Prohibited | \$1000 | Prohibited | \$1000 | \$1000 |
| Wisconsin | Prohibited | \$1000/senate; \$500/representative; formula for statewide | Same as union | Same as union | \$10,000/statewide; \$1000/senate; \$500/representative |
| Wyoming | Prohibited | Prohibited | Prohibited | aggregate of \$25,000 | \$1000; aggregate of \$25,000 |
| District of Columbia | \$2000/mayor; aggregate of \$4000 | Same as corporation | Same as corporation | Same as corporation | Same as corporation |

*Some states prohibit direct contributions from corporations, unions, and regulated industries. However, most states allow these entities to contribute by forming and registering political action committees (PACs).

Table 3

CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS+

Number of states requiring:

| | Is required | Is Not Required |
|--|-------------|-----------------|
| a. Name of each expenditure recipient or payee | 46 * | 4 |
| b. Address of each recipient or payee | 38 * | 12 |
| c. Occupation of each recipient or payee | 7 | 43 * |
| d. Amount paid to each expenditure recipient | 48 * | 2 |
| e. Purpose of expenditure | 47 * | 3 |
| f. Check number | 6 | 44 * |
| g. Date expenditure made | 42 * | 8 |
| h. Total number and amount of disbursements | 39 * | 11 |
| i. Credit arrangements | 32 * | 18 |

* Includes North Carolina

Campaign Expenditure Itemization Threshold, by state:

| | | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Alabama | \$100 | Montana | Is not required |
| Alaska | All | Nebraska | \$100 |
| Arizona | \$10 | Nevada | All |
| Arkansas | Is not required | New Hampshire | All |
| California | \$100 | New Jersey | All |
| Colorado | \$25 | New Mexico | \$100 |
| Connecticut | All | New York | \$50 |
| Delaware | All | North Carolina | All |
| Florida | All | North Dakota | Is not required |
| Georgia | \$100 | Ohio | All |
| Hawaii | All | Oklahoma | Is not required |
| Idaho | \$25 | Oregon | \$100 |
| Illinois | \$150 | Pennsylvania | All |
| Indiana | \$100 | Rhode Island | \$25 |
| Iowa | \$5 | South Carolina | All |
| Kansas | \$50 | South Dakota | All |
| Kentucky | \$100 | Tennessee | \$100 |
| Louisiana | All | Texas | \$50 |
| Maine | All | Utah | All |
| Maryland | All | Vermont | All |
| Massachusetts | \$25 | Virginia | All |
| Michigan | \$50 | Washington | \$50 |
| Minnesota | All | West Virginia | All |
| Mississippi | Statewide office: \$500 | Wisconsin | \$20 |
| | Any other office: \$250 | Wyoming | Is not required |
| Missouri | \$100 | District of Columbia | \$10 |

+Campaign expenditures refers to money spent for political purposes by or on behalf of candidates, political action committees, or political parties.

Table 4

CAMPAIGN FINANCE DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS: WHERE DOES NORTH CAROLINA FIT?

Number of States:

| | | |
|--|----|-----|
| 1) <u>Requiring</u> candidates for both statewide and legislative office to file with the central state reporting agency: | 46 | |
| <u>Not requiring</u> candidates for both statewide and legislative office to file with the central state reporting agency: | | 4* |
| 2) Setting contributions disclosure threshold at <u>\$50 or less</u> in certain races: | 25 | |
| Setting contributions disclosure threshold at <u>\$100 or more</u> in certain races: | | 28* |
| 3) <u>Limiting</u> contributions by a candidate's family: | 22 | |
| <u>Not limiting</u> contributions by a candidate's family: | | 28* |
| 4) Requiring campaign reporting agency to produce <u>annual</u> analyses of disclosure reports: | 15 | |
| Requiring campaign reporting agency to produce <u>periodic</u> analyses of disclosure reports: | 6 | |
| <u>Not requiring</u> campaign reporting agency to produce analyses of disclosure reports: | | 30* |
| 5) <u>Requiring</u> occupation of contributor to be disclosed: | 20 | |
| <u>Not requiring</u> occupation of contributor to be disclosed: | | 31* |
| 6) <u>Permitting</u> professional associations to make direct contributions to candidates: | 39 | |
| <u>Permitting</u> professional associations to contribute to candidate only if PAC is formed: | | 6* |
| <u>Prohibiting</u> contributions from professional associations: | 5 | |
| 7) <u>Prohibiting</u> corporations and unions from making <u>direct</u> political contributions: | | 7* |
| <u>Not prohibiting</u> corporations and unions from making <u>direct</u> political contributions: | 43 | |
| 8) Permitting <u>unlimited</u> PAC contributions (in certain races): | 25 | |
| Permitting PAC contributions <u>greater</u> than <u>\$2,000</u> per candidate (in certain races): | | 16* |
| Restricting PAC contributions to <u>\$2,000</u> or <u>less</u> per candidate (in certain races): | 17 | |
| 9) <u>Prohibiting</u> direct political contributions by regulated industries: | | 20* |
| <u>Not prohibiting</u> direct political contributions by regulated industries: | 30 | |
| 10) Allowing <u>unlimited</u> contributions by individuals: | 21 | |
| Placing limits on contributions by individuals to candidates for state offices (in certain races): | | 29* |
| 11) Placing limits on contributions by political parties: | 11 | |
| Permitting <u>unlimited</u> contributions by political parties: | | 39* |
| 12) <u>Requiring</u> occupation of expenditure recipients to be disclosed: | 7 | |
| <u>Not requiring</u> occupation of expenditure recipients to be disclosed: | | 43* |
| 13) <u>Limiting</u> the aggregate amount candidates can receive from PACs: | 3 | |
| <u>Not limiting</u> the aggregate amount candidates can receive from PACs: | | 47* |
| 14) <u>Requiring</u> name of contributor's spouse to be disclosed: | 1 | |
| <u>Not requiring</u> name of contributor's spouse to be disclosed: | | 49* |

*Includes North Carolina

III. Analysis of Findings

"Disclosure...is the single greatest check on the excesses of campaign finance, for it encourages corrective action, whether by the politicians themselves, by the judiciary through prosecution in the courts, or by the voters at the polls."

-- Larry Sabato, University of Virginia
political scientist²¹

Campaign finance regulations are often identified as a post-Watergate phenomenon. This is accurate, to a certain extent. In the wake of the convictions of campaign officials involved in the Nixon presidential campaign of 1972, states began to pass new legislation aimed at disclosing the sources and amounts of political contributions to candidates for office at various levels. But disclosure of contributions and expenditures at the state level had not been unknown before. As far back as 1892, New York and Massachusetts had enacted statutes requiring a candidate to report his campaign expenditures in an effort to quell the perception of political corruption. Other states followed their lead and passed so-called "publicity statutes" in the early 20th century. By 1925, a majority of states had laws on the books prohibiting or restricting campaign contributions from corporations, and some had enacted candidate spending limits as well.²²

Although the statutory framework to regulate campaign finance existed, these laws were generally not stringently followed or enforced until the 1970s. The revived or new laws contained elements similar to those which had been in effect during the earlier period: reporting and disclosure requirements, contribution limits, and spending limits. Some of the expenditure limits were

struck down as unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court's landmark campaign finance decision in Buckley v. Valeo²³ in 1976, because the limits were found to violate a candidate's First Amendment rights. However, contributions and disclosure regulations remain as cornerstone elements of current state laws.

Some have criticized federal campaign disclosure provisions, and these criticisms may apply at the state level as well. Robert J. Keefe, an aide to former U.S. Senator Henry "Scoop" Jackson (D-Washington), observed that "campaigns are less free-wheeling [than they were prior to the early 1970s]. The strictness in reporting demands tighter control over all income and expenditures. This spoils a lot of grassroots effort and creativity that was probably good for campaigns."²⁴

Others say the administrative burden of complying with the regulations bureaucratizes the political process and shuts out groups such as local political parties from participating, either due to a lack of resources or because the regulations are too complex. As former U.S. Congressman and now Secretary of Defense Richard B. Cheney noted, "Success increasingly goes to those who can hire the best accountant and the most creative lawyer."²⁵ Complications notwithstanding, it is difficult to imagine the conduct of campaigns today without disclosure, and in recent years most states have tightened rather than loosened their reporting requirements.

Disclosure may be broken down into its two component parts: contributions to and expenditures by candidates, parties, political action committees (PACs),

and other political committees. This report examines first the filing requirements mandated for reporting entities, then looks at specific sources of campaign contributions, and the amount each source is allowed to give. A description of campaign expenditure reporting follows, along with information on public availability and state analysis of the disclosure reports.

A. Filing Requirements

1. Filing Threshold

State filing requirements specify which individual candidates for elected office or groups (such as parties or political action committees) must file disclosure reports once a threshold of cumulative contributions and/or expenditures is reached. Most state statutes have a threshold ranging from around \$250 to \$500 per reporting period before a report is required.

Beginning in January 1989, North Carolina law stipulated a \$500 threshold for contributions to and expenditures by candidates. The threshold allowed a candidate to make a certification that he or she did not intend to receive or expend more than \$500 to further his or her campaign. This certification, filed with the candidate's Organizational Report, would eliminate the requirement for further reports. Should the intent to spend less than \$500 change, the candidate would immediately notify the Board of Elections and be responsible for filing the next report due according to the disclosure schedule. That report would include disclosure of all activity to date.²⁶

During the 1989 session of the General Assembly, legislation was enacted that raised the threshold limit for reporting contributions and expenditures during a campaign period or year from \$500 to \$1,000.²⁷ This measure, introduced by Rep. Donald Dawkins (D-Richmond) with the backing of the North Carolina State Board of Elections, applies both to candidates and parties, and became effective on January 1, 1990. It is designed to help the approximately 600 small local political party groups in the state who receive and spend very

little money but who nonetheless had to file numerous reports. It will also reduce the work of the State Board of Elections, as auditors will no longer have to examine and file large numbers of small reports.

Party executives were supportive of this change as well. North Carolina Democratic Party chairman Lawrence Davis testified before the N.C. Senate Election Laws Committee in favor of the measure, and Republican Party chairman R. Jack Hawke said that strict regulations such as very low reporting limits hurt small county parties. Lacking the personnel to devote the necessary time to comply with the requirements, some local party groups would simply cease to function -- an unhealthy sign, according to Hawke.²⁸

However, even if the current \$1,000 threshold is not reached, candidates and political committees such as parties and PACs must still submit either a so-called negative report to the State Board of Elections verifying that money was not received or spent in an election cycle, or must disband.

2. Who Must File

States require disclosure reports from a variety of candidates and groups once the contributions and/or expenditure thresholds are reached. Reports must be filed by candidates for statewide office (such as governor) in all states, and candidates for the state legislature must file reports either at the state or county level in all states. Candidates for judicial office file with the central state agency in 41 states, for county office in 43 states, and for municipal offices in 40 states.

In North Carolina, candidates for statewide and judicial office²⁹ must file with the Campaign Reporting Office at the State Board of Elections. Candidates for the 116 multi-county district seats in North Carolina's 170-seat legislature also file with the Campaign Reporting Office. However, candidates for the 54 remaining single-county seats file only with the board of elections in their county of residence.

North Carolinians running for county and municipal offices file with their county board of elections only if the county or city population is 50,000 or more. If the city or county population is less than 50,000, the candidates only maintain records for audit purposes and are not required to file reports. Candidates for special district seats (such as soil and water district commissioners and school boards) file at the state level in 37 states, and at the county level in North Carolina.

Political action committees and referendum committees must also file disclosure reports of their contributions and expenditures at the state level in almost all states, including North Carolina. Persons or groups making independent expenditures on behalf of or in opposition to a candidate are required to submit reports in 35 states (including North Carolina) and in the District of Columbia; this same regulation applies to those making independent expenditures on behalf of candidates for federal office.

Candidates for certain offices must file personal financial disclosure statements in 31 states and the District of Columbia. In North Carolina, only candidates for the General Assembly must report this information, which is

filed with their county boards of elections. A bill (House Bill 351) introduced by Rep. Donald Dawkins during the 1989 session of the N.C. General Assembly would have required the chairpersons of the county boards of elections to forward a certified copy of the economic interest statement required of legislative candidates to the General Assembly's Legislative Services Office after the candidate had been elected. Dawkins' bill passed the House and is alive for consideration in the 1990 state Senate Committee on Rules.

The N.C. Center recommends that legislators' economic interest statements all be filed and available for public inspection at a central location -- such as the legislative library in Raleigh -- in order that interested citizens and reporters could have easy access to the reports.

Very few states require individual contributors -- rather than candidates -- to report their gifts to the state's campaign reporting office. Alaska law requires anyone making contributions of more than \$250 to report them to the state, and in California, major donors contributing \$10,000 or more per year to a candidate or committee must file a disclosure statement.

3. Number of Reports Filed

The number and timing of disclosure reports is critical to the goal of allowing interested voters to make their decisions based on full knowledge of candidates -- both their policy positions and their finances. In some states -- such as South Carolina and Wyoming -- reporting deadlines for candidates, parties, and PACs come after the primary and/or general elections -- too late for analysis by the press and the public. North Carolina, on the other hand,

requires as many as five reports during the election season: two before the primary; one (only filed by defeated candidates) or two (only filed if there is a run-off election) after the primary; one before the general election, and one report annually until all funds are disbursed and a final report is filed.³⁰

North Carolina's law regarding the number and timing of reports is comparable to the requirements of other states. Seventeen states require three to four reports, 16 (including North Carolina) require five to six reports, and 14 states call for seven to nine reports. Candidates and political committees in the District of Columbia must submit ten reports, and in Massachusetts bi-monthly reports are required every month before the primary and between the primary and general election, with a final report after the general election. Wyoming requires the fewest reports (two), while Virginians must submit the most -- 13.

4. Agency With Which Reports Are Filed

Centralization of filing and record-keeping responsibilities assist in making financial data accessible to the public. If records are not filed with a single agency, interested voters and reporters must travel from place to place (often to separate counties and districts across the state) to compile complete information. In all states, statewide candidates file their disclosure reports with the central state filing authority, often the Secretary of State, the State Board of Elections, or another state board or commission. And there are also uniform requirements for county and local officials, who file with the county or

district elections agency. Variations occur with legislative candidates, however, who in some states file their reports at a variety of locations.

North Carolina is one of these states; campaign reports on legislative races in single-county districts are filed only with the board of elections in the county in which the candidate resides. Only candidates from multi-county districts must file with the State Board of Elections. The State Board of Elections therefore receives reports for only 40 of the 50 state Senate campaigns and for only 76 of the 120 state House of Representative campaigns. To see all the campaign finance reports and gather financial information on the races for all General Assembly seats, a citizen or reporter would have to travel to 16 different counties, from Henderson County in the mountains to Onslow County down east.

In addition to this accessibility problem, uniform reporting, auditing, and enforcement standards are more difficult to maintain, possibly allowing some violations to go undetected.

| | |
|--|----|
| # of States Requiring All Candidates for Both Statewide and Legislative Offices to File with the Central State Reporting Agency: | 46 |
| # of States <u>Not</u> Requiring All Candidates for Both Statewide and Legislative Offices to File with the Central State Reporting Agency: (includes North Carolina) | 4 |

In contrast to North Carolina's system, 46 states and the District of Columbia require all candidates for both statewide and legislative offices to file with the central state agency. Some of these states -- Indiana, Tennessee, and Virginia, for example -- require all legislative candidates to submit reports to both the state agency and to their county board of elections. In Nevada, Ohio, and Vermont, the legislative candidates file with their own county or district office, and a copy of the reports are then sent to the central state agency by the county or district supervisor. Only three other states besides North Carolina do not require some type of centralized filing for all legislative candidates; North Carolina's law is clearly out of step with other state regulations in this area.

The N.C. Center recommends that all legislative candidates in North Carolina be required to file their campaign disclosure reports with the State Board of Elections. Simultaneous filing by the candidate at both the state and county level would be the most time-efficient method and would ensure that reports are immediately accessible to the public.

Delores Colburg, the Commissioner of Political Practices in Montana, says, "Simultaneous filing of campaign finance reports with this state office and with county election administrators is a real service both to the general public and to candidates. While we at the state level do the checking, auditing, compiling and analyzing of reported campaign finance information, the local filing of reports provides for timely and more accessible disclosure to a far greater number of people."³¹

According to Yvonne Southerland, Deputy Director of the State Board of Elections of North Carolina, the forms the candidates submit are available to the public immediately after they have been stamped as received by the State Board of Elections, though they are not inspected thoroughly for compliance at the time of their submission.³² **At a minimum, the state should require the county boards of elections in single-county districts to submit copies of the candidates' disclosure reports to the State Board of Elections. This step would delay the reports' arrival at the State Board, but would result in the same centralized accessibility.**

5. Campaign Finance Agency Administration

North Carolina is one of 30 states (plus the District of Columbia) to have an independent campaign finance enforcement agency. During 1971 and 1972, the North Carolina State Board of Elections became part of the Secretary of State's office. However, neither former Secretary of State Thad Eure nor Board of Elections executive director Alex Brock were satisfied with the situation, and both asked the General Assembly to restore the independent status of the elections board.³³ The five members of the North Carolina Board of Elections are appointed to four-year terms by the governor, and not more than three of the five may be from the same political party. The Board's executive director Alex Brock, who has held the position since 1965, is responsible for supervising the agency's day-to-day activities.

The Campaign Reporting Office exists as a separate office under the State Board of Elections. It is headed by Deputy Director Yvonne Southerland, who oversees a full-time staff of two other persons.

Twenty other states assign the administration of campaign finance laws to elected officials such as the secretary of state or lieutenant governor. According to Christopher Cherry, this arrangement makes enforcement of the laws susceptible to political pressure for a number of reasons. "First, an elected official with a personal need to finance his own campaign oversees the monitoring. Second, the elected official may be loath to report a violation by a member of his own party."³⁴ Officials are therefore left with little incentive to administer campaign laws strictly.

On the other hand, states with independent commissions may have their problems as well. Appointment of the board or commission members may be an intensely partisan and political matter (often resolved by dividing the appointment power between the governor and legislature in order to promote a bipartisan or nonpartisan commission). In other cases, the legislature may restrict the agency's authority, either by circumscribing its duties or powers of enforcement or by limiting its budget.

Karla Forsythe, executive director of the Alaska Public Offices Commission, attributes disclosure agency administration and enforcement problems to the "precarious funding and constant survival challenges disclosure agencies must overcome....[Complaints alleging major violations of the disclosure law] are politically sensitive and difficult to investigate. When they result in a

public hearing, the complaints are subject to intense media scrutiny, which does not ease the commission's relationship with the legislature which approves its budget....The press refers to the [Alaska] commission as a political watchdog, although I often counter that at our funding level we are more accurately described as a political Chihuahua."³⁵

Nevertheless, independent agencies have a significantly better record for enforcing campaign finance laws than do agencies housed under an elected official. According to survey research by Cherry in 1987, the states which reported the highest number of penalties imposed for campaign finance violations during the preceding five years all had independent agencies with some investigatory powers. Conversely, those states which reported no penalties imposed for violations during the five-year period all lacked such an agency.³⁶

North Carolina's State Board of Elections is currently an independent agency, and the N.C. Center recommends that it remain so. This recommendation is based on indications that independent agencies have stronger records of enforcement. However, Secretary of State Rufus Edmisten would prefer that the Board of Elections return to his office's purview, as was the case in 1971 and 1972. "There were many things proposed for over here that [former Secretary of State] Eure didn't want -- the State Register, the voting machinery, and so on," says Edmisten. "He may have been right, but I think many of those things need to be here."³⁷

6. Penalties For Noncompliance

The survey sent by the N.C. Center to the 50 states and the District of Columbia also included questions on penalties for various forms of noncompliance with reporting laws: filing late, not filing reports, and provisions for extensions or grace periods for submitting reports. The Center believes that penalties in these areas should be strict enough to encourage voluntary compliance, as noncompliance robs the public of timely access to information.

a. Extensions of Deadlines/Grace Periods

Campaigns are enormously busy and stressful for candidates, particularly during the last few weeks before an election when disclosure reports are also due. The Center's survey found, however, that 37 states do not allow the extension of deadlines or grace periods for the submission of disclosure reports. Several states have provisions for hearings to establish just cause for granting an extension or to allow explanations of reasons for the late report in order to waive a penalty fee. North Carolina has an automatic five-day grace period; those in other states range from two days in Georgia up to 30 days in the District of Columbia if a request was made prior to the due date.

b. Late Filing

Penalties for late filing after the grace period (if any) expires range from no penalty at all (or penalties not specified) in eight states to Alabama's provision for a fine, imprisonment, and denial of nomination or election. Twenty-four states, including North Carolina, levy fines only. These range

from \$10 per day late in eight states to \$1,000 per day late in Ohio for statewide candidates' pre-election reports. Both Hawaii and Indiana list late filers' names publicly in newspapers, apparently hoping to embarrass them into compliance. North Carolina's fine is \$20 per day late, not to exceed five days or \$100.³⁸ Yvonne Southerland of the State Board of Elections says that out of about 1,200 filings during statewide election campaigns, about 75 (6 percent) are more than five days late. Since fiscal year 1985-86, the Campaign Reporting Office has levied the \$20 fine 2,223 times, netting the office a total of \$44,460.³⁹

When North Carolina's disclosure law was enacted in 1974, the delinquency rate was around 30 percent, says Robert W. Spearman, former chairman of the State Board of Elections. "The emphasis, I think, of the state board... essentially has been to try to encourage voluntary compliance. By and large, I think that has really succeeded. If you look at the 10 or 11 years since the law has been in effect, each year the filings, in terms of being timely, have improved."⁴⁰ If the Board does not receive a "negative" report showing that no money was received or expended by the candidate or political committee, a letter is sent to the candidate's or committee's treasurer. If the candidate's campaign or committee is still active, a penalty is assessed.

The penalties for late filing in other states are more stringent than North Carolina's. Late filing is a misdemeanor in four states, subject to a fine and/or imprisonment in eight others, and results in denial of office until a report is filed in seven states.

The N.C. Center recommends that North Carolina's fine for late filing be raised from \$20 to \$50 per day late, and that late filers' names be listed publicly in local newspapers, in order to encourage greater compliance. The Center also recommends that North Carolina law be amended to provide that candidates may not take office until their reports are filed.

c. Not filing

Penalties for not filing a report at all were found to be significantly more severe than they are for filing late reports, according to the Center's survey. Non-filing is usually a problem with losing candidates, says Southerland of the North Carolina Campaign Reporting Office. "The worst reports come after a candidate is defeated -- they apparently feel that it's not worth their time and effort to report since they won't be taking office anyway."⁴¹

In North Carolina, if candidates or committees fail to file reports, the Board of Elections' enforcement office sends them up to three letters. If no response is forthcoming, the office reports the candidate or committee to the county district attorney's office for possible prosecution.

This seems to be the pattern in most states, according to research by University of Southern California political scientist Herbert Alexander. Alexander notes, however, that because district attorneys or attorneys general are partisan officials with discretion over whether to pursue the referral, they may choose not to do so. Furthermore, these officials are often not as well equipped to deal with elections violations because they are less well informed on the subject than are the election commissioners. Nevertheless, there is

usually no alternative to referring criminal violations to the district attorneys or attorneys general, Alexander says, though the most common alternative is simply to ignore the violation and do nothing.⁴²

Until October 1, 1987, North Carolina law specified a fine for not filing of up to \$1,000 for an individual, \$5,000 for other violators (such as PACs), and/or imprisonment for up to one year. An amendment to the statute during the 1987 session of the General Assembly rescinded these penalties, however, and the current law states only that violators must be reported to the appropriate state or local agency for possible prosecution.⁴³

Eight states have fines only if candidates or committees fail to file, 15 states impose fines and/or imprisonment, and 20 deny the candidate's nomination or election, often along with other penalties such as fines or imprisonment. The remaining states, including North Carolina, list the violation as a misdemeanor but do not specify penalties.

Although punishments such as imprisonment may seem harsh, Christopher Cherry claims, "The available information indicates that except for fines for tardy disclosure, most states seldom impose civil penalties and virtually never invoke criminal sanctions. Even with late fees, agencies tend to impose the minimum penalty available and sometimes impose none at all. For serious campaign finance violations, forfeiture of the election or nomination would seem to be the most effective -- and fitting -- penalty."⁴⁴

The N.C. Center recommends that the penalties that existed until October 1987 for not filing disclosure reports (fines of up to \$1,000 for individuals, up

to \$5,000 for other violators, and/or imprisonment for up to one year) be reinstated in North Carolina's disclosure law. Furthermore, the Center recommends that forfeiture of the election or nomination be clearly specified as the penalty for serious violations such as failure to file or intentional misreporting, as is the case in 20 states. As prompt and full disclosure are the cornerstones of campaign finance regulation and the primary means of informing the public about the role of money in politics, failure to comply with the law should be duly punished.

Of course, noncompliance with reporting regulations is a far broader topic than the late or non-filing of reports, and most violations occur because of insufficient or inaccurate reporting. Some campaign reporting agency administrators see inaccurate reports as an even more severe problem than that of timeliness. Karla Forsythe, executive director of the Alaska Public Offices Commission says, "The ability to assess penalties for improperly completed reports, and not just reports which are filed late, is a vital enforcement tool which should be part of each disclosure agency's statutory authority."⁴⁵

Yvonne Southerland of the North Carolina State Board of Elections, on the other hand, claims that violations such as inaccurate reporting are often unintentional. During the 1988 election cycle, her office mailed around 1,000 letters to candidates and political committees about problems concerning apparent inaccuracies and discrepancies on contributions and expenditure reports. These often occur, says Southerland, when candidates serve as their own treasurers. "They are often so hard at work campaigning that they have a hard

time keeping accurate records and reconstructing their donations and expenditure cycles when it's time to report."

Computer-prepared reports may also result in discrepancies if not carefully reviewed by the candidate prior to submission. "Computers don't catch people who contribute using slightly different variations of their names -- such as John R. Doe instead of John Doe. The computer [therefore] doesn't get the aggregate contributions tallied correctly," says Southerland.⁴⁶

Southerland's predecessor, Rosemary Haddock, cited additional problem areas in disclosure reports. They sometimes lack sufficient details on fundraising events -- such as the number of people attending and the amount of contributions requested -- and expenditure reports are often not specific about media expenses and exactly how and where money was spent, says Haddock.⁴⁷

Nonetheless, Board of Elections executive director Alex Brock claims that records of campaign contributions and expenditures have vastly improved from the days before North Carolina's Campaign Reporting Act of 1974. "The campaign reports back then were about 20 percent accurate as to the amount of money reported as raised and spent. Now they are at least 80 percent accurate," he asserts.⁴⁸

B. Campaign Contribution Requirements

Disclosure is based on the concept of the public's right to know the sources of financial support candidates receive and the pattern of their expenditures. Requirements vary by state, but the disclosure laws usually stipulate identification of contributors by name, address, occupation and principal place of business, plus the amount and date of the contribution.

-- Herbert Alexander, Citizens' Research Foundation⁴⁹

We keep very careful records of our contributions. It's a very time-consuming, difficult job. I think these people advocating that all contributions be itemized have never tried to keep such records.

-- R. Jack Hawke, Campaign manager for Jim Martin's 1984 gubernatorial campaign and now state Republican Party Chairman⁵⁰

This section examines contributions requirements for candidates, political parties, and PACs. The N.C. Center compared what had to be included on states' disclosure reports -- contributors' names, addresses, and amounts given. The subsequent section looks at who may contribute -- unions, individuals, and the candidate's family, for example, and what limits are placed on their contributions, if any.

1. Kinds of Contributions Covered by Law

Contributions to candidates or committees may be given in a variety of forms. One of the most common contributions is cold, hard cash (or a personal check). The laws of all states require that monetary contributions of this type be reported (though often only if exceeding a minimum dollar amount, which will be addressed later). Another form of donation is known as an "in-kind" contribution. Instead of giving cash, a candidate, party, or PAC supporter will provide a good or service free of charge or at reduced

rates, such as a computer, printing services, or the use of an automobile during the campaign.

In-kind contributions are often just as valuable as cash to a candidate, but they can be much more difficult to value and report. All state laws but North Dakota's require disclosure of goods and services provided and stipulate that these must be reported as contributions at their fair market value. This provision, of course, is open to wide-ranging interpretation and possible abuse.

The candidate or committee determines the fair market value of a service, and its worth often may be deliberately undervalued in order not to exceed state contribution limits. On the other hand, while these goods and services may not be valued in full, current state laws do regulate in-kind contributions much more fully than they did 15 years ago. Free provision of office space, furniture, or equipment was routine then too, though generally completely unaccounted for.

Current North Carolina law requires that all "in-kind" contributions be regarded as the same as regular monetary contributions, to be reported at their fair market value. A bill introduced during the 1989 session of the North Carolina General Assembly (House Bill 353) sought to clarify the definition of in-kind contributions as anything other than cash and loans. The bill also sought to clarify that in-kind contributions must be reported as both receipts and expenditures and must show up on both sides of the report's balance sheet. The 1989 legislative session ended without action on the bill.⁵¹

Some observers have problems with this definition, which covers services as well as goods. According to North Carolina Rep. Art Pope (R-Wake),

The biggest category of in-kind contributions are average citizens and grassroot volunteers who stuff, seal, and stamp mailings, put up yard signs, visit door to door on behalf of their candidate, and man the voter registration tables, campaign booths, phone banks or polling places on election day for free. If the volunteer labor is valued at near minimum wage, and a \$25 threshold for reporting were used, a cumulative total of five hours volunteer time over the course of an entire campaign could trigger the reporting requirement. To put the numbers in perspective, a candidate running just in Wake County with an average of three volunteers per precinct on election day would have to fill out detailed reporting on over 300 people for just that day. A state-wide candidate would have to track the time spent by over 7,500 volunteers.

Solutions that may be considered are to narrow the definition of 'in-kind' contributions to cash equivalents, [to] have different disclosure requirements for volunteer activities, [to] exempt volunteer activities all together, or [to] require increased detail reporting only when there is basis to believe there has been misconduct by a campaign or candidate.⁵²

The N.C. Center recommends that the definition of in-kind contributions be clarified by narrowing the category of services to exempt volunteer activities. In order to simplify reporting requirements, volunteer activities undertaken by persons not serving on the candidate's campaign committee should be exempt from disclosure. The definition of volunteer activities would include, but not be limited to, preparing campaign literature for mailing, distributing and erecting yard signs, campaigning door-to-door, and manning voter registration tables, campaign booths, phone banks, or polling places.

The disclosure of loans is required by all states except South Dakota, Vermont, and Mississippi, where the reporting of loans is optional. The North Carolina State Board of Elections has a separate form for the reporting of

loans stating the amount and conditions under which the loan was drawn. According to Yvonne Southerland, most loans are from the candidate's own funds, so they do not charge themselves interest. If the loan comes from someone else -- a friend, for example, who serves as the endorser -- the loan is viewed as a personal contribution and counts against the lender's contribution limits until the loan is repaid.⁵³

2. Minimum Contribution To Be Reported or Itemized

North Carolina law sets a \$100 floor for the itemizing of contributions. Under this regulation, the total amount of all contributions in each reporting period must be submitted, and contributions by a person or group of more than \$100 must be itemized. This itemization applies whether the \$100 is a lump-sum contribution or whether the individual or group has given an aggregate total of \$100 or more during the course of the campaign.⁵⁴

Maintaining records of cumulative contributions can be difficult, says Alex Spencer, who served as treasurer of Jim Long's 1984 campaign for commissioner of insurance.

"In fundraisers where cash is given [often in \$10 and \$20 increments], you never know who is giving more than their limit. Candidates ought to try to maintain individual records even at fundraisers, but it's difficult. Contributors at fundraisers don't have to tell the candidate if they're giving \$100 or less, and some people can even get away with giving more than \$4,000 [the limit in North Carolina for contributions by individuals] by giving \$100 at fundraisers."⁵⁵

Yvonne Southerland agrees that reporting at fundraisers is difficult, but emphasizes that the candidate is responsible for keeping track of individuals'

contributions and reporting their names, addresses, and cumulative totals when they exceed the \$100 limit.⁵⁶

North Carolina state Rep. Walter B. Jones, Jr. (D-Pitt), chairman of the 1989-90 House Election Laws and Constitutional Amendments Subcommittee and one of the General Assembly's primary advocates of campaign finance reform, says he would like at some point to introduce legislation to lower the itemizing limit from \$100 to \$25 in order to provide more complete information to the public.⁵⁷

Ken Eudy, former executive director of the North Carolina Democratic Party, agrees and questions having an itemization limit at all. "Let's see why there's this \$100 limit for itemized disclosure, which appears to be arbitrary. Why not disclose all contributions, regardless of how much? They should all be a matter of public record."⁵⁸

Accounts from The Charlotte Observer's election reports echo these calls for more complete disclosure. In the 1984 legislative election, for example, more than 40 percent of all money raised by candidates came from unidentified contributors, since North Carolina law does not require itemization of contributions of \$100 or less.⁵⁹

| | |
|--|----|
| # of States with Contribution Disclosure Threshold of \$50 or Less:* | 25 |
| # of States with Contribution Disclosure Threshold of \$100 or More:* | 28 |
| (includes North Carolina) | |

*In certain races

Five states (Florida, Louisiana, Maryland, Ohio, and Wyoming) have itemized disclosure for all contributions; their laws do not specify minimum amounts or thresholds for reporting. Nineteen states and the District of Columbia require itemized disclosure for contributions of less than \$100 in certain races; ten of these states require candidates to itemize amounts of less than \$50. Twenty states, including North Carolina, require itemization of contributions once they reach \$100, and eight states have initial thresholds higher than \$100, ranging from Illinois' \$150 to \$500 in Mississippi for candidates running statewide and for all candidates in Nevada.

The state of Oregon sets two different thresholds -- \$100 for gifts to candidates for statewide office and \$50 for contributions to all other candidates and committees. According to Jack Graham, director of Oregon's Elections Division, this amount "seems to provide adequate itemization of contributors."⁶⁰

The North Carolina General Assembly should examine the contributions threshold issue. The legislature needs to weigh the goal of full public disclosure against the practicality of requiring candidates to submit additional information, in light of the fact that money from unidentifiable contributors accounts for at least one-third of all contributions to legislative candidates in the state.

3. Name of Contributor

All states require the disclosure of the name of the contributor to be listed once the state contribution threshold is reached. This is a relatively straightforward requirement for individuals (if good contribution records are kept by the candidate or committee). Problems arise, however, in the case of political action committee contributions when the PAC name does not reveal the group's true identity.

This was a problem in California several years ago. In its 1985 report, the California Commission on Campaign Financing concluded, "Some California PACs adopt names which clearly disclose their interests or the interests of their supporters. These include such PACs as the California Trial Lawyers PAC, the United Auto Workers PAC.... Other PACs and interest groups, however, adopt names which fail to reveal the true identities of their major supporters. Examples include Action for Better Health (nurses), the Committee to Improve Our Nation (Glendale Federal Savings), and the Committee of Concerned Citizens (controlled by Assemblyman Tom Bane)."⁶¹

This should no longer be a problem in North Carolina. During the 1987 session of the General Assembly, legislation introduced by Rep. Walter Jones was passed which requires the name of each PAC to reflect the organization with which it is associated.⁶² According to the Institute of Government at UNC-Chapel Hill, "That should mean an end to names such as 'Citizens for a Better Environment' being used to disguise campaign contributions by an

industry PAC trying to defeat new environmental regulations."⁶³ The law went into effect on Jan. 1, 1989.

4. Address of Contributor

Contributors' addresses are also required in 48 states including North Carolina once the threshold contribution limit has been reached. West Virginia law requires an address only if the contribution exceeds \$250, and South Carolina does not require addresses at all. The State Ethics Commission of South Carolina has proposed that addresses be added to the disclosure report, but no action has been taken as of December 1989.

5. Occupation/Principal Place of Business of Contributor

In order to disclose patterns for sources of campaign money, the Federal Election Commission requires that all disclosure reports by candidates for federal office, national parties, and PACs include the occupation/principal place of business/employment of a contributor. Twenty states follow the federal government's lead in requiring this information. North Carolina, along with 30 other states, does not.

| | |
|---|----|
| # of States Requiring Occupation of Contributor: | 20 |
| # of States <u>Not</u> Requiring Occupation of Contributor: | 31 |
| (includes North Carolina) | |

There is considerable resistance to including contributors' occupations on disclosure reports. Some complain about the practical difficulties of requiring even more information from already busy candidates and committees. Republican state party chairman R. Jack Hawke acknowledged that occupations are already required on Federal Election Commission reports, "so maybe it wouldn't be that much of a problem to list them on state forms as well. I'm not sure it's worth the effort, though -- I'm not sure what additional facts it discloses that the public really needs to know. It is a hassle to get the information, though, especially if the funds come from direct mail and telemarketing. You have to get the contribution, then go back again and get the person's occupation; they may get sick of you pestering them and just not comply themselves."⁶⁴

John Talton, campaign treasurer for both Jim Hunt's and Lauch Faircloth's gubernatorial campaigns, believes that requiring contributors to list occupational information would be unenforceable. "How could you prove that so-and-so is not a carpenter, if he says he made a little money on the side in carpentry? Truth will win out anyway if the name is made public."⁶⁵

North Carolina state Rep. Walter B. Jones, Jr. would like to address this problem by requiring the contributor's principal place of business or employment to be listed. His proposal has encountered stiff opposition among his colleagues in the House, however, and Jones chose not to introduce the legislation in 1989. Jones appreciates the practical difficulties of requiring more work by candidates or treasurers, but he also notes that some legislators

who do not support the measure may not want their contributors' identities to be fully disclosed.⁶⁶

Coupled with a lower contribution reporting threshold, requiring occupational information would also shed some light on the current practice of bundling contributions. This practice involves gathering together contributions in amounts under the minimum itemized reporting level (\$100 in North Carolina) and sending them in a group to a candidate. Bundling enables groups of individuals with similar interests to circumvent the \$4,000 PAC contribution limit by not forming a PAC and instead by making all contributions in small amounts that individually need not be itemized.

During the 1988 legislative campaign in North Carolina, for example, The Charlotte Observer reported that an unnamed state party activist claimed that an optometrist handed him an envelope three inches thick containing \$15,000 in small checks from optometrists to a statewide candidate. While an optometric PAC could have given only \$4,000 and would have had to report their contribution, the individuals or interests behind bundled money do not, and candidates do not report the names of the individual contributors, because each has given less than \$100. Dr. John McWhorter, president of the Optometric Society, said that he did not think that "there's anything we're doing that is illegal or is violating the spirit of the law. The Optometric Society has not functioned politically as a group. If we were, we would be organized legally as a PAC."⁶⁷

Requiring contributors' occupations may not end the practice of bundling, but it would allow interested voters and researchers to understand more fully candidates' interests and contribution patterns.

Therefore, in order for the public to understand more fully where contributions are coming from and to discern patterns of interests or groups (i.e., bankers, realtors, environmentalists, lawyers, doctors) contributing to campaigns, the N.C. Center recommends that a contributor's principal place of business and/or employment be required in disclosure reports in North Carolina. This information is already required by 20 states and by the federal government in elections for federal offices.

6. Name of Contributor's Spouse

Only Florida requires the listing of the name of the contributor's spouse on disclosure reports. This information is not required by the Federal Election Commission, nor by the other 49 states and the District of Columbia. Spouses' identities are most important when attempting to trace patterns of family contributions, or in states with stringent corporate or PAC contribution limits. As the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee's former director Martin D. Franks notes, "With a PAC limit, instead of getting one check from Lockheed Corporation's PAC, we'll get five \$1,000 checks from housewives in the San Fernando Valley with no mention that their spouses are executives with Lockheed." Franks views this practice as an abuse of disclosure and PAC limitation laws.⁶⁸

North Carolina's individual and PAC contribution limits are relatively high (at \$4,000 per candidate per election), compared to those of other states.

Most contributors, therefore, do not run the risk of exceeding their limit, and the practice of spreading credit for contributions among family members occurs only occasionally in the state.

A review of campaign disclosure reports from the 1984 gubernatorial election, however, demonstrates that large family contributions are not unknown in North Carolina. For example, seven members of the Elmore family contributed more than \$22,000 to Democratic gubernatorial candidate Rufus Edmisten during the 1984 primary and general election campaigns. Similarly, the Sabates family in Charlotte gave a total of \$17,600 to Democratic gubernatorial candidate Eddie Knox during his primary campaign alone.⁶⁹

| | |
|--|----|
| # of States Requiring Name of Contributor's Spouse: | 1 |
| # of States <u>Not</u> Requiring Name of Contributor's Spouse: | 49 |
| (includes North Carolina) | |

7. Amount of Contribution and Loan

All states and the District of Columbia require that the exact amount of a contribution be reported once the reporting threshold has been reached by each individual or group donor. All states also require disclosure of the amount of each loan made to a candidate, though disclosure is optional in Mississippi, and in Delaware only if the loan is greater than \$100.

8. Amount Given and Loaned to Date

Thirty-six states, including North Carolina, require disclosure of the total amount a contributor has given at the time of the report, whether the contribution has been made in one lump gift or spread out over the course of several reporting periods. This information aids the candidates and political committees in keeping track of aggregate contributions, so that donors will not exceed their individual limits. It also allows the reporting agency easier access to records of total contributions. Thirty-six states (including North Carolina) also require reporting of the aggregate amount loaned to date by each lender.

9. Name of Candidate to Whom Contribution Is Being Made

In 47 states (including North Carolina), parties and PACs must disclose the name of the candidate to whom the contribution is being made. This is especially pertinent for PACs, which have occasionally been known to collect money from supporters and give it to candidates without disclosing to the PAC's supporters to whom the money is being given. This reporting provision enables interested contributors to see where their money was spent.

10. Purpose For Which the Contribution Will Be Used

Only seven states and the District of Columbia require disclosure of the specific purpose for which the contribution will be used; 43 other states, North Carolina among them, do not require this information. However, North Carolina's Campaign Reporting Act does require disclosure to those solicited of the purpose for which the contribution will be used, if the solicitation is not made

on behalf of a specific candidate or political party. The purpose must be determined and disclosed no later than 20 days prior to the pending primary or general election.⁷⁰

Table 1

SUMMARY OF CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTION CONTRIBUTION REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
 Reports Required From Candidates, Political Action Committees, and Parties

| State | Maximum Number of Reports Filed by Candidates for Statewide Office | \$ Amount at Which Contributions Must Be Itemized | Occupation of Contributor Required? |
|----------------------|--|---|---|
| Alabama | 5 | \$10 | No |
| Alaska | 7 | \$100 | Yes |
| Arizona | 6 | \$25 | No |
| Arkansas | 6 | \$250 | Yes |
| California | 7 | \$100 | if > \$100 |
| Colorado | 5 | \$25 | No |
| Connecticut | 4 | \$30 | if > \$1000 |
| Delaware | 3 | \$100 | No |
| Florida | 6 | All | Yes |
| Georgia | 8 | \$100 | No |
| Hawaii | 4 | \$100 | No |
| Idaho | 5 | \$50 | No |
| Illinois | 4 | \$150 | No |
| Indiana | 4 | \$100 | No |
| Iowa | 4 | \$25/candidate, \$200 PAC | No |
| Kansas | 3 | \$50 | Yes |
| Kentucky | 7 | \$300 | Yes |
| Louisiana | 8 | All | No |
| Maine | 7 | \$50 | if > \$50 |
| Maryland | 5 | All | No |
| Massachusetts | Bi-monthly | \$50 | No |
| Michigan | 4 | \$20 | if > \$200 |
| Minnesota | 3 | \$100 | Yes |
| Mississippi | 4 | \$500/statewide candidate; \$200/leg. and others | Yes |
| Missouri | 9 | \$100 | No |
| Montana | 8 | \$75/statewide candidate; \$35/leg. and others | Yes |
| Nebraska | 7 | \$100 | No |
| Nevada | 4 | \$500 | No |
| New Hampshire | 7 | \$25 | if > \$100 |
| New Mexico | 6 | \$100 | No |
| New York | 6 | \$100 | No |
| North Carolina | 5 | \$100 | No |
| North Dakota | 3 | \$100 | No |
| Ohio | 5 | All | No |
| Oklahoma | 4 | \$200 | No |
| Oregon | 6 | \$100/statewide candidate; \$50/leg. and others | Yes |
| Pennsylvania | 7 | \$50 | if > \$250 |
| Rhode Island | 7 | \$200 | No |
| South Carolina | 3 | \$100 | No |
| South Dakota | 4 | \$100 | Yes |
| Tennessee | 4 | \$100 | No |
| Texas | 6 | \$50 | No, except for PACs |
| Utah | 5 | \$50 | No |
| Vermont | 5 | \$100 | No |
| Virginia | 13 | \$100 | if > \$250 |
| Washington | 9 | \$25 | No |
| West Virginia | 6 | \$50 | if > \$250 |
| Wisconsin | 3 | \$20 | if > \$100 |
| Wyoming | 2 | All | No |
| District of Columbia | 10 | \$50 | Yes |
| Average: | 5.6 | \$96.72 | Yes: 20 No:31 |

Summary

Where does North Carolina stand in terms of the breadth and comprehensiveness of its campaign contribution disclosure requirements? Of the 10 basic reporting requirements (name, address, occupation of the contributor, name of the contributor's spouse, the amount of each contribution and loan, the amount each donor has given or loaned to date, the name of the candidate to whom the contribution is being made, and the purpose for which the contribution will be used), North Carolina law requires the reporting of all except the following: the contributor's occupation, the name of his or her spouse, and the purpose for which the contribution will be used.

The state of Florida requires the disclosure of all 10 items; 12 other states and the District of Columbia require the reporting of eight or nine of the 10 items. The two pieces of information most generally not covered are the name of the contributor's spouse and the purpose for which the contribution will be used.

The N.C. Center recommends that North Carolina's reporting law be amended to require the disclosure of the occupation and/or principal place of business of each contributor. Furthermore, the definition of in-kind contributions should be clarified and narrowed to exempt volunteer activities from reporting requirements.

C. Contributions Allowed and Limits

Until Watergate and other recent scandals brought intense scrutiny to the role that money plays in U.S. elections, reform of the political finance system since the turn of the century invariably yielded piecemeal legislation.... The controls imposed by the legislation were mostly negative, restricting spending even as needs and costs were rising. To prevent candidates from becoming obligated to special interests, limits were set on the amount of contributions. Funds from suspect sources or heavily regulated industries were prohibited. To dilute the 'spoils system,' career civil servants were protected from political demands for cash.

-- Herbert Alexander, Citizens' Research Foundation⁷¹

In addition to detailing how contributions should be reported, state laws also cover the sources of contributions (such as unions, regulated industries, and members of the candidate's family) and the limits, if any, that each source is allowed to give. The N.C. Center's survey asked states about disclosure of contributions from each of 12 individual or group sources: corporations, unions, and regulated industries (such as public utilities or banks) contributing directly from their treasuries; political action committees (PACs); professional associations (such as groups of realtors or medical societies); individuals not related to the candidate; the candidate himself or herself; members of the candidate's family; out-of-state contributors; anonymous contributors; contributors who make their gifts in the name of another person; and contributions by government employees. The survey also asked about the maximum amount that each individual or group could give during a campaign cycle.

THE RATIONALE BEHIND LIMITS ON CONTRIBUTIONS

- * To encourage candidates to seek a wider variety in their sources of funds
 - * To diminish the influence of large contributors or interest groups
 - * To reduce the appearance of a corrupting link between contributions and pending legislation
 - * To slow the rising costs of campaigns
-

As will be shown below, many states either prohibit certain types of contributions or impose restrictions on gifts from such groups as corporations, unions, or regulated industries. Limitations on campaign contributions may prevent a candidate or elected official from becoming beholden to certain groups or persons who are willing to finance virtually an entire campaign. However, many campaign finance analysts say that low contribution limits for certain groups lead to problems with so-called "independent expenditures." These are expenditures or campaigns carried out on behalf of -- or in opposition to -- a candidate without his or her request, knowledge, or cooperation.

For example, the Congressional Club, the national PAC founded in 1973 by Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) and Raleigh lawyer Thomas Ellis, spent \$4.5 million in 1980 in independent expenditures on behalf of Ronald Reagan's campaign for president. And according to University of Virginia political scientist Larry Sabato, "[W]hile the Club could not pretend to spend money independently of Helms for his 1984 reelection campaign, it did undertake nonpartisan but selective registration drives to benefit Helms. The Club also spent \$300,000 to attack the gasoline tax increase plans of Helms's projected

Democratic opponent, Gov. Jim Hunt, in 1982."⁷² A candidate's independent backers often pay for advertisements, mailings to potential contributors, phone banks, and other services to further their efforts.

The United States Supreme Court opened the door to this form of spending in its 1976 decision Buckley v. Valeo.⁷³ While ruling that limits on contributions directly to candidates were constitutional, the Court declared that spending on behalf of a candidate but without his or her knowledge could not be legally constrained or limited without violating the First Amendment guarantee of free speech. Independent expenditures have become an issue at the federal level in particular, where contribution limits stand at a relatively low \$1,000 per candidate per election for an individual contributor and \$5,000 per candidate per election for a PAC registered with the Federal Election Commission (FEC).

Problems arise when the independent campaigns backfire because they do not mesh with a candidate's own "game plan," or when a group with which the candidate would prefer not to be associated -- such as the Ku Klux Klan or the Nazi Party -- campaigns actively on his or her behalf.

For example, NCPAC, the National Conservative Political Action Committee, announced plans to spend \$2 million opposing former Vice President Walter Mondale in the 1984 New Hampshire presidential primary. Even Mondale's rival for the Democratic nomination, Sen. John Glenn (D-Ohio), denounced NCPAC as "thoroughly disreputable." He announced, "I hope all candidates will join me in telling NCPAC to leave the Democratic Party

alone."⁷⁴ Many independent expenditure efforts tend to be highly negative in tone, directed against an opposing candidate or against a group's or individual's ideological opponent.

In their 1985 report entitled The New Gold Rush, the California Commission on Campaign Financing claimed that the state's (former) practice of allowing unlimited contributions combined with full disclosure prevented independent expenditures from becoming a problem in the state.

Although independent expenditures have attracted attention at the federal level, they have not affected California's legislative campaigns to any significant degree. California law currently [in 1985] does not limit contributions to candidates nor prohibit direct corporate or labor union contributions. Because direct contributions to candidates are easier and more efficient, large contributors have no incentive to spend money independently. The growth of independent expenditures at the national level, however, is often attributed to 10 years of federal campaign finance limitations. The federal experience is thus instructive for California.⁷⁵

And it is instructive for North Carolina as well. Although North Carolina does prohibit direct corporate and labor union contributions, the state's contribution limit of \$4,000 per candidate per election for PACs and individuals is high enough so that independent expenditures are not routine. With a potential maximum contribution of \$12,000 to any candidate (\$4,000 each for a primary, runoff, and general election campaign, and twice that if the contributor's spouse gives as well), "you rarely come across anyone who comes anywhere near their limit," says John Davis, executive director of NCFREE.⁷⁶

North Carolina law also requires that an independent expenditure exceeding \$100 on behalf of or in opposition to a candidate be reported within

10 days of being made.⁷⁷ Reports are made on the same forms as those used for regular candidate expenditures and contributions.

**PROVISIONS IN CAMPAIGN REPORTING LAWS DESIGNED TO
DISCOURAGE POTENTIALLY CORRUPTING INFLUENCES**

- 1) A prohibition or limit on direct corporate or union contributions
 - 2) A prohibition or limit on contributions by regulated industries
 - 3) Limits on contributions by political action committees
 - 4) A prohibition or limit on solicitation of or by government employees
-

1. Direct Corporate and Union Contributions

Only seven states prohibit both corporations and unions from contributing directly from their treasuries. North Carolina is one of these states.

However, employees of corporations and members of unions in North Carolina may overcome this prohibition by forming and registering political action committees. Each PAC may then solicit contributions from its members to give to candidates. Examples of major corporate PACs active in North Carolina include the AT&T Company PAC of North Carolina, Burlington Industries' Good Government Club, and the Blue Cross/Blue Shield of North Carolina Employee PAC (BluPAC).

Money from corporate or union treasuries may only be used to provide limited administrative support for PACs.⁷⁸ A bill introduced in the 1989 session of the North Carolina General Assembly by Rep. Donald Dawkins (D-Richmond) would have limited administrative support by parent entities (corporations or associations) of North Carolina PACs to 10 percent of the contributions to that PAC. PACs were in strong opposition to this bill, which was not acted upon before the 1989 session ended.⁷⁹

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|---|----|
| # of States Prohibiting Corporations and Unions From Making Direct Political Contributions: (includes North Carolina) | 7 |
| # of States Prohibiting Corporations, but not Unions, From Contributing Directly: | 13 |
| # of States Permitting Both Corporations and Unions To Make Direct Political Contributions: | 30 |

R. Jack Hawke, chairman of the North Carolina Republican Party, is dissatisfied with the restrictions in current state law. "In North Carolina, no business entities -- not only corporations -- can contribute, unless they form a PAC. The problem is that there are many individuals in North Carolina who have their own small companies, like farms, and they aren't big enough to form a PAC. If they send us a check drawn on their business account, we have to return it and ask for a personal check, even though it's coming from exactly the same place."⁸⁰

In addition to the seven states that prohibit direct contributions from both corporations and unions, 13 other states prohibit corporations, but not unions, from contributing directly. Ten other states limit corporate contributions to candidates for certain offices to \$1,000 or less per candidate; six limit corporate contributions to amounts between \$1,000 and \$2,000, and five states have contribution limits on corporations of \$2,000 or more.

By contrast, 14 states permit unlimited contributions from both corporations and unions for certain races, and six other states permit unlimited contributions from unions alone. The remaining states all limit union contributions to amounts between \$1,000 and approximately \$5,000, though in Minnesota, unions are permitted to give up to \$60,000 in an election year to team candidates for governor and lieutenant governor, and up to \$12,000 to team candidates in a non-election year.

Federal law prohibits direct corporate and union contributions in federal elections as a result of the 1947 Taft-Hartley Act. Unions were particularly

quick to establish political auxiliary groups to get around the law against direct contributions. One of the first PACs was the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations' Committee on Political Education (COPE), formed in 1955 after a merger of the AF of L and the CIO and their own political committees established during the 1940s. Although members are not required to contribute to their union's PAC, they are often heavily (and regularly) solicited, and social pressure is often used to persuade members to volunteer either their time or money.

2. Regulated Industries

Industries regulated by the state -- such as some telephone companies, banks, savings and loans, and public utilities -- are permitted to contribute to candidates in 30 states and the District of Columbia, and prohibited from contributing in 20. North Carolina prohibits direct contributions from all regulated industries in the state, including banks, credit unions, savings and loans, insurance companies, and public utilities such as Carolina Power and Light Company and Duke Power Company. In all of these industries, the state makes rules governing the conduct of business by these companies and the rates they are allowed to charge customers. For example, the Utilities Commission regulates public utilities and the Insurance Commissioner regulates insurance companies. States often prohibit contributions from regulated industries because the companies' profits and destinies are closely supervised by elected officials who are potential recipients of political contributions.

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| # of States Prohibiting Direct Contributions By Regulated Industries: (includes North Carolina) | 20 |
| # of States <u>Not</u> Prohibiting Contributions By Regulated Industries: | 30 |

3. Professional Associations

Contributions by professional associations, composed of corporations or businesses whose members (such as doctors, lawyers, bankers, or realtors) share similar interests, are also regulated by most state laws. The groups' donation limits are often the same as those affecting PACs operating in the state, and indeed these groups often form PACs simply as a way of organizing and identifying the association's interests. The North Carolina Hospital Association, the North Carolina Medical Society, and the North Carolina Retail Merchants Association all have PACs, for example.

Professional associations are permitted to make direct contributions to candidates in 39 states and the District of Columbia, and may contribute only by forming a PAC in six other states, including North Carolina. Contributions from professional associations are prohibited in five states (Arizona, Pennsylvania, North Dakota, Wisconsin, and Wyoming), according to the N.C. Center's survey.

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| # of States Permitting Professional Associations To Make <u>Direct</u> Contributions to Candidate: | 39 |
| # of States Permitting Professional Associations To Contribute <u>Only If PAC Is Formed</u> : (includes North Carolina) | 6 |
| # of States <u>Prohibiting</u> Contributions From Professional Associations: | 5 |

4. Political Action Committees (PACs)

Some analysts do not see the advantages of restricting direct corporate or union contributions, and point out the loopholes that permit money to flow legally in other guises to candidates, whether in a contribution from an individual employee of the corporation or through the corporation's PAC. "In terms of any potential influence on a candidate," writes Christopher Cherry, "a contribution from a corporate officer or corporate PAC would seem indistinguishable from a direct contribution from the corporate treasury itself."⁸¹ In recent years, much attention has focused on the influence of PAC contributions, especially at the congressional level. The Federal Election Campaign Act (FECA) permits a relatively generous \$5,000 PAC contribution per congressional candidate per election, but even this does not go far when the average cost of a winning campaign for the U.S. House of Representatives in 1988 was more than \$392,000.⁸²

PAC-bashing has become a popular sport, and some two dozen current and former members of Congress from both parties have won votes by declaring loudly and often that they will not accept campaign contributions from PACs.

Among them are Sens. David Boren (D-Okla.), Warren Rudman (R-N.H.), and former Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.), as well as Reps. Andrew Jacobs (D-Ind.), Bud Schuster (R-Pa.), and former Rep. Barber Conable (R-N.Y.).⁸³

PACs are also becoming a significant force at the state level, including North Carolina. The number of PACs in the state jumped from 24 in 1974 to 266 by 1989.⁸⁴ PAC contributions to legislative candidates in North Carolina during the 1988 election campaign comprised 37 percent of the \$2.9 million raised by all candidates, up from 25 percent in 1984.⁸⁵

A bill by Rep. Steve Arnold (R-Guilford) in the 1989 session of the North Carolina General Assembly sought to limit PAC contributions to candidates to 20 percent of candidates' total receipts in each reporting period; the bill was not acted upon.⁸⁶ Similarly, a bill by Rep. Walter Jones, Jr. would have limited the aggregate amount that any candidate could receive in contributions from all PACs combined. Under Jones' proposal, candidates for statewide office could receive no more than \$50,000 in an election year and \$10,000 in any other year; candidates for non-statewide office (including legislators) would be limited to receiving \$20,000 from PACs in an election year and \$5,000 in any other year.⁸⁷ Jones' bill did not pass either.

PACs need not be seen in such a sinister light, argue some campaign finance analysts. PACs, they claim, are simply like-minded individuals sharing a policy interest important to them, with the recognition that groups are almost always more powerful and effective than are individuals working alone.

an interest in politics in these days of "rampant apathy" rather than criticized for their activities.⁸⁸ Besides, argues University of Virginia political scientist Larry Sabato, "If PAC money is slightly tainted, self-interested money, then why is money given individually from members of the same groups innocent? In one sense, individual gifts...are considerably harder for the news media to identify, aggregate, and publicize -- assuming, as I do, that public exposure helps to minimize the danger of hidden influence peddling."⁸⁹

Yvonne Southerland of North Carolina's Campaign Reporting Office adds, "Nothing prohibits the media or public from asking the PAC or the candidate's campaign about contributions received or made. I believe they would give you the requested information, and you would frequently find that the contribution is solicited, and solicited simply to meet the campaign's need for funds."⁹⁰

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| # of States Permitting <u>Unlimited</u> PAC Contributions:* | 25 |
| # of States Limiting PAC Contributions to <u>\$2,000 or Less</u> Per Candidate:* | 17 |
| # of States Permitting PAC Contributions <u>Exceeding \$2,000</u> Per Candidate: (includes North Carolina) | 16 |

*In certain races

Twenty-five states allow unlimited contributions in most races by both state and federal PACs (though PACs operating on a national basis and contributing in more than one state often have somewhat more stringent reporting regulations). Seventeen states limit PAC contributions in most races to \$2,000

or less per candidate per election. Sixteen states and the District of Columbia permit contributions in certain races such as gubernatorial or other statewide races of greater than \$2,000, but still place some limit on the amounts which may be contributed. State PACs in North Carolina are limited to \$4,000 per candidate per election, the same limit as for individuals.

Nine states and the federal government allow PACs to give more than individuals, under the rationale that PAC contributions represent a large number of people and therefore are believed to be entitled to a higher contribution limit. Federal PACs operating in North Carolina are held to the same limit as state PACs and must register with the Campaign Reporting Office and designate an in-state resident treasurer.⁹¹

Only eight states with limits on PACs allow higher aggregate PAC contributions than does North Carolina. Some states, such as Connecticut and Wyoming, limit total contributions by a PAC per election (\$50,000 in Connecticut, \$25,000 in Wyoming). Minnesota sets high election-year limits, and limits off-year contributions as well. In an election year, candidates for a governor/lieutenant governor team may receive up to \$60,000 from each Minnesota PAC (and \$12,000 in non-election years), and candidates for most statewide offices may receive \$5,000 per election from each Minnesota PAC (and \$1,000 in non-election years).

Off-Year Contributions by PACs

During the 1989 session of the N.C. General Assembly, the N.C. Republican Legislative Forum sponsored a \$150-a-person fundraiser at a Cary country club and the Democratic Legislative Campaign Committee held a \$100-a-person Elephant Safari Hunt at a Raleigh farm. Lobbyists and PACs were asked to purchase most of the tickets to both events, as is usually the case with party fundraisers held to fund legislative campaigns. Just to be sure, legislators from both political parties were asked to sell tickets for their respective gatherings, hitting up lobbyists in particular. As Beth Barringer, director of the Democratic Legislative Campaign Committee puts it, "Lobbyists and PACs can afford high-end tickets more than good Democrats."

But many lobbyists are displeased with the pressure to contribute money during the legislative session, when bills on which they are working are still under consideration. They are fearful that failure to contribute may hurt the chances of their clients' legislation, so most give, though grudgingly.

"Lobbyists are expected to buy tickets," says Bill Holman, a lobbyist for the Sierra Club and the Conservation Council of North Carolina. "It's a bit awkward to say no."⁹²

Prompted by growing public concern over the appearance of legislative votes being unduly influenced by contributions and by lobbyists' complaints of heavy pressure for contributions during sessions of the General Assembly, North Carolina state Rep. Walter B. Jones, Jr. introduced legislation in the 1989 session of the General Assembly (House Bill 1009) to lower the limits

on campaign contributions by individuals and PACs during election years, set different contribution limits for statewide and non-statewide races, and set separate limits for non-election year contributions. Additionally, he introduced legislation (House Bill 167) to make it a misdemeanor for any individual or group (except for a political party) to contribute to Council of State officials or General Assembly members during the regular session (held in odd-numbered years) of the General Assembly. Neither bill was acted upon during the legislative session.⁹³

California's Commission on Campaign Financing also saw problems with off-election year contributions. Its 1985 report stated, "In an off-election year, incumbents are less concerned about adverse press comment or public opinion questioning the connection between their vote and a particular campaign contribution. Incumbents have no opponents during this period to link their votes to money and any adverse press stories will be a year old by the time of the election." Moreover, the Commission noted, fewer disclosure reports are filed during off-election years than during election campaigns, making it more difficult to publicize a legislator's contribution record when votes are taken on particular issues.⁹⁴

5. Political Party Contributions

In contrast to the limitations placed on contributions to candidates by individuals and PACs, North Carolina, along with 38 other states, places no limits on contributions to or by political parties. All contributions to or by the parties still must be fully disclosed, however. Permitting unlimited party

contributions while at the same time restricting contributions by individuals and other political committees is intended to strengthen the party organizations and to make candidates and elected officials indebted and accountable to the political parties rather than to individual or PAC.

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| # of States Placing Limits on Contributions | |
| By Political Parties: | 11 |
| # of States Permitting Unlimited Contributions | |
| By Political Parties: | 39 |
| (includes North Carolina) | |

Donors in some states circumvent individual contribution limits by taking advantage of laws allowing unlimited gifts to political parties. The party is used as a "conduit through which to channel money to the desired recipient after that individual or organization has reached its [contribution] limit," says Christopher Cherry. "Parties are all too willing to earmark contributions for particular candidates. Such arrangements are difficult to prove, especially in a state such as Virginia which does not require parties to file disclosure reports."⁹⁵

North Carolina political party officials claim that large, over-the-limit contributions by individuals simply are not a problem in the state, because North Carolina's contribution limits are already high. Furthermore, they believe that party contributions to candidates help build party loyalty. According to state Republican Party chairman Jack Hawke, "The Republicans are spending more money [than the Democrats] on their candidates, and

spending it in larger amounts, especially in areas such as candidate training seminars and helping with direct mail contribution solicitations. North Carolina's Republican legislative candidates have been delighted to receive this help."⁹⁶

6. Individual Contributions

Contributions by individuals, for years the primary form of financing campaigns, still account for more than half of the money going to candidates in federal races nationally.⁹⁷ However, only scattered anecdotal information is available about the proportion of individual contributions to candidates in state races across the nation. This lack of knowledge exists primarily because of a dearth of comprehensive data compiled by state campaign finance reporting agencies -- a problem evident in North Carolina, which will be addressed later in this report. David L. Martin, a professor of political science at Auburn University, hypothesizes that individual contributions will soon account for only about half of the contributions in state races, as PACs continue to grow in number and financial strength in the states.⁹⁸

A 1989 study by Common Cause of Michigan found that state representatives elected in Michigan in 1988 received an average of 69 percent of their contributions from PACs, an increase from 58 percent in the 1986 election. Michigan legislators on average received only about 26 percent of their money from individuals, and for the first time, one legislator received all his money from PACs.⁹⁹ As noted above, 37 percent of the money raised by N.C. legislators in 1988 came from PACs; the other 63 percent came largely from

contributions by individuals and from candidates' contributions to their own campaigns.

Twenty-one states permit unlimited contributions by individuals to candidates for state offices. New Jersey limits all contributions to gubernatorial candidates to \$1,500 in the primary and general elections, but allows unlimited individual contributions in other state races. Twenty-two states limit individual contributions to \$2,000 and less in certain races, while seven states limit contributions by individuals to amounts greater than \$2,000. [Individual contributions to candidates running for federal office are also limited to \$1,000 per candidate per election by the Federal Election Commission, regardless of a state's limits for state candidates.]

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| # of States Allowing Unlimited Contributions by Individuals to Candidates for State Offices: | 21 |
| # of States Placing Limits on Contributions by Individuals to Candidates for State Offices:* (includes North Carolina) | 29 |

* In certain races

Ten states, including North Carolina, have set limits on contributions to candidates for some offices at more than \$2,000. North Carolina's individual contribution limit is \$4,000 per candidate or committee per election, with the primary, run-off, and general elections each counting as separate elections for contribution purposes. Individuals in Wisconsin may contribute up to \$10,000 to a statewide candidate. Team candidates for governor and lieutenant gov-

ernor in Minnesota may receive up to \$60,000 from each donor, and candidates for other statewide offices may receive \$5,000 from each donor.

Residents of the District of Columbia, Connecticut, Maryland, New York, and Wyoming are all limited to aggregate contributions to all candidates or committees per election, ranging from \$2,500 in Maryland to \$150,000 in New York.

7. Contributions by the Candidate

Few states restrict the amounts of money a candidate may contribute to his or her own campaign, since the Supreme Court's Buckley v. Valeo decision stated that decisions to expend money from a candidate's own bank account are akin to the candidate's right to free speech and thus are protected by the First Amendment. States may impose limits on a candidate spending his or her own money only if the candidate receives public funding for the campaign from the state.

Many people agree, therefore, that wealthy candidates who may spend unlimited amounts on their own campaigns have an automatic advantage over those with fewer financial resources. Furthermore, says Herbert Alexander, "The main problem of wealth in elections may not be in the outcome of financially imbalanced contests but rather in depriving the voters of potential leaders who do not have the money to consider running for office."¹⁰⁰

In Delaware, candidates are permitted to contribute up to \$5,000 to their own campaigns; candidates in Hawaii and Michigan may fund up to \$50,000 of their own efforts; gubernatorial candidates in Mississippi may give themselves

up to \$25,000; West Virginian candidates are limited to \$1,000 per election from their own pocket; and candidates in the District of Columbia may give themselves no more than \$4,000. Candidates in Wisconsin are not limited unless they receive grants from the publicly-funded election campaign fund; then they are restricted to giving themselves 200 percent of the individual contribution limits for that office. (For more information on the public funding of election campaigns, see the 1990 report by the N.C. Center for Public Policy Research on Public Financing Programs for State Political Campaigns.)

Candidates may contribute unlimited amounts to their own campaigns in 45 states, including North Carolina.¹⁰¹ These contributions cover both formal payments to the campaign and a candidate's out-of-pocket expenditures. In North Carolina, all out-of-pocket expenditures -- gas for driving to campaign events, meals for campaign workers, and other incidental expenses -- must be accounted for. A bill introduced in the 1989 session of the North Carolina General Assembly sought to clarify this provision; it would have required that these expenditures be reported as contributions to a candidate's campaign. The bill (House Bill 354), introduced by Rep. Donald Dawkins, received an unfavorable report from the N.C. House Judiciary Subcommittee on Election Laws and Constitutional Amendments.

8. Contributions by the Candidate's Family

Contributions by a candidate's family are limited in 22 states and the District of Columbia, though in four of these states the candidate's spouse may make unlimited contributions. States place limitations on family contributions to ensure that candidates without family wealth are not deterred from running for office by the specter of another candidate born into a well-to-do family with lots of money to spend on a campaign. Most family contribution limits are set at the same level as they are for other individual contributors.

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| # of States Limiting Contributions by a Candidate's Family: | 22 |
| # of States <u>Not</u> Limiting Contributions by a Candidate's Family: (includes North Carolina) | 28 |

North Carolina is one of 28 states that does not limit contributions by the candidate's immediate family (defined as the candidate's spouse, parents, and siblings¹⁰²). Rep. Walter B. Jones, Jr. introduced a bill (House Bill 975) during the 1989 General Assembly session to limit contributions by family members to \$4,000 per election -- the same limit as other individual contributors -- but the bill died in the Judiciary Subcommittee on Election Laws and Constitutional Amendments.

There are both positive and negative aspects of allowing unlimited candidate and family contributions. On one hand, candidates who fund their entire campaign could not be accused of being beholden to the wishes or

interests of outside contributors who could influence an elected official's actions or votes. On the other hand, officeholding should not be limited to only the wealthy. Candidates with personal or family wealth can deter those without such money from entering the race, can overwhelm the efforts of an opponent, and can drive up the cost of running for office to highly inflated levels.

Examples from the N.C. Center's research on campaign contributions, completed after the 1984 gubernatorial election, demonstrates the financial significance of contributions from a candidate's family. Democratic nominee Rufus Edmisten, for instance, received a total of \$26,494 from his brother and father, and candidate Eddie Knox was given \$40,128 by family members for his unsuccessful primary campaign alone.¹⁰³ Families may also contribute by loaning a candidate money in unlimited amounts for his or her campaign.

The Center recommends that North Carolina follow the lead of 22 other states and limit contributions by members of the candidate's family. The state's standard \$4,000 per candidate per election limit should be made applicable to contributions by members of a candidate's family as well. This provision would help hold down campaign costs and somewhat level the playing field among candidates, while still not restricting the amount of money the candidates themselves are able to contribute to their own campaigns.

9. Out-of-State Contributions

All states allow contributions by residents and political committees of other states, though often only if a contributing committee files first with the state's

campaign reporting office. Eleven states permit unlimited out-of-state contributions; in the remaining states, the same contribution restrictions apply as to in-state individuals or PACs, though the reporting requirements may be more stringent.

In North Carolina, according to former State Board of Elections Chairman Bob Spearman,

We took a look at the matter and found that we had had a lot of problems with compliance in that federal PACs -- even federal PACs making contributions in North Carolina -- were frequently not filing the reports they were supposed to file with the State Board.... [T]he State Board finally provided that federal PACs could not make contributions to state campaigns or state PACs. That rule was modified slightly, so that under the present system, it is now permissible for a federal PAC, if it is the federal PAC of a North Carolina candidate -- Jesse Helms, for example -- to contribute to a North Carolina PAC or a North Carolina campaign, but not otherwise.¹⁰⁴

This ruling was amended again in 1988, and now provides that federally registered PACs may make contributions to North Carolina campaigns provided that they comply with North Carolina reporting requirements and that the PAC has appointed an in-state resident treasurer.¹⁰⁵

State Rep. Walter B. Jones, Jr. introduced a bill (House Bill 1017) in the 1989 session of the General Assembly to regulate out-of-state PACs more fully. The measure would have made it unlawful for any PAC not registered with the State Board of Elections to contribute to North Carolina candidates or PACs; required out-of-state contributors to report on the same or equivalent forms as those used by North Carolinians; and required that funds solicited for a PAC organized under North Carolina law be kept separate from the PAC's other funds -- not to be commingled with or transferred to

the account of PACs not registered under North Carolina law. The bill died in the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Election Laws and Constitutional Amendments.

10. Anonymous Contributions and Contributions in the Name of Another Person

Anonymous contributions (generally in amounts under \$50) are permitted in 15 states and prohibited in 35, including North Carolina, where they must be turned over to the state and deposited in the General Fund.¹⁰⁶ Contributions in the name of another person are permitted with limitations in four states, though Georgia and Texas require the disclosure of the original source; New Mexico permits these contributions in unlimited amounts. Forty-four other states, including North Carolina, prohibit this type of contribution.

According to Christopher Cherry, anonymous contributions or those in the name of another person "compromise the purpose of the campaign finance reports because an investigator may be unable to ascertain just who made the contribution -- even if the candidate did report it.... While [some] statutes at least require candidates to report the existence of such anonymous and misattributed contributions, the information they provide is undeniably incomplete because they do not allow an investigator to trace the source of these contributions."¹⁰⁷

11. Contributions by Government Employees

Contributions by government employees are permitted in most states, though often with certain provisos. Similarly, employees of the federal

government are permitted to contribute to political campaigns, but are prohibited from soliciting contributions for a partisan political purpose, serving as officers of a political party, and serving as delegates to political conventions under the Hatch Act of 1940 (54 U.S. Code 772). This legislation was enacted to prevent politicization of the federal bureaucracy and to prevent federal employees from being coerced to contribute to or work for campaigns.

Most state laws specifically prohibit solicitation of state employees for state political activities and permit only voluntary contributions, which are limited to the same amounts as any other contributions by individuals. North Carolina law specifies that contributions are allowed, but that state employees (e.g., heads of departments) may not coerce other state employees to contribute.¹⁰⁸

Only Louisiana -- perhaps due to the abuses during the Long family dynasty -- completely prohibits contributions from state employees. Florida prohibits contributions from appointed judges; certain gubernatorial appointees in Iowa may not contribute; highway patrol or correctional system employees may not contribute in Mississippi; and New Jersey's Election Laws Enforcement Commission and casino employees are prohibited from contributing.

12. Limitations on Aggregate Receipts

In addition to limiting the amount of money a PAC may contribute to a candidate, three states (Arizona, Louisiana, and Montana) have set limits on the aggregate amount of money legislative and statewide candidates may receive from all PACs combined. These states took this step in an attempt to

restrict the potential influence PACs have over candidates during and after elections, and also to bolster the role of individual contributors in campaigns.

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|---|----|
| # of States Limiting Candidates' Aggregate Receipts From PACs: | 3 |
| # of States <u>Not</u> Limiting Candidates' Aggregate Receipts From PACs: (includes North Carolina) | 47 |

In Arizona, a candidate for statewide office may not accept more than \$55,000 in contributions from all political committees (which includes PACs, political parties, and professional associations, for example); candidates for non-statewide office may receive no more than a total of \$5,500. These limits are not applicable to challengers if the incumbent contributes a specified amount of his or her own money to the race, however.

Candidates for major office in Louisiana may receive no more than \$50,000 from all PACs combined; legislative and district candidates may receive no more than \$35,000; and candidates in other races may receive no more than \$10,000. In addition, no individual may contribute more than \$25,000 to a PAC per calendar year. A candidate for the state Senate in Montana may receive no more than \$1,000 in total combined monetary contributions from all political committees contributing to his or her campaign; a candidate for the state House of Representatives may receive no more than \$600 total. These limits are revised annually to take account of inflation.

Similar proposals have been put forward recently in North Carolina. In the 1989 General Assembly session, Rep. Walter B. Jones, Jr. and Rep. Steve Arnold both introduced legislation to limit PAC contributions to candidates. Representative Jones' bill (House Bill 1010) would have put a ceiling on aggregate PAC contributions to candidates for statewide office of \$50,000 during an election year and \$10,000 in any other year. Candidates for non-statewide office would have been limited to aggregate PAC gifts of \$20,000 during an election year and \$5,000 in any other year. Representative Arnold's bill (House Bill 1181) would have capped PAC contributions at 20 percent of all receipts during each reporting period. Neither bill was acted upon during the session, and both died in the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Election Laws and Constitutional Amendments.

Political analysts such as the University of Virginia's Larry Sabato claim that while limiting PAC contributions has a "certain superficial appeal,...the hidden costs and consequences of the proposal are enormous and destructive." Sabato believes that PAC limits would disproportionately aid incumbents, especially in competitive races.

[I]n competitive races (where there is a good chance for the incumbent to lose) challengers sometimes match or outraise incumbents among PACs, and that money is much more useful to a little-known challenger than to a well-known incumbent. A cap on PAC gifts would reassure incumbents that, should they find themselves in electoral difficulty, their challengers will have less chance to raise enough money to defeat them. The 'PAC cap' may in reality become a 'challenger cap.'¹⁰⁹

Furthermore, limitations on PAC gifts may help wealthy candidates, who in most states are allowed to spend unrestricted amounts on their own campaigns. Caps could also lead to a rise in independent expenditures in order to circumvent contribution limitations. Independent expenditures, many of which are highly negative in tone, are expenditures or campaigns carried out on behalf of -- or in opposition to -- a candidate without his or her request, knowledge, or cooperation. Legislators in North Carolina must give these issues serious attention before considering placing limits on total PAC contributions.

SUMMARY OF CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTION REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Maximum Contribution Per Candidate, Per Election, Allowed From:

| State | Corporations* | Unions* | Regulated Industries* | PACs | Individuals |
|-------------|---|---------------------|-----------------------|---|---------------------|
| Alabama | \$500 | Unlimited | Prohibited | Unlimited | Unlimited |
| Alaska | \$1000 | \$1000 | \$1000 | \$1000 | \$1000 |
| Arizona | Prohibited | Prohibited | Prohibited | \$550/staterwide; \$220/other | \$550; \$2200/year |
| Arkansas | \$1500 | \$1500 | \$1500 | \$1500 | \$1500 |
| California | \$1000 | \$1000 | \$1000 | \$2500/small PAC \$5000/large PAC | \$1000 |
| Colorado | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited |
| Connecticut | Prohibited | Prohibited | Prohibited | \$2500/governor, \$500/senate, \$250/representative | Same as PAC |
| Delaware | \$1000/staterwide, \$500/other | Same as corporation | N/A | Same as corporation | Same as corporation |
| Florida | \$3000/staterwide, \$1000/other | Same as corporation | Same as corporation | Same as corporation | Same as corporation |
| Georgia | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited |
| Hawaii | \$2000 | \$2000 | \$2000 | \$2000 | \$2000 |
| Idaho | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited |
| Illinois | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited |
| Indiana | \$2000/all senate candi- dates; \$2000/all house candidates; \$2000/party committees | Same as corporation | Same as corporation | Same as corporation | Same as corporation |
| Iowa | Prohibited | Unlimited | Prohibited | Unlimited | Unlimited |
| Kansas | \$2000/staterwide, \$500/other | Same as corporation | Same as corporation | Same as corporation | Same as corporation |
| Kentucky | Prohibited | \$4000 | Prohibited | \$4000 | \$4000 |
| Louisiana | \$5000/major office can- didate; \$2500/leg. can- didate; \$1000/others | Same as corporation | Same as corporation | Same as corporation if small PAC (<\$250); 2X amount if large PAC | Same as corporation |
| Maine | \$5000 | \$5000 | \$5000 | \$5000 | \$1000 |

*Some states prohibit direct contributions from corporations, unions, and regulated industries. However, most states allow these entities to contribute by forming and registering political action committees (PACs).

Table 2, continued

Maximum Contribution Per Candidate, Per Election, Allowed From:

| State | Corporations* | Unions* | Regulated Industries* | PACs | Individuals |
|----------------|---|--|---|---------------------|---|
| Maryland | \$2500/election, \$1000/ any one candidate | Same as corporation | Same as corporation | Unlimited | \$2500/election; \$100/candidate |
| Massachusetts | Prohibited | \$1000 (if total contri- butions > \$15,000 or 10% of annual revenue) | Prohibited | \$1000 | \$1000 |
| Michigan | Prohibited | \$3400/statewide office; \$1000/senate; \$500/ representative | Same as union* | Same as union* | Same as union |
| Minnesota | Prohibited | \$60,000/governor; \$5000/other statewide office; \$1500/senate; \$750/representative | Same as union (except insurance companies) | Same as union | Same as union |
| Mississippi | \$1000 | Unlimited, except to \$250/judicial candidate | Same as union | Same as union | Unlimited |
| Missouri | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited |
| Montana | Prohibited | \$8000/governor; \$2000/ statewide; \$600/senate; \$300/all others | Prohibited | Same as union | \$1500/governor; \$750/ statewide; \$400/senate; \$250/all others |
| Nebraska | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited |
| Nevada | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited |
| New Hampshire | Prohibited | Prohibited | Prohibited | \$5000 | \$5000 |
| New Jersey | Unlimited, except to \$1500/governor | Same as corporation | Prohibited | Same as corporation | Same as corporation |
| New Mexico | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited |
| New York | aggregate of \$5000/year | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited | total of \$150,000 year |
| North Carolina | Prohibited | Prohibited | Prohibited | \$4000 | \$4000 |
| North Dakota | Prohibited | Prohibited | Prohibited | Unlimited | Unlimited |
| Ohio | Prohibited | Prohibited | Prohibited | Unlimited | Unlimited |
| Oklahoma | Prohibited | \$5000 | Prohibited | \$5000 | \$5000 |
| Oregon | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited |
| Pennsylvania | Prohibited | Prohibited | Prohibited | Unlimited | Unlimited |

*Some states prohibit direct contributions from corporations, unions, and regulated industries. However, most states allow these entities to contribute by forming and registering political action committees (PACs).

1 In Michigan, if corporations, unions, regulated industries, PACs, or professional associations register as independent committees, they may contribute \$14,000 for statewide office races, \$10,000 for state senate races, and \$5000 for state house races per election cycle.

Maximum Contribution Per Candidate, Per Election, Allowed From:

| State | Corporations* | Unions* | Regulated Industries* | PACs | Individuals |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Rhode Island | \$2000 | \$2000 | \$2000 | \$2000 | \$2000 |
| South Carolina | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited |
| South Dakota | Prohibited | Unlimited, if not from union dues | Unlimited | Unlimited | \$1000/statewide; \$250/others |
| Tennessee | Prohibited | Unlimited | Prohibited | Unlimited | Unlimited |
| Texas | Prohibited | Prohibited | Prohibited | Unlimited | Unlimited |
| Utah | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited |
| Vermont | \$1000 | \$1000 | \$1000 | \$3000 | \$1000 |
| Virginia | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited |
| Washington | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited | Unlimited |
| West Virginia | Prohibited | \$1000 | Prohibited | \$1000 | \$1000 |
| Wisconsin | Prohibited | \$1000/senate; \$500/representative; formula for statewide | Same as union | Same as union | \$10,000/statewide; \$1000/senate; \$500/representative |
| Wyoming | Prohibited | Prohibited | Prohibited | aggregate of \$25,000 | \$1000; aggregate of \$25,000 |
| District of Columbia | \$2000/mayor; aggregate of \$4000 | Same as corporation | Same as corporation | Same as corporation | Same as corporation |

*Some states prohibit direct contributions from corporations, unions, and regulated industries. However, most states allow these entities to contribute by forming and registering political action committees (PACs).

**Provisions in State Reporting Laws Designed To Encourage
Large Numbers of Citizens To Participate in Campaigns**

- 1) Ceilings on the Amount Any One Individual May Contribute
- 2) Limits on Contributions from Members of the Candidate's Family
- 3) Limitations on Contributions from Large Groups, Such As Labor
Unions, Corporations, Professional Associations, and PACs
- 4) Tax Credits and Tax Deductions for Political Contributions

D. Tax Provisions for Contributions

Most of the campaign finance reforms implemented within the past 10 to 15 years were undertaken to de-emphasize the importance of large contributions from a few individuals and groups and to encourage larger numbers of individuals to contribute relatively small amounts of money to candidates and political committees. The most common reforms included measures prohibiting direct corporate or union contributions, limiting PAC gifts, and limiting the amount individuals are allowed to contribute, all done in order to prevent candidates from becoming obligated to special interests or one or two "Sugar Daddies."

Additionally, some states have given individuals credits or deductions to be applied against state taxes for their contributions. Tax deductions reduce the amount of personal income subject to taxation, while tax credits are subtracted from the amount of taxes actually to be paid.

Federal tax credits for contributions to candidates, political committees, PACs, and parties no longer exist; they were eliminated in the 1986 federal tax overhaul package. The federal government formerly offered a 50 percent tax credit for all contributions up to \$50 on an individual return and \$100 on a joint return.

These forms of indirect political support for campaigns are still offered in 11 of the 41 states that levy state income taxes, however. Eight states (Arizona, Arkansas, Hawaii, Indiana, Montana, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and

Utah) provide for a tax deduction, generally ranging between \$25 and \$100, from gross income. Oregon, Rhode Island, and the District of Columbia give tax credits. Rhode Island's credit is \$5 for an individual filer and \$10 for joint filers. Oregon allows a credit for 100 percent of any contributions up to a maximum credit of \$50 for a single return and \$100 for joint returns, and the District of Columbia gives a 50 percent credit, up to a maximum of \$50. North Carolina provides a \$25 tax deduction.¹¹⁰ For a complete explanation of the role of taxes in political campaign contributions, see the Center's 1990 report entitled Public Financing Programs for State Political Campaigns.

E. Campaign Expenditures

Campaign contributions are only one side of the disclosure coin; the other side concerns campaign expenditures made by candidates, political committees, parties, and PACs. In contrast to the many states that place limits on certain types or amounts of campaign contributions, few states limit expenditures, and most states, including North Carolina, merely require their full disclosure. Unlimited expenditures are permitted in most cases by virtue of the U.S. Supreme Court's 1976 Buckley v. Valeo decision, which stated that campaign expenditures were protected by the First Amendment and could not be limited unless these limits were both coupled with some form of public financing and were voluntarily accepted by the candidates.¹¹¹

In addition to the problem of abridging First Amendment rights, political scientist Larry Sabato sees two other major flaws in proposals to limit expenditures. "[T]he first is that most voters already know far too little about politics and will probably know even less with reduced campaign spending; the second is that lower levels of expenditures will further reduce the already anemic competition in most districts, thus discouraging any but very well known challengers from seeking election."¹¹²

1. Minimum Expenditure To Be Reported or Itemized

Twenty-one states (including North Carolina) require all expenditures to be disclosed and itemized; 12 other states and the District of Columbia require initial itemization of amounts ranging from \$5 to \$50, and ten others set thresholds for expenditure itemization ranging from \$50 to \$100. Two states require itemization only of amounts greater than \$100 for some offices, including Mississippi, which requires itemization of amounts greater than \$500 for candidates for statewide office and for the Supreme Court. Five states require no itemization of expenditures.

Forty-six states (including North Carolina) and the District of Columbia require disclosure of the name of each expenditure recipient or payee once the minimum reporting threshold for expenditures has been reached. Disclosure of this information is not required in four states -- Arkansas (unless the money is paid to a campaign worker), North Dakota, Oklahoma, and South Dakota.

2. Address and Occupation of Expenditure Recipient

Thirty-eight states, North Carolina among them, also require the reporting of the address of each recipient or payee once the expenditure threshold is reached. Only seven states, however, require the listing of the occupation of each expenditure recipient. Thus, in addition to not requiring the occupation of each contributor (see page 46 above), North Carolina also does not require disclosure of the occupation of each expenditure recipient.

| | |
|---|----|
| # of States Requiring Occupation of Expenditure Recipients: | 7 |
| # of States <u>Not</u> Requiring Occupation of Expenditure Recipients: (includes North Carolina) | 43 |

3. Amount and Purpose of Expenditure

On the other hand, only two states -- North Dakota and Oklahoma -- do not require disclosure of the amount paid to each expenditure recipient.

Forty-seven states also require some type of information on the purpose of each expenditure; Oklahoma, North Dakota, and Wyoming do not.

Though these data may appear sufficiently complete on the surface, detailed information about specific expenditures -- newspaper ads, campaign consultants, or campaign rallies -- is relatively easy for candidates or committees to obscure and difficult for the public to discover. Many candidates work with a consulting or public relations firm and pay the firm a set fee, which must be disclosed. The firm then subcontracts with other companies for individual services; these subcontractors, the amounts paid to them, and the nature of their services is not disclosed.

In North Carolina's 1984 gubernatorial race, for example, candidate Eddie Knox contracted with Epley Associates, a Charlotte public relations firm, to handle his campaign. Knox paid Epley its fee and disclosed this payment in his reports; the firm then made the individual arrangements for media expenditures, mailings, and other campaign services. Ken Eudy, a former

reporter for The Charlotte Observer, later executive director of the North Carolina Democratic Party (1987-88), and now with FG*I in Chapel Hill, sees a flaw in this form of "disclosure." "We should force candidates to disclose arrangements with subcontractors and how much is paid to them," says Eudy. "This should all be a matter of public record, and we should know exactly how much is being spent and specifically accounted for."¹¹³

Similarly, Alex Spencer, treasurer of Jim Long's 1984 campaign for commissioner of insurance, says that expenditure reports need to be less specific about who is getting paid (i.e., a consulting or public relations firm) and more specific about the types of expenditures, such as radio, newspaper, and television advertisements, and direct mail solicitation of voters.¹¹⁴

North Carolina's requirements on the reporting of expenditures are vague, and loopholes such as these allow valuable information to be kept from the public and from reporters trying to piece together all the elements of a campaign budget. An opinion by the Board of Elections' counsel, Assistant Attorney General James Wallace, Jr., recognized that

Neither [statute] seems to require more than a general statement as to the 'purpose' of an expenditure. Therefore, it would be difficult to conclude that a candidate who reported only general purposes of expenditures with little particularity would be in violation of either of these sections, since the candidate would technically have complied with the statutes.... Perhaps the solution for obtaining more specific information would lie in alteration of the Board's current reporting forms or inclusion on the forms of more stringent instructions as to how they are to be completed, and in modification of its reporting manual to give guidelines as to which types of 'purpose' statements will be accepted and which will not. In addition, in cases where the Board determines a 'purpose' statement to be unacceptably general in nature, it may obtain more particularized information through the exercise of its investigatory authority....¹¹⁵

Yvonne Southerland of the Campaign Reporting Office further notes that many of the 1,000 letters written by her office during the past twelve months concerned omissions on expenditure reports, and that her office continues to work toward obtaining more detailed information about each expenditure.¹¹⁶

The N.C. Center recommends that the General Assembly prohibit "lump" disclosures in which only the names of the primary contractor are given, and that the legislature require that detailed information about each expenditure -- including those made to subcontractors -- be fully disclosed.

4. Date and Check Number of Expenditure

Forty-two states (including North Carolina) require the listing of the date an expenditure was made. However, only six states -- Alaska, Arkansas, Idaho, Maryland, Ohio, and Oregon -- require listing the check number.

5. Total Number and Amount of Disbursements

Similar to the reporting of aggregate contributions, 39 states (including North Carolina) require disclosure of the total number and dollar amount of disbursements or expenditures. Thirty-two states (including North Carolina) require disclosure of credit and loan information, often stated as "debts and obligations." The combination of these pieces of information give an instant tally of the candidate's or committee's cash flow and balance on hand, as well as information on the aggregate cost of running a campaign.

Table 3

CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS*

Number of states requiring:

| | Is required | Is Not Required |
|--|-------------|-----------------|
| a. Name of each expenditure recipient or payee | 46 * | 4 |
| b. Address of each recipient or payee | 38 * | 12 |
| c. Occupation of each recipient or payee | 7 | 43 * |
| d. Amount paid to each expenditure recipient | 48 * | 2 |
| e. Purpose of expenditure | 47 * | 3 |
| f. Check number | 6 | 44 * |
| g. Date expenditure made | 42 * | 8 |
| h. Total number and amount of disbursements | 39 * | 11 |
| i. Credit arrangements | 32 * | 18 |

* Includes North Carolina

Campaign Expenditure Itemization Threshold, by state:

| | | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Alabama | \$100 | Montana | Is not required |
| Alaska | All | Nebraska | \$100 |
| Arizona | \$10 | Nevada | All |
| Arkansas | Is not required | New Hampshire | All |
| California | \$100 | New Jersey | All |
| Colorado | \$25 | New Mexico | \$100 |
| Connecticut | All | New York | \$50 |
| Delaware | All | North Carolina | All |
| Florida | All | North Dakota | Is not required |
| Georgia | \$100 | Ohio | All |
| Hawaii | All | Oklahoma | Is not required |
| Idaho | \$25 | Oregon | \$100 |
| Illinois | \$150 | Pennsylvania | All |
| Indiana | \$100 | Rhode Island | \$25 |
| Iowa | \$5 | South Carolina | All |
| Kansas | \$50 | South Dakota | All |
| Kentucky | \$100 | Tennessee | \$100 |
| Louisiana | All | Texas | \$50 |
| Maine | All | Utah | All |
| Maryland | All | Vermont | All |
| Massachusetts | \$25 | Virginia | All |
| Michigan | \$50 | Washington | \$50 |
| Minnesota | All | West Virginia | All |
| Mississippi | Statewide office: \$500 | Wisconsin | \$20 |
| | Any other office: \$250 | Wyoming | Is not required |
| Missouri | \$100 | District of Columbia | \$10 |

*Campaign expenditures refers to money spent for political purposes by or on behalf of candidates, political action committees, or political parties.

F. Public Records

While most states do keep centralized records, these records are not necessarily useful. Most states merely collect individual candidate and committee reports and make them available to the public. The information of most value to the public remains scattered through reports of individual candidates.... [L]earning the identities of major contributors to legislative races statewide entail[s] a review of hundreds of campaign reports.... Due to the conceivable expense and effort required, it is highly unlikely that members of the public would undertake such a review. Even the press may find the task daunting.... [I]n most states, no organization fills the information vacuum created by the government's failure to compile and publicize meaningful summaries from candidate reports.

--Christopher Cherry, author of "State Campaign Finance Laws:
The Necessity and Efficacy of Reform"¹¹⁷

The N.C. Center's survey asked state campaign finance agencies to provide information on what reports they compile for the public -- that is, whether the states made disclosure of contributions and expenditures by candidates, parties, and PACs available, whether the reporting agency imposed a fee for copying the material, and whether state law required the agency responsible for campaign finance disclosure to undertake any additional analyses of the material submitted and make it available to the public.

1. Information Available to the Public

All 50 states and the District of Columbia do make some type of information on both contributions and expenditures available to the public, usually the actual reports submitted by the candidates to the state agency responsible for campaign finance. Virginia law restricts availability of the information solely to registered voters of Virginia. Illinois requires that requests for information be made in person at the Springfield office, and that the name,

address, occupation, and phone number of anyone who examines or copies campaign finance reports be recorded and promptly transmitted to the candidate, party, or PAC who filed the reports.¹¹⁸

In North Carolina, the actual contribution and expenditure reports filed with the Campaign Reporting Office are available to the public immediately after the reports have been stamped as received by the State Board of Elections, according to Yvonne Southerland. The reports are inspected for obvious errors within 30 days of receipt and are fully audited within four months.¹¹⁹

2. Fees for Copying Reports

Fees for copying reports generally range from the cost to the agency (about 10 to 25 cents per page) in 37 states (including 25 cents per page in North Carolina), to as much as 50 cents per page in nine states, and 80 cents per page in Arkansas. Only the state of Georgia allows free copying of disclosure reports. As the length of complete campaign finance reports for all statewide and legislative candidates sometimes runs to thousands of pages, any reporter or citizen interested in studying contributions and expenditures would have to allocate thousands of dollars to the project, not to mention the staff time required to analyze the reports.

3. Analysis of Information

North Carolina's Campaign Reporting Office has recently instituted a report of the total contributions received and total expenditures made by all

candidates for statewide office and for those legislative candidates who file with the State Board of Elections in Raleigh. These reports have now been compiled for each election year since 1976. The Office has also compiled an analysis of contributions to and expenditures by political parties and PACs for the 1988 election period.¹²⁰

The Campaign Reporting Office should be commended for their initiative in compiling this information. Helpful as these data are, however, the Board of Elections does not presently have the equipment to break down contributions coming from various sources, such as parties, PACs, and individuals.

An additional source of information on campaign finance in North Carolina is The Charlotte Observer. The Observer has published reports of aggregate contributions from various sources for all legislative candidates for the 1984, 1986, and 1988 elections.¹²¹ Each report took about four months to research and required the work of approximately seven newspaper staff members. The Observer is also to be commended for its long-term commitment to this project.

In a June 1985 editorial column entitled "Limited Disclosure," Charlotte Observer editor Richard Oppel wrote, "It is sad but true that very few organizations -- and certainly no individual voter -- can devote the time and effort spent by The Observer in collecting information. Two reporters worked over five months on this project. [They] combed through incomplete and incoherent campaign reports, pored over city directories and used a powerful computer program for analysis of thousands of pages of information."¹²²

According to some reporters, such as Ken Eudy, who worked on the project, their work was hampered in particular by the lack of disclosure of contributors' occupations which could be used to trace sources of campaign money, by the lack of a computerized system of recordkeeping at the Board of Elections, and by the fact that some candidates file in Raleigh and others at 16 different counties across the state. The N.C. Center is currently conducting a similar study on the cost of campaigning and the sources of funds for Council of State races in North Carolina.

The majority of states (30), including North Carolina, do not require the reporting agency to do additional analyses (such as summaries or annual agency reports) beyond auditing of the reports. However, unlike North Carolina, some of these states are required by law at least to have a computerized filing and cross-indexing system, which greatly aids in auditing the reports submitted.¹²³ North Carolina's Campaign Reporting Office has recently undertaken the compilation of its own summary report of contributions to and expenditures by candidates for Council of State and legislative office who file with the State Board of Elections. A sample of this report is reprinted in Appendix A.

| | |
|---|----|
| # of States Requiring Campaign Reporting Agency To Produce <u>Annual</u> Analyses of Disclosure Reports: | 15 |
| # of States Requiring Campaign Reporting Agency To Produce <u>Periodic</u> Analyses of Disclosure Reports: | 6 |
| # of States <u>Not</u> Requiring Campaign Reporting Agency To Produce Analyses of Disclosure Reports: (includes North Carolina) | 30 |

Laws in six states -- California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota -- and the District of Columbia permit the states' election agency or commission to publish reports "from time to time" or "as it may deem appropriate." In Florida, for example, the election agency reports annually to the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House on the division's activities and on recommendations it may have to improve the administration of the reporting and disclosure laws.

Fifteen states require annual or periodic reports and summaries of campaign finance activity in the state. These reports often include such features as aggregate contributions and expenditures by source for candidates, political parties, and PACs, and data on contribution and expenditure trends over the past several elections.

Some states publish extensive and excellent reports that allow the public and press easy access to accurate information about the costs of campaigns and the sources of funds for candidates, parties, and PACs, though these reports are generally not published until at least four months after the election. While this schedule does preclude voters from using the information as a basis for decisions in the current election, the data are nonetheless useful to the press and the public in identifying and analyzing voting patterns during the legislative session. It is difficult to envision how an agency could realistically be expected to provide the information at an earlier date.

The state of Oregon, for example, publishes information on contributions and expenditures that includes summary tables with trend data over several elections, showing expenditure totals and averages for both primary and general elections. There are additional tables covering both contribution and expenditure data for statewide, legislative, and judicial candidates. The remainder of the report then lists, by office: a) contributions (both cash and in-kind) of more than \$50 or more than \$100, and the name of the contributor, and b) expenditures of \$100 or more. The report contains no narrative.¹²⁴

Idaho and Minnesota compile reports similar to those published by Oregon. Idaho's report also includes a listing, by PAC, of contributions of more than \$100 to candidates.¹²⁵ Minnesota's publications include information on beginning and ending cash balances of candidate, party, and PAC funds, as well as data on transfers from the funds of one candidate to another.¹²⁶ According to Mary Ann McCoy, executive director of the Minnesota State Ethical Practices Board, "[T]he policymaking Ethical Practices Board has considered dissemination of this information as a high priority and has directed its staff to provide these publications annually as a central part of the Board's mission."¹²⁷

For the 1986 election, Hawaii's Campaign Spending Commission published a series of three reports. The first report had five sections, including information on the state's public financing program, lists of expenditure and political party contribution limits, listings of campaign receipts and expenditures by office and district, and a statistical report on the primary and general election

containing such information as the number of voters and the cost expended per vote.

The second report lists contributions to candidates from PACs and corporations. The listing is alphabetical by candidate and does not tell the office for which the person ran; there is no narrative. The final report also contains no narrative but lists contributions from registered PACs and corporations.¹²⁸

Missouri's annual report is somewhat more user-friendly and analytical. Former Secretary of State James C. Kirkpatrick calls it an easy reference designed to provide the public with full information so that they may make informed decisions in casting ballots and in formulating positions on public issues. In addition to the data compiled (such as dollar amounts of contributions to candidates from individuals, from PACs, and from those who gave \$50 or less, detailed breakdowns of contributions to legislative candidates by source, and rankings by total expenditures of the 25 candidates spending the most money), the report also defines terms and contains narrative analyses on trends in campaigning and campaign finance.¹²⁹

New Jersey's Election Law Enforcement Commission, the state agency responsible for the administration of election and campaign finance disclosure laws, possibly does the best job of all the states in making information available to the public. The Commission sends out periodic press releases and newsletters on such topics as the rise in PAC contributions to legislative

candidates, common filing errors made by candidates and committees, and breakdowns on expenditures by gubernatorial candidates.

Furthermore, the Commission released two reports during the last weeks of the 1987 general election giving the total receipts and expenditures of every candidate for the state Senate and General Assembly, and ranking each candidate by the amounts received and spent. The reports also compared 1987 figures to previous campaigns during the past decade. New Jersey law also requires an annual report to the legislature giving more detailed summary information on sources and totals of campaign contributions and expenditures.

Compiling this type of information comes relatively cheaply. The Elections Division of the Secretary of State's office in Oregon has a full-time staff of nine and an annual budget in 1987-88 of \$2,740,873. New Jersey's Election Law Enforcement Commission has a professional staff of 14 and a support staff of 16, with an annual budget in 1987-88 of \$1,067,000. Hawaii, Idaho, Minnesota, Missouri, and Montana manage to put together excellent reports on annual budgets of less than \$250,000, and the state of Washington's budget, which covers administration and enforcement as well as disclosure, totals approximately \$600,000.¹³⁰

By contrast, the Campaign Reporting Office of North Carolina's State Board of Elections has a full-time staff of three and an annual budget of \$139,732 in fiscal year 1989-90. Only four of the 37 state disclosure and reporting agencies which were able to provide budgetary figures have smaller budgets than that of North Carolina's office.¹³¹ However, the number of

elected officials in the N.C. General Assembly and the Council of State is the 14th highest in the United States -- 180.

The Campaign Reporting Office is responsible not only for the records of the winning and losing candidates for the 116 legislative seats and 10 Council of State seats maintained by the office and the more than 400 candidates filing for 227 judicial seats, but also for the records from about 400 PACs and political parties that have registered with the office. Additionally, the office is the North Carolina repository for Federal Election Commission records.

The current \$139,732 budget for the Campaign Reporting Office is clearly not commensurate with its present responsibilities or what should be its future goals. The budget for the entire State Board of Elections for the 1989-90 fiscal year is \$402,909. The Administrative Rules Review Commission is the only other independent office in North Carolina with a smaller budget.¹³²

Table 4

CAMPAIGN FINANCE DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS: WHERE DOES NORTH CAROLINA FIT?

Number of States:

| | | |
|--|----|-----|
| 1) <u>Requiring</u> candidates for both statewide and legislative office to file with the central state reporting agency: | 46 | |
| <u>Not requiring</u> candidates for both statewide and legislative office to file with the central state reporting agency: | | 4* |
| 2) Setting contributions disclosure threshold at <u>\$50 or less</u> in certain races: | 25 | |
| Setting contributions disclosure threshold at <u>\$100 or more</u> in certain races: | | 28* |
| 3) <u>Limiting</u> contributions by a candidate's family: | 22 | |
| <u>Not limiting</u> contributions by a candidate's family: | | 28* |
| 4) <u>Requiring</u> campaign reporting agency to produce <u>annual</u> analyses of disclosure reports: | 15 | |
| <u>Requiring</u> campaign reporting agency to produce <u>periodic</u> analyses of disclosure reports: | 6 | |
| <u>Not requiring</u> campaign reporting agency to produce analyses of disclosure reports: | | 30* |
| 5) <u>Requiring</u> occupation of contributor to be disclosed: | 20 | |
| <u>Not requiring</u> occupation of contributor to be disclosed: | | 31* |
| 6) <u>Permitting</u> professional associations to make direct contributions to candidates: | 39 | |
| <u>Permitting</u> professional associations to contribute to candidate only if PAC is formed: | | 6* |
| <u>Prohibiting</u> contributions from professional associations: | 5 | |
| 7) <u>Prohibiting</u> corporations and unions from making <u>direct</u> political contributions: | | 7* |
| <u>Not prohibiting</u> corporations and unions from making <u>direct</u> political contributions: | 43 | |
| 8) <u>Permitting unlimited</u> PAC contributions (in certain races): | 25 | |
| <u>Permitting</u> PAC contributions <u>greater than \$2,000</u> per candidate (in certain races): | | 16* |
| <u>Restricting</u> PAC contributions to <u>\$2,000 or less</u> per candidate (in certain races): | 17 | |
| 9) <u>Prohibiting</u> direct political contributions by regulated industries: | | 20* |
| <u>Not prohibiting</u> direct political contributions by regulated industries: | 30 | |
| 10) <u>Allowing unlimited</u> contributions by individuals: | 21 | |
| <u>Placing limits</u> on contributions by individuals to candidates for state offices (in certain races): | | 29* |
| 11) <u>Placing limits</u> on contributions by political parties: | 11 | |
| <u>Permitting unlimited</u> contributions by political parties: | | 39* |
| 12) <u>Requiring</u> occupation of expenditure recipients to be disclosed: | 7 | |
| <u>Not requiring</u> occupation of expenditure recipients to be disclosed: | | 43* |
| 13) <u>Limiting</u> the aggregate amount candidates can receive from PACs: | 3 | |
| <u>Not limiting</u> the aggregate amount candidates can receive from PACs: | | 47* |
| 14) <u>Requiring</u> name of contributor's spouse to be disclosed: | 1 | |
| <u>Not requiring</u> name of contributor's spouse to be disclosed: | | 49* |

*Includes North Carolina

IV. Conclusions and Recommendations

"Openness is a necessary condition. Citizens cannot give 'the consent of the governed' if they do not know what is going on."¹³³

-- John Gardner, Founding Chairman of Common Cause

By most standards, North Carolina's existing campaign disclosure laws are reasonably comprehensive. Candidates, political committees, PACs, and parties all must disclose the names and addresses of each contributor and the amount of each contribution greater than \$100 (including loans and in-kind contributions), and must itemize all expenditures. At \$4,000, the state's contribution limit is sufficiently high that neither secret contributions nor independent expenditures have proven to be significant problems in North Carolina.

Voluntary cooperation with the Campaign Reporting Office's reporting deadlines is high -- only about 6 percent of all reports are more than five days late, and the reports are said by Board of Elections Executive Director Alex Brock to be about 90 percent accurate.¹³⁴ The Campaign Reporting Office staff makes an extensive effort to assist candidates and committees in complying with disclosure regulations, sending out more than 1,000 letters during an election year and providing suggestions for compliance or requiring clarification of information submitted.

From candidate Rufus Edmisten's point of view (during a 1984 interview after his unsuccessful gubernatorial campaign), "North Carolina's disclosure law is about as good as you can get it. You make it too much stricter, and you'll have more cheating. People will not participate if you require the itemization

of every penny spent or contributed.... You've got to rely on the integrity of the people running."¹³⁵ Edmisten is now Secretary of State.

However, the N.C. Center's research and findings based on the survey of the 50 states and the District of Columbia suggest that there is some room for improvement in North Carolina's campaign reporting law.

1) As is the practice in 46 other states, all candidates for both statewide and legislative offices should be required to file reports with the State Board of Elections in Raleigh. Under the current system, candidates for only 40 of the 50 state Senate seats and 76 of the 120 House of Representatives seats file in Raleigh; the remaining candidates from single-county districts file in 16 other counties across the state.

Simultaneous filing by legislative candidates with both the state and county boards of elections would be the most time-efficient method and would ensure immediate availability of the reports to the public. Alternatively, and at less direct expense to the candidates, the county boards of elections could submit copies of the reports to the State Board of Elections, though this would delay the availability of the reports at a central location in Raleigh.

Similarly, the Center recommends that North Carolina join the District of Columbia and the 31 states that require candidates for certain offices to file personal financial disclosure statements and make them available for public inspection. Members of the N.C. General Assembly should all be required to file these records (also known as economic interest statements) at a central location, such as the legislative library or Secretary of State's office in

Raleigh, in order that interested citizens and reporters could have easy access to the reports.

2) The Center also recommends that the occupation and/or principal place of business of a contributor be included on North Carolina campaign disclosure reports. This information is required by the federal government and by 20 other states. It would greatly aid in tracking the sources of contributions and in determining the types of contributors -- whether doctors, lawyers, bankers, or environmentalists -- involved in particular races.

Requiring contributors' occupations may not end the practice of bundling, which is done in order to evade PAC contribution limits by gathering together individual contributions and sending them in a group to a candidate.

However, disclosure of contributors' occupations would allow interested voters and reporters to understand more fully candidates' interests and contribution patterns.

3) North Carolina is one of 28 states that does not limit contributions by members of candidates' immediate families -- their spouses, parents, and siblings. Candidates with great personal or family wealth can either deter those without such money from entering the race to begin with, or can overwhelm the efforts of an opponent.

In order to help level the playing field among candidates and to hold down campaign costs, the Center recommends that North Carolina follow the

lead of 22 other states and limit contributions by members of the candidate's family. The state's standard \$4,000 per candidate per election limit should be made applicable to contributions by members of a candidate's family as well.

4) On the expenditure side of disclosure, the Center recommends that North Carolina's reporting law be amended to require more specific itemization of all expenditures. Arrangements with subcontractors and the services they provide should be fully disclosed, and the Campaign Reporting Office should vigorously enforce an existing requirement that candidates provide information on the exact purpose of each expenditure.

5) Penalties for noncompliance with reporting requirements should be strengthened, as violation of the disclosure laws robs citizens of information on candidates' financing that they have the right to know. The Center recommends that the current fine of \$20 per day (not to exceed five days) for late reports be raised to \$50 per day late, and that late filers' names be listed publicly in local newspapers as in Hawaii and Indiana, in order to encourage compliance.

Furthermore, North Carolina law should clearly specify that candidates may not take office until their reports are filed. Penalties for the non-filing of reports should be restored to their pre-October 1987 level of up to \$1,000 for individuals and up to \$5,000 for groups such as political action committees, and/or imprisonment for up to one year.

To ensure continuation of candidates' generally good compliance records, the Center further recommends that forfeiture of the nomination or election be specified as the penalty for serious campaign finance violations such as intentional misreporting, as determined by the State Board of Elections.

The Campaign Reporting Office appears to be doing a commendable job in two areas -- gaining voluntary compliance by candidates in filing timely reports and making an accurate disclosure. And Jack Hawke, chairman of the North Carolina Republican Party, noted that, "Even if [the Board of Elections] doesn't enforce directly, the potential public pressure exerted and the fear of opening The News and Observer some morning and reading about our problems or violations in 'Under the Dome' is enough to make you comply."¹³⁶

6) North Carolina's real problem in terms of campaign finance disclosure comes not in the information required of candidates, PACs, and parties, but in what is done with the reports once they are submitted. Given its limited resources, the Campaign Reporting Office does an acceptable job of auditing reports and gaining compliance with disclosure requirements, according to such diverse observers as state Rep. Walter B. Jones, Jr., North Carolina Republican Party chairman Jack Hawke, and NCFREE's John Davis.

Nevertheless, the office and the State Board of Elections have not asked the General Assembly for the money or the authority to serve the public, as have campaign finance agencies in many other states. What information the Campaign Reporting Office does receive is not filed or compiled in such a way as to allow the public easy or uncomplicated access to the reports. As

mentioned earlier, not all disclosure reports are filed in a central location, nor are all candidates required to file at the county level to allow at least their own constituents access to the reports.

Candidate reports at the Campaign Reporting Office are of varying quality and legibility; some are submitted on computer spread sheets while others are hand-written and corrected with liberal doses of "White-Out." Though it is perhaps interesting and informative to be able to examine the raw reports, it would be significantly easier for citizens and reporters if all reports were computerized and printed using a standard format.

Furthermore, points out Karla Forsythe, executive director of the Alaska Public Offices Commission, the process of photocopying thousands of pages of reports requested by members of the public or the press is "costly in staff time, and also to the public, who must wait...up to weeks for information which could be available in minutes with minimal staff assistance if retrieval was automatic."¹³⁷

Fourteen states have at least rudimentary computer systems in operation for campaign finance disclosure, according to a survey published in conjunction with the Council of State Governments in Lexington, Kentucky, by the Council on Governmental Ethics Laws (COGEL).¹³⁸

The state of Idaho, for example, enters all campaign finance disclosure and lobbyist reports upon receipt into a computerized data base. The data base format allows the campaign disclosure division office to retrieve the information required for its post-election summary report and to provide the public

with specialized reports upon request. A terminal is also available to the public for viewing the entries in the data base. According to Ben Ysura, Chief Deputy Secretary of State of Idaho, "The ability to retrieve information on computer or print a report with the push of a button during the busy pre- and post-election days has allowed dissemination of the material on a timely basis which is vital to campaign disclosure."¹³⁹

This method of recordkeeping would be highly useful in North Carolina as well. The state's Campaign Reporting Office could adopt a similar program by recommending that all reporting entities submit their reports using a standard computer package, and by hiring a keypunch operator to enter the remaining data at the Board of Elections office.¹⁴⁰ Funding for this could be provided, suggests former State Elections Board chairman Bob Spearman, by increasing candidates' filing fees.¹⁴¹

The N.C. Center recommends that disclosure reports at the Campaign Reporting Office be computerized and printed according to a standard format. A computer system should be obtained to permit the office to conduct audits by doing cross-matches of contributions given and received. This program would also allow the office to manipulate the raw data it receives and provide analyses and summaries of contributions and expenditures to and by certain sources, amounts, and offices.

North Carolina should then use its new equipment to follow the lead of the 15 states which require annual or periodic reports of campaign finance activities in the state. Missouri, for example, compiles and reports such data

as the total dollar amounts of contributions to each candidate from individuals, from PACs, and from those giving \$50 or less. That state's report also includes detailed listings of contributions to legislative candidates from various sources, such as corporations, labor organizations, corporate and labor PACs, and political party committees. The report also defines campaign finance terms and contains narrative analyses on trends in campaigning and campaign finance.

Similarly, the Washington state Public Disclosure Commission prepares a "Fact Book" of election campaign contributions and spending by statewide and legislative candidates, listing contributions to more than 300 separate campaigns with an average of more than 200 contributors to each campaign. In addition, the book contains a "reverse" directory -- an alphabetical listing of the names of individuals and organizations which made contributions to 1988 campaigns totaling at least \$5,000 or made donations to five or more separate political committees or candidates. (See Appendix A for an example of Washington's report.) The Commission reported that compilation of this information using its new computer system "slashed" preparation time for the book, and enables the Commission to provide information on contributions for news articles prior to elections.¹⁴²

Compiling this type of report in North Carolina would require additional appropriations and staff for the state's Campaign Reporting Office. The Office currently operates with a full-time staff of three and a 1988-89 budget of \$139,732. The N.C. Center recommends that the North Carolina General

Assembly appropriate an additional \$340,000 to the Campaign Reporting Office, bringing its annual budget to approximately \$500,000 (still only .0045% of the total annual state budget of about \$12 billion). This proposed figure is comparable to the budgets of the reporting agencies in Alaska, Hawaii, Missouri, Montana, and Washington, all of which manage to publish excellent summaries of campaign finance activities in their states on annual budgets of less than \$1 million.

The Campaign Reporting Office should then be permitted to hire sufficient additional staff and to purchase the equipment necessary to produce reports for distribution to the public. These reports should be similar to those compiled by the states listed above -- summarizing individual candidates' patterns of contributions and expenditures, analyzing trends in campaign financing in the state, and making the information available to the public in easily accessible form. This type of analysis and its distribution would result in much better use of the data now available in raw form and in much greater public awareness of the role of money in politics and campaigning in North Carolina.

ENDNOTES

1. Herbert E. Alexander, Financing Politics: Money, Elections, and Political Reform (Washington, D.C.: Congressional Quarterly Press, 1980), p. xiii.
2. Chapter 1272 of the 1973 Session Laws (2nd Session, 1974), now codified as N.C.G.S. Chapter 163, Article 22A. All subsequent provisions of the North Carolina law mentioned in this report can be found in G.S. 163-278.6 to 163-278.40E. A copy of North Carolina's campaign reporting law is reprinted in Appendix C.
3. Larry J. Sabato, PAC Power (New York, N.Y.: W.W. Norton and Co., 1985), p. 5.
4. Herbert E. Alexander, "Political Finance Regulations in International Perspective," in Parties, Interest Groups, and Campaign Finance Laws, Michael J. Malbin, ed. (Washington, D.C.: American Enterprise Institute, 1980), p. 340.
5. Alexander, Financing Politics, pp. 60-61.
6. California Commission on Campaign Financing, The New Gold Rush: Financing California's Legislative Campaigns (Los Angeles: The Center for Responsive Government, 1985), p. 215.
7. Jim Morrill, "Lobbyists Escalate 'Arms Race,'" The Charlotte Observer, April 9, 1989, p. 1A.
8. Data on expenditures tabulated and supplied by the Campaign Reporting Office of the North Carolina State Board of Elections.
9. Michael S. Ashford, Campaign Finance Reform in the States (Washington, D.C.: Common Cause, March, 1989), p. 17.
10. Larry J. Sabato, Paying for Elections: The Campaign Finance Thicket (New York, N.Y.: Priority Press Publications, 1989), p. 61.
11. Candidates for 227 judicial seats in North Carolina, including those for the state Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, Superior Court, and District Court judges, as well as District Attorneys from multi-county districts, must also file with the Campaign Reporting Office.
12. Alexander, Financing Politics, p. 172.
13. Interview with Yvonne Southerland, 6/16/89.
14. Christopher Cherry, "State Campaign Finance Laws: The Necessity and Efficacy of Reform," Journal of Law and Politics (Charlottesville, VA, Winter 1987), p. 587.

15. David L. Martin, "PAC Money in State Legislative Elections," Comparative State Politics Newsletter (Springfield, IL: Illinois Legislative Studies Center, Sangamon State University, August, 1987), p. 19.
16. Information on fines provided by Ann Byerly of the North Carolina State Board of Elections, 1/25/90.
17. Charts in The Charlotte Observer, April 9, 1989, p. 10A.
18. Edwin M. Epstein, "business and Labor Under the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971," in Parties, Interest Groups, and Campaign Finance Laws, Michael J. Malbin, ed. (Washington, D.C.: American Enterprise Institute, 1980), p. 110.
19. Joyce Bullock, ed., Campaign Finance, Ethics, and Lobby Law Blue Book 1988-89 (Lexington, KY: Council on Governmental Ethics Laws in conjunction with the Council of State Governments, 1988), pp. 20-25.
20. William Carlton Currens, ed., The Book of the States, 1988-89 Edition (Lexington, KY: The Council of State Governments, 1988), pp. 51-52.
21. Sabato, Paying for Elections, pp. 62-63.
22. Cherry, p. 568.
23. Buckley v. Valeo, 424 U.S. 1 (1976).
24. Robert J. Keefe, "Presidential Campaign Strategy Under the Law," in Parties, Interest Groups, and Campaign Finance Laws, Michael J. Malbin, ed. (Washington, D.C.: American Enterprise Institute, 1980), p. 236.
25. Richard B. Cheney, "The Law's Impact on Presidential and Congressional Election Campaigns," in Parties, Interest Groups, and Campaign Finance Laws, Michael J. Malbin, ed. (Washington, D.C.: American Enterprise Institute, 1980), p. 247.
26. N.C.G.S. 163-278.10A.
27. Chapter 449 (HB 348) of the 1989 Session Laws of the General Assembly of North Carolina. This legislation, along with other measures introduced by Rep. Donald Dawkins in the 1989 session of the North Carolina General Assembly, originated in a Legislative Research Commission study on Campaign and Election Procedures. The Commission study was co-chaired by Rep. Dawkins and Sen. Russell Walker (D-Randolph).
28. Interview with R. Jack Hawke, 7/20/89.
29. Candidates for 227 judicial seats file with the Campaign Reporting Office. This includes candidates for the state Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, Superior Court, and District Court judges, as well as District Attorneys from multi-county districts.

30. N.C.G.S. 163-278.9.
31. Letter from Dolores Colburg, Commissioner of Political Practices of the State of Montana, 11/14/89.
32. Interview with Yvonne Southerland, 6/16/89.
33. See Jack Betts, "The Department of the Secretary of State: Which Way Now?" North Carolina Insight (Vol. 11, No. 4, August 1989), p. 17.
34. Cherry, p. 585.
35. Letter from Karla L. Forsythe, Executive Director of the Alaska Public Offices Commission, 10/25/89.
36. Cherry, p. 586.
37. As quoted in Betts, p. 17.
38. N.C.G.S. 163-278.24.
39. Interview with Yvonne Southerland, 6/16/89.
40. Robert W. Spearman, in speech at the N.C. Center's symposium on campaign finance, 5/10/85.
41. Interview with Yvonne Southerland, 6/16/89.
42. Alexander, Financing Politics, p. 173.
43. N.C.G.S. 163-278.27.
44. Cherry, p. 587.
45. Letter from Karla L. Forsythe, 10/25/89.
46. Interview with Yvonne Southerland, 6/16/89.
47. Interview with Rosemary Haddock, 10/19/85.
48. Statement by Alex Brock at a State Board of Elections public hearing, 8/26/85.
49. Alexander, Financing Politics, p. 163.
50. Interview with Jack Hawke, 11/85.
51. HB 353 died in the House of Representatives Judiciary Subcommittee on Election Laws and Constitutional Amendments.

52. Letter from North Carolina state Rep. Art Pope, 11/9/89.
53. Interview with Yvonne Southerland, 6/16/89.
54. N.C.G.S. 163-278.8.
55. Interview with Alex Spencer, 11/29/85.
56. Interview with Yvonne Southerland, 6/16/89.
57. Interview with North Carolina state Rep. Walter B. Jones, Jr., 7/11/89.
58. Interview with Ken Eudy, 7/20/89.
59. Ken Eudy, "In N.C. Legislative Campaigns, Money Speaks With Authority," The Charlotte Observer, special 1985 Election Edition reprint, p. 2.
60. Jack Graham, director, Elections division of Oregon's Office of the Secretary of State, 11/2/89.
61. California Commission on Campaign Financing, p. 179.
62. Chapter 113 of the 1987 Session Laws, now codified as N.C.G.S. 163-278.20.
63. Michael Crowell, "Elections," North Carolina Legislation 1987 (Chapel Hill: Institute of Government, 1987), p. 90.
64. Interview with Jack Hawke, 7/20/89.
65. Interview with John Talton, 11/85.
66. Interview with North Carolina state Rep. Walter B. Jones, Jr., 7/11/89.
67. As quoted in Morrill, p. 9A.
68. Sabato, Paying for Elections, p. 21.
69. Information on contributions from the N.C. Center's symposium on campaign finance, 5/10/85. Compiled by Jim Bryan from N.C. Campaign Reporting Office records.
70. N.C.G.S. 163-278.20.
71. Alexander, Financing Politics, p. 18.
72. Sabato, PAC Power, p. 104.
73. Buckley v. Valeo, 424 U.S. 1 (1976).
74. California Commission on Campaign Financing, p. 158.

75. Ibid., p. 157. California law now places limits on contributions; see California chart in Appendix B for details.
76. Interview with John Davis, 7/6/89. NCFREE (the North Carolina Foundation for Research and Economic Education) is a "non-partisan, non-profit association of individuals, corporations, and trade associations with a common belief that private sector prosperity is absolutely essential to public sector progress, and whose common bond is the commitment to maintaining a favorable business climate in North Carolina."
77. N.C.G.S. 163-278.12.
78. N.C.G.S. 163-278.19.
79. House Bill 349 died in the House Judiciary Committee.
80. Interview with Jack Hawke, 7/20/89.
81. Cherry, p. 573.
82. Sabato, Paying for Elections, p. 11.
83. Sabato, PAC Power, pp. 110-111.
84. 1974 data from Holly Wagner, "Costly Campaigns Attract Special Interest Dollars," State Government News (Vol. 29, No. 9, October 1986), p. 19. 1989 data supplied by the Campaign Reporting Office of the North Carolina State Board of Elections.
85. Morrill, p. 8A.
86. House Bill 1181, which died in the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Election Laws and Constitutional Amendments.
87. House Bill 1010, which died in the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Election Laws and Constitutional Amendments.
88. Interview with John Davis, 7/6/89.
89. Sabato, Paying for Elections, p. 21.
90. Letter from Yvonne Southerland, 10/25/89.
91. 8 N.C. Administrative Code 1.0004.
92. As reported in Robert McCarson, "Lobbyists 'fed up' with parties' soliciting," Greensboro News and Record, June 7, 1989, pp. C1-C2.
93. House Bill 1009 died in the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Election Laws and Constitutional Amendments. House Bill 167 died in the House Judiciary Committee.

94. California Commission on Campaign Financing, p. 118.
95. Cherry, p. 574.
96. Interview with Jack Hawke, 7/20/89.
97. Sabato, Paying for Elections, p. 10. Contributions from individuals currently supply about three-fifths of all the money spent by or on behalf of candidates for the U.S. House, and about three-quarters of the campaign expenditures for U.S. Senate candidates.
98. Martin, p. 21.
99. Common Cause of Michigan, "Study Shows Dramatic Increase in pAC Contributions to Legislators," news release, October 16, 1989.
100. Alexander, Financing Politics, p. 27.
101. N.C.G.S. 163-278.13.
102. Ibid.
103. Information on contributions from the N.C. Center's symposium on campaign finance, 5/10/85. Compiled by Jim Bryan from N.C. Campaign Reporting Office records.
104. Bob Spearman, in a speech at the N.C. Center's symposium on campaign finance, 5/10/85.
105. The North Carolina Campaign Reporting Office -- 1985 Ruling #2, amended 11/29/88.
106. N.C.G.S. 163-278.14.
107. Cherry, pp. 579-80.
108. N.C.G.S. 126-13.
109. Sabato, Paying for Elections, pp. 19-20.
110. N.C.G.S. 105-147.
111. Buckley v. Valeo, 424 U.S. at 39 (1976).
112. Sabato, Paying for Elections, p. 6.
113. Interview with Ken Eudy, 7/20/89.
114. Interview with Alex Spencer, 11/29/85.

115. Opinion of the State Board of Elections' counsel, Assistant Attorney General James Wallace, Jr., 1/20/89.
116. Letter from Yvonne Southerland, 10/25/89.
117. Cherry, pp. 581-82.
118. Ibid., p. 582.
119. N.C.G.S. 163-278.23; 163-278.24.
120. Interview with Yvonne Southerland, 6/16/89. The reports, available from the Campaign Reporting Office, are entitled Analysis of Contributions and Expenditures, and are compiled separately for races for the state House, Senate, and Council of State.
121. The Charlotte Observer's reports for the 1984 election were published on June 16-20, 1985; the reports for the 1986 election appeared on April 5, 1987; and the reports for the 1988 election were published on April 9, 1989.
122. Richard Oppel, "Limited Disclosure," reprinted from The Charlotte Observer of June 20, 1985, on p. 8 of the special 1985 Election Edition reprint.
123. The South Carolina State Ethics Commission, for example, recently added a program to track contributions from committees to candidates and also to show the names and amounts of all contributions to candidates and committees. This computer program enables the office to cross-check its filings for audit purposes to ensure that all contributions are being properly reported, and to identify discrepancies between reports. Memo from Gary R. Baker, Executive Director of the State Ethics Commission, 10/30/89.
124. Norma Paulus, ed., Summary Report of Campaign Contributions and Expenditures, 1980 General Elections (State of Oregon, 1981).
125. Office of the Secretary of State, Contributions and Expenditures of Candidates for Statewide, Legislative, and Judicial Office, 1987-1988 (State of Idaho, 1989).
126. Ethical Practices Board, Campaign Finance Summary: 1988 (State of Minnesota, April, 1989).
127. Letter from Mary Ann McCoy, Executive Director of the Minnesota State Ethical Practices Board, 10/23/89.
128. Campaign Spending Commission, Report on the 1986 Elections (State of Hawaii, 1987).
129. Roy D. Blunt, ed., 1984 Missouri Annual Campaign Finance Report (State of Missouri, 1985).

130. Bullock, pp. 20-25.
131. Ibid.
132. The N.C. State Budget: Summary of Recommendations for the 1989-90 Biennium (N.C. Office of State Budget and Management, 1989), p. 24.
133. John Gardner, On Leadership (New York, N.Y.: The Free Press, 1990), p. 155.
134. Interview with Alex Brock, 8/26/85.
135. Interview with Rufus Edmisten, 8/15/85.
136. Interview with Jack Hawke, 7/20/89.
137. Letter from Karla Forsythe, Alaska Public Offices Commission, 10/25/89.
138. Bullock, pp. 62-67.
139. Letter from Ben Ysura, Chief Deputy Secretary of State, Idaho, 10/24/89.
140. The Alaska Public Offices Commission is currently exploring the possibility of allowing candidates and committees to file disclosure reports electronically, either by computer disk or modem. Memorandum by Karla Forsythe, executive director, 10/23/89.
141. Letter from Bob Spearman, 10/22/89.
142. Public Disclosure Commission of the State of Washington, "Data Processing Development and Dreams," May 1987.

SUMMARY OF APPENDICES

Appendix A: Examples of Campaign Finance Disclosure Analyses Compiled by California, Hawaii, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, and Washington

Appendix B: Reprint of Each State's and the District of Columbia's Response to the N.C. Center's Survey on Campaign Reporting Laws

Appendix C: Reprint of North Carolina's Campaign Reporting Law

Appendix D: Reprint of North Carolina's Form for Reporting Campaign Contributions and Expenditures

APPENDIX A: Campaign Finance Disclosure Analyses Compiled by California, Hawaii, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, and Washington

Sources:

- 1) California Commission on Campaign Financing, The New Gold Rush: Financing California's Legislative Campaigns (Los Angeles: The Center for Responsive Government, 1985).
- 2) The Campaign Spending Commission of the State of Hawaii, Report on the 1986 Elections: Contributions From Registered Political Action Committees and Corporations to Candidates (Honolulu, 1986).
- 3) The Ethical Practices Board of the State of Minnesota, 1988 Campaign Finance Summary (St. Paul, 1989).
- 4) The Campaign Reporting Division of the Office of the Secretary of State of Missouri, 1984 Missouri Annual Campaign Finance Report (Jefferson, City, 1985).
- 5) The Commissioner of Political Practices of the State of Montana, Campaign Financing 1986, 1988: A Report of Receipts and Expenditures of Candidates and Ballot Issue Committees (Helena, 1986, 1988).
- 6) The New Jersey Election Law Enforcement Commission, ELEC Report (Trenton, Summer 1988).
- 7) The Campaign Reporting Office of the State of North Carolina, Analysis of Contributions and Expenditures for the 1988 Elections (Raleigh, 1989).
- 8) The Elections Division of the Office of the Secretary of State of Oregon, Summary Report of Campaign Contributions and Expenditures, 1980 General Election (Salem, 1981).
- 9) The Public Disclosure Commission of the State of Washington, 1988 Election Financing Fact Book (Olympia, 1989).

Table 4.2

CONTRIBUTIONS BY TOP 25 PACS TO 1982
GENERAL ELECTION ASSEMBLY CANDIDATES

| Rank | Name | Democrats | Republicans | Incumbents | Open Seats | Challengers | Total Contributions | Highest Contribution | Lowest Contribution | Median Contribution |
|------|--|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | United for California | \$ 7,200 (2) | \$ 488,300 (25) | \$ 277,300 (9) | \$ 210,000 (15) | \$ 58,300 (3) | \$ 496,000 (27) | \$250,000 | \$ 2,300 | \$18,370 |
| 2 | CA Medical PAC | 140,350 (42) | 218,250 (43) | 254,020 (62) | 81,750 (10) | 23,000 (5) | 358,800 (85) | 17,000 | 400 | 4,221 |
| 3 | National United Farm Workers PAC | 353,300 (10) | -0- (0) | 334,000 (8) | 19,000 (2) | -0- (0) | 353,000 (10) | 250,000 | 2,000 | 35,300 |
| 4 | CA Real Estate PAC | 68,993 (40) | 212,578 (57) | 151,744 (62) | 106,134 (23) | 23,675 (10) | 281,573 (97) | 10,000 | 200 | 2,903 |
| 5 | CA State Employees Ass'n | 201,322 (62) | 26,650 (18) | 139,644 (57) | 79,078 (21) | 9,250 (2) | 227,972 (80) | 10,640 | 200 | 2,850 |
| 6 | ABC/CA Teachers Ass'n | 209,377 (7) | 25,950 (6) | 130,283 (43) | 67,459 (21) | 37,785 (12) | 235,327 (76) | 13,413 | 500 | 3,099 |
| 7 | Operating Engineers Local/No. 3 | 209,699 (42) | -0- (0) | 71,318 (17) | 115,827 (17) | 21,354 (8) | 209,699 (42) | 16,517 | 116 | 4,993 |
| 8 | CA Labor Federation (COPE) | 195,350 (48) | -0- (0) | 112,350 (26) | 60,300 (16) | 22,500 (6) | 195,350 (48) | 11,850 | 1,000 | 4,070 |
| 9 | Bankers Rep. Gov't Committee | 72,300 (35) | 94,000 (36) | 125,300 (35) | 35,000 (16) | 6,000 (2) | 166,360 (73) | 17,300 | 250 | 2,278 |
| 10 | CA Trial Lawyers PAC | 146,987 (49) | 8,950 (10) | 102,087 (39) | 35,700 (13) | 17,250 (7) | 155,037 (59) | 26,101 | 200 | 2,628 |
| 11 | Evergreen Ass'n | 37,140 (29) | 93,000 (39) | 114,140 (49) | 32,000 (16) | 4,000 (3) | 150,140 (68) | 10,000 | 1,000 | 2,208 |
| 12 | Western Grocers PAC | 20,506 (13) | 120,000 (41) | 100,500 (40) | 55,000 (14) | 3,000 (2) | 140,500 (56) | 15,000 | 500 | 2,509 |
| 13 | Californians for a Better Business Climate | 70,500 (25) | 66,000 (20) | 81,500 (30) | 51,000 (14) | 4,000 (1) | 136,500 (53) | 10,000 | 1,000 | 3,033 |

CHAPTER 8: WEALTHY CANDIDATES AND INDEPENDENT EXPENDITURES

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Table 8.1

CONTRIBUTIONS BY CANDIDATES (AND THE FAMILIES OF CANDIDATES) TO THEIR OWN CAMPAIGNS

| 1982 California Legislative Races | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|
| Dist. | Name | Won/ Lost | Status | Candidate | Family | Pri./ Gen./ Both |
| State Senate | | | | | | |
| 2 | Bill Maher | L | Chal. | \$73,461 | \$1,350 | Both |
| 18 | Gary Hart | W | Open | 25,310 | 1,050 | Gen. |
| State Assembly | | | | | | |
| 5 | Peggy Grenz | L | Chal. | \$30,000 | \$1,450 | Gen. |
| 6 | William Green | L | Open | 92,854 | 0 | Both |
| 8 | Don Sebastiani | W | Inc. | 29,000 | 0 | Pri. |
| 10 | Ingrid Azvedo | L | Open | 0 | 32,433 | Both |
| 11 | Robert Campbell | W | Inc. | 30,465 | 564 | Pri. |
| 31 | Bruce Bronzan | W | Open | 50,000 | 600 | Gen. |
| 32 | William Jones | W | Open | 30,000 | 440 | Pri. |
| 35 | Brooks Firestone | L | Open | 71,455 | 83,500 | Both |
| 36 | Harriet Henson | L | Open | 39,192 | 1,352 | Both |
| 38 | Marian LaFollette | W | Inc. | 54,500 | 140 | Gen. |
| 44 | Tom Hayden | W | Open | 30,659 | 1,288,384 | Both |
| 45 | Burt Margolin | W | Open | 32,500 | 10,200 | Pri. |
| 51 | Gerald Felando | W | Inc. | 25,000 | 1,425 | Pri. |

1984 California Legislative Races

| State Senate | | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|---|-------|-----------|-----------|------|
| 3 | Lia Belli | L | Chal. | \$157,269 | \$352,223 | Both |
| 11 | Becky Morgan | W | Open | 70,000 | 6,400 | Pri. |
| 17 | Stephen Magyar | L | Chal. | 28,005 | 0 | Gen. |
| State Assembly | | | | | | |
| 8 | Mary Jadiker | L | Chal. | 79,134 | 0 | Pri. |
| 8 | Don Sebastiani | W | Inc. | 80,150 | 9,414 | Pri. |
| 34 | Cindy O'Connor | L | Chal. | 42,341 | 0 | Both |
| 38 | Linda Nelson | L | Chal. | 4,000 | 37,540 | Pri. |
| 44 | Tom Hayden | W | Inc. | 120,500 | 26,843 | Gen. |
| 63 | Dianne Xitco | L | Open | 99,976 | 500 | Both |
| 66 | Gerald Eaves | W | Open | 26,590 | 0 | Pri. |
| 70 | Gill Ferguson | W | Open | 76,050 | 0 | Both |

Notes:

1. Only contributions totaling \$20,000 or more to candidates who received their party nomination are included.
2. "Status" includes incumbent, challenger or candidate for an open seat.
3. "Pri./Gen./Both" describes contributions made predominantly, but not necessarily exclusively, in the primary election period, the general election period, or in both.

Source: FPPC Reports on 1982 and 1984 Primary and General Elections

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C O M M I T T E E
CONTRIBUTIONS TO CANDIDATES

| NAME | TOTAL | PRIMARY | GENERAL |
|--|---------|---------|---------|
| ** HAWAII LABORERS PAC LOCAL 368 AFL-CIO | | | |
| CAYETANO, BEN | 2100.00 | 1100.00 | 1000.00 |
| DESOTO, JOHN | 200.00 | 0.00 | 200.00 |
| HAN, HAROLD | 100.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| HU, BOB | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| IWASE, RANDY | 300.00 | 200.00 | 100.00 |
| JONES, MERWYN | 300.00 | 300.00 | 0.00 |
| KAHANU, DAVID | 200.00 | 0.00 | 200.00 |
| MACHIDA, GERALD | 200.00 | 0.00 | 200.00 |
| NARVAES, TONY | 400.00 | 0.00 | 400.00 |
| O'CONNOR, DENNIS | 100.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| PACARRO, RUDY | 400.00 | 0.00 | 400.00 |
| WAIHEE, JOHN | 2800.00 | 1300.00 | 1500.00 |
| WONG, NORMA | 100.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| ** Subtotal ** | 7300.00 | 3000.00 | 4300.00 |
| | | | |
| ** HAWAII MEDICAL PAC | | | |
| ABERCROMBIE, NEIL | 200.00 | 200.00 | 0.00 |
| ALCON, EMILIO | 100.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| ANDERSON, ANDY | 500.00 | 0.00 | 500.00 |
| APO, PETER | 150.00 | 50.00 | 100.00 |
| ARAKAKI, DENNIS | 100.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| AU, MARK | 250.00 | 0.00 | 250.00 |
| BELLINGER, REB | 2000.00 | 1000.00 | 1000.00 |
| BLAIR, RUSSELL | 50.00 | 50.00 | 0.00 |
| BUNDA, ROBERT | 500.00 | 500.00 | 0.00 |
| CACHOLA, ROMY | 500.00 | 0.00 | 500.00 |
| CALLAN, DENNIS | 250.00 | 250.00 | 0.00 |
| CAVASSO, CAM | 100.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| COBB, STEVE | 200.00 | 200.00 | 0.00 |
| CROZIER, MIKE | 100.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| FUKUNAGA, CAROL | 200.00 | 0.00 | 200.00 |
| HAGINO, GERRY | 100.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| HASHIMOTO, CLARICE | 100.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| HAYES, JOAN | 100.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| HEFTTEL, CEC | 200.00 | 200.00 | 0.00 |
| HEMMINGS, FRED | 100.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| HIRAKI, KEN | 100.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| HIRONO, MAZIE | 100.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| HORITA, KAREN | 100.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| IGE, DAVID | 50.00 | 50.00 | 0.00 |
| JONES, HAL | 200.00 | 0.00 | 200.00 |
| KAMALII, KINAU | 100.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| KAWAKAMI, RICHARD | 300.00 | 0.00 | 300.00 |
| KAWASAKI, DUKE | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| KIYABU, KEN | 250.00 | 0.00 | 250.00 |
| KOBAYASHI, BERT | 200.00 | 0.00 | 200.00 |
| KURODA, KEVIN | 50.00 | 50.00 | 0.00 |
| LARDIZABAL, AL | 100.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 |

1988 CAMPAIGN FINANCE SUMMARY
CANDIDATES FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN THE LEGISLATURE¹

HOUSE

| | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| A. CANDIDATES: | 291 ² - 100% ³ | Number of candidates |
| | 262 - 90% ³ | Number of candidates who signed public financing agreement |
| | 127 - 44% ³⁻⁴ | Number of incumbents seeking reelection |
| | 119 - 94% ⁴ | Number of incumbents who signed public financing agreement |
| | 143 - 87% ⁵ | Number of challengers who signed public financing agreement |
| <hr/> | | |
| B. DISTRICTS | 134 - 100% | Number of districts |
| | 8 - 6% | Number of unopposed general election candidates |
| | 96 - 72% | Number of districts in which winner outspent loser in general election |
| | 25 - 19% | Number of districts in which challenger outspent incumbent and lost in general election |
| | 4 - 3% | Number of districts in which challenger outspent incumbent and won in general election |
| <hr/> | | |
| C. CONTRIBUTIONS: | \$3,049,460 | Contributions received from individuals, associations, political committees and funds |
| | 10,408 | Average amount of contributions received from individuals, associations, political committees and funds per candidate |
| | 297,668 | Contributions received from political parties |
| | 1,016 | Average amount of contributions received from political parties per candidate |
| | 3,347,128 | Total amount of contributions received |
| | 11,424 | Average amount of contributions received per candidate |
| <hr/> | | |
| D. EXPENDITURES: | \$3,546,267 | Total amount of campaign expenditures |
| | 12,103 | Average amount of campaign expenditures per candidate |
| | 730,210 | Total amount of non-campaign expenditures |
| | 2,492 | Average amount of non-campaign expenditure per candidate |
| | 4,276,476 | Total amount of campaign and non-campaign expenditures |
| | 14,595 | Average amount of campaign and non-campaign expenditures per candidate |
| <hr/> | | |
| E. PUBLIC FINANCING: | \$1,110,270 | Public financing distributed |
| | 4,588 | Average amount distributed to 242 eligible House candidates |
| | 9,992 | High amount distributed to single candidate |

¹ State senators were elected in 1986 for four-year terms.

² Included in the House figure are 14 candidates who did not register a campaign committee, therefore did not report campaign contributions/expenditures. Also included are seven House candidates whose filed reports are incomplete and therefore may not have been included in the campaign expenditure/contribution amounts and averages.

³ Percent of total number of candidates. (291)

⁴ Percent of total number of incumbents. (127)

⁵ Percent of total number of challengers. (164)

1984 CAMPAIGN FINANCE ACTIVITY: A REVIEW

Reports were filed with the Secretary of State under the Missouri Campaign Finance Disclosure Law (Chapter 130 RSMo) for candidate and statewide measure elections held on these election dates in 1984 as follows:

- (1) February 7, 1984, Springfield Special Election
- (2) February 7, 1984, Independence Municipal Primary Election
- (3) March 20, 1984, St. Louis (City) Special Election
- (4) April 3, 1984, State Representative, District 39, Special Election
- (5) April 3, 1984, Independence Municipal General Election
- (6) April 3, 1984, Springfield Special Election
- (7) June 5, 1984, Springfield Special Election
- (8) August 7, 1984, Statewide Primary Election
- (9) November 6, 1984, St. Louis (City) Special Election
- (10) November 6, 1984, Boone County Auditor Special Election
- (11) November 6, 1984, Statewide General Election

In addition to candidate committees and ballot measure campaign committees, Disclosure Reports were also filed by continuing committees, political party committees, out of state committees and incumbent committees who are subject to reporting requirements under Chapter 130. Committees active in previous elections also filed required supplemental reports in 1984.

1984 PRIMARY AND GENERAL ELECTION CANDIDATES

The 1984 statewide candidate elections were a rarity in Missouri politics - in the five statewide races that were contested, none of the incumbent officeholders stood for re-election. In the governor's race, incumbent Governor Christopher (Kit) Bond was constitutionally barred from seeking a third term. Incumbent Lieutenant Governor Kenneth J. Rothman did not seek re-election, opting instead to participate in the gubernatorial race. Incumbent Treasurer Mel Carnahan and incumbent Attorney General John Ashcroft chose the same course by vying for their respective parties' nomination for governor in the August primary. James C. Kirkpatrick, incumbent Secretary of State, chose not to run for a sixth term after twenty years in that office. With all five offices open, 27 candidates were involved in the August, 1984 statewide primary election.

Governor: The 1984 gubernatorial race involved a total of ten candidates with seven Democrats and three Republicans appearing on the party ballots in the August primary. Total expenditures on behalf of seven candidates who filed reports in the 1984 primary election came to \$4.4 million, while in the general election the two major party candidates were supported by expenditures totaling \$2.6 million. The total expenditures for gubernatorial candidates in all elections in 1984 was slightly more than \$7 million which represents an increase of 16.7 percent over the \$6 million which was expended in 1980 and a 312 percent increase over the 1976 amount of \$1.7 million.

Gubernatorial candidates who formed principal candidate committees collected \$7.2 million for both the August primary and November general elections. Of that total, individuals contributed \$3.4 million, or more than 47 percent; corporations, businesses and associations directly gave \$1.8 million or 25 percent; political action committees made contributions of \$.4 million or 6 percent, while various other sources accounted for the remainder of contributions received.

In the Democratic gubernatorial primary, Lieutenant Governor Kenneth Rothman was supported in his successful bid for the nomination by expenditures of \$815,926 and received 56 percent of the vote. State Senator Norman Merrell had committee expenditures of \$344,076 and received 19 percent of the vote while State Treasurer Mel Carnahan received support from 20 percent of the voters and his committee spent \$214,071 in the primary election. The remaining 5 percent of the Democratic primary vote was split among four other candidates.

Committees active in the Republican primary in support of St. Louis County Executive Gene McNary expended slightly less than \$1.6 million, the largest amount expended on behalf of any candidate during the 1984 election year, as well as the largest expenditure on behalf of a candidate since the inception of the 1978 Disclosure Law. McNary's opponent, Attorney General John Ashcroft, had committee expenditures of \$1.5 million which was slightly less than McNary's expenditures. Although outspent, Ashcroft outpolled his opponent by a margin of 67 percent to 32 percent with Paul Binggeli receiving the remaining 1 percent.

In the November general election, Republican John Ashcroft faced Democrat Kenneth Rothman. Expenditures on behalf of Ashcroft totaled almost \$1.5 million while committees for Rothman expended over \$1.1 million. Ashcroft defeated his Democratic challenger by 57 percent to 43 percent, a margin of 280,806 votes out of 2,108,206 cast. Expenditure per vote for both candidates combined was \$1.23.

SECTION II (Part 1-A)
Summary
Statewide Offices (11/6/84)

Villa—Continued)

| | Total Receipts | Total Expenditures | Total Contributions Made | Money on Hand | Outstanding Indebtedness | Number of Votes | Percent of Votes | Expenditures per Vote |
|--|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Meramec Township United Democrat Club | NA | 77.24 | NA | NA | NA | | | |
| Missouri Citizens for Life PAC | NA | 108.01 | NA | NA | NA | | | |
| Missouri River Township Democratic Club | NA | 205.90 | NA | NA | NA | | | |
| Regular Democratic Organization of Midland Township | NA | 215.57 | NA | NA | NA | | | |
| Scott County Democratic Central Committee | NA | 88.94 | NA | NA | NA | | | |
| 13th Ward Regular Democratic Organization | NA | 14.06 | NA | NA | NA | | | |
| Committee to Re-elect Fred Williams | NA | 516.33 | NA | NA | NA | | | |
| Total—Villa | | \$277,560.78 | | | | | | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES REPORTED ALL CANDIDATES FOR STATE TREASURER NOVEMBER 6, 1984, GENERAL ELECTION | | \$494,795.60 | | | | | | |

Attorney General
November 6, 1984, General Election

Attorney General

| | Total Receipts | Total Expenditures | Total Contributions Made | Money on Hand | Outstanding Indebtedness | Number of Votes | Percent of Votes | Expenditures per Vote |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| WEBSTER, William L. (R) | | | | | | | | |
| Citizens for Webster Committee | \$389,834.67 | \$361,182.38 | 0- | \$ 8,652.31 | \$115,000.00 | 1,131,715 | 56% | \$ 22 |
| Graves Township Republican Organization | NA | 22.62 | NA | NA | NA | | | |
| Hadley Township Republican Organization | NA | 301.57 | NA | NA | NA | | | |
| Marion County Republican Central Committee | NA | 262.30 | NA | NA | NA | | | |
| Mississippi County Republican Central Committee | NA | 103.66 | NA | NA | NA | | | |
| Missouri Citizens for Life PAC | NA | 108.01 | NA | NA | NA | | | |
| Piatt County Federation of Republican Women | NA | 25.00 | NA | NA | NA | | | |
| Total—Webster | | \$362,003.57 | | | | | | |
| BEARD, Richard P. (D) | | | | | | | | |
| Citizens to Elect Richard P. Beard Attorney General | \$102,403.20 ¹ | \$ 79,889.50 | \$ 2,500.00 | \$ 4,633.55 | \$ 33,000.00 | 301,394 | 44% | \$ 09 |
| Airport Township Democrat PAC | NA | 198.51 | NA | NA | NA | | | |
| Bonhomme Democratic Campaign Committee | NA | 248.94 | NA | NA | NA | | | |
| Clayton Township Democratic Club | NA | 115.42 | NA | NA | NA | | | |
| Community Council for Democracy | NA | 253.45 | NA | NA | NA | | | |
| Democratic Club of Queens Township | NA | 202.54 | NA | NA | NA | | | |
| Pleasant Township Open Democratic Club | NA | 185.36 | NA | NA | NA | | | |
| Independent Democrats of Norm St. Louis County | NA | 5.35 | NA | NA | NA | | | |
| Jeffersonian Women's Democratic Club of Phelps County | NA | 29.48 | NA | NA | NA | | | |
| Meramec Township United Democrat Club | NA | 77.24 | NA | NA | NA | | | |
| Missouri Citizens for Life PAC | NA | 108.01 | NA | NA | NA | | | |
| Missouri River Township Democratic Club | NA | 205.90 | NA | NA | NA | | | |
| Regular Democratic Organization of Midland Township | NA | 215.57 | NA | NA | NA | | | |
| St. Clair County Democratic Committee | NA | 381.32 | NA | NA | NA | | | |
| Scott County Democratic Committee | NA | 88.94 | NA | NA | NA | | | |
| 13th Ward Regular Democratic Organization | NA | 14.06 | NA | NA | NA | | | |
| Committee to Re-elect Fred Williams | NA | 516.33 | NA | NA | NA | | | |
| Total—Beard | | \$ 82,712.52 | | | | | | |

¹This amount does not include \$6,250.00 in loans which were repaid.

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES REPORTED ALL CANDIDATES FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL NOVEMBER 6, 1984, GENERAL ELECTION | \$444,716.04 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES REPORTED ALL STATEWIDE CANDIDATES NOVEMBER 6, 1984, GENERAL ELECTION | \$4,387,496.56 |

SECTION B
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
State Senator
November 6, 1984, General Election

| State Senator—1st District | Total Receipts | Total Expenditures | Total Contributions Made | Money on Hand | Outstanding Indebtedness | Number of Votes | Percent of Votes | Expenditures per Vote |
|--|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--|
| TREPLER, Irene (R) | | | | | | | | |
| Irene Trepler for Senator Committee | \$ 26,574.01 | \$ 22,592.92 | 0- | \$ 2,906.19 | \$ 5,000.00 | 25,323 | 51% | \$.33 |
| Gravois Township Republican Organization | NA | 157.20 | NA | NA | NA | | | |
| Total—Trepler | | \$ 22,960.02 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | TOTAL RECEIPTS PRIMARY AND GENERAL ELECTIONS \$57,154.48 |
| MURPHY, James W. (Jim) (D) (Incumbent) | | | | | | | | |
| Friends and Supporters of Jim Murphy | \$ 49,175.78 | \$ 42,221.33 | \$ 395.00 | \$ 5,949.43 | 0- | 24,623 | 49% | \$.33 |
| 13th Ward Regular Democratic Organization | NA | 32.91 | NA | NA | NA | | | |
| Concord Township Regular Democratic Club | NA | 255.00 | NA | NA | NA | | | |
| Sheer Metal Workers 31 Voluntary Political Fund | NA | 200.00 | NA | NA | NA | | | |
| Total—Murphy | | \$ 42,739.24 | | | | | | |
| TOTAL FOR ELECTION | | \$ 75,749.26 | | | | | | |
| State Senator—3rd District | | | | | | | | |
| SCOTT, John E. (J) (Incumbent) | | | | | | | | |
| Citizens Committee for Scott | \$ 31,063.76 | \$ 560.55 | \$ 1,745.88 | \$ 28,457.23 | 0- | 47,355 | 100% | \$.31 |
| 13th Ward Regular Democratic Organization | NA | 14.06 | NA | NA | NA | | | |
| Total—Scott | | \$ 574.71 | | | | | | |
| No Opponent | | | | | | | | TOTAL RECEIPTS PRIMARY AND GENERAL ELECTIONS \$38,638.02 |
| State Senator—5th District | | | | | | | | |
| BANKS, J.B. (Jett) (D) (Incumbent) | | | | | | | | |
| Committee to Re-elect Senator J.B. (Jett) Banks | \$ 3,678.18 | \$ 3,360.00 | \$ 200.00 | \$ 4,628.18 | 0- | 46,253 | 100% | \$.38 |
| No Opponent | | | | | | | | TOTAL RECEIPTS PRIMARY AND GENERAL ELECTIONS \$20,230.50 |
| State Senator—7th District | | | | | | | | |
| JONES, A. Clifford (R) (Incumbent) | | | | | | | | |
| Jones for State Senate Committee | \$ 93,754.02 | \$ 48,543.74 | \$ 3,000.00 | \$ 41,910.28 | 0- | 45,580 | 52% | \$.37 |
| Hadley Township Republican Organization | NA | 201.57 | NA | NA | NA | | | |
| Total—Jones | | \$ 48,845.31 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | TOTAL RECEIPTS PRIMARY AND GENERAL ELECTIONS \$97,438.12 |
| GROSS, Irv (D) | | | | | | | | |
| Irv Gross Campaign Committee | \$ 10,226.02 | \$ 9,977.70 | \$ 210.00 | \$ 28.32 | 0- | 28,281 | 38% | \$.37 |
| Scannome Democratic Campaign Committee | NA | 248.94 | NA | NA | NA | | | |
| Clayton Township Democratic Club | NA | 115.42 | NA | NA | NA | | | |
| Missouri River Township Democratic Club | NA | 205.90 | NA | NA | NA | | | |
| Total—Gross | | \$ 10,547.96 | | | | | | |
| TOTAL FOR ELECTION | | \$ 48,845.31 | | | | | | |
| State Senator—9th District | | | | | | | | |
| CURLS, Phil B. (D) (Incumbent) | | | | | | | | |
| Phil B. Curls for Senate | \$ 11,029.18 | \$ 5,447.57 | 0- | \$ 4,581.43 | 0- | 50,147 | 100% | \$.32 |
| No Opponent | | | | | | | | TOTAL RECEIPTS PRIMARY AND GENERAL ELECTIONS \$24,935.09 |
| State Senator—11th District | | | | | | | | |
| PANETHIERE, Henry A. (D) (Incumbent) | | | | | | | | |
| Panethiere for Senator | \$ 15,865.90 | \$ 650.84 | 0- | \$ 15,215.06 | 0- | 40,435 | 100% | \$.31 |
| No Opponent | | | | | | | | TOTAL RECEIPTS PRIMARY AND GENERAL ELECTIONS \$57,868.25 |

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HOUSE DISTRICT # 29

McClure, David L. (contributions continued)

| | <u>Total to Date</u> |
|---|--------------------------|
| Judith Basin Republican Central Comm.; Stanford | 100.00 |
| Kitchmaster, Don; Lewistown; Businessman | 25.00 |
| Knox, Richard; Winifred; Rancher | 25.00 |
| Lamb, Edward C.; Lewistown; Banker | 25.00 |
| Lewis, Edgar E.; Lavina; Rancher | 100.00 |
| Life Underwriters PAC; Great Falls | 100.00 |
| Maberry, Lillian E.; Hilger; Rancher | 25.00 |
| Machler, Wm. J.; Lewistown; Rancher | 25.00 |
| McCollum, Foy; Lewistown; Rancher | 100.00 |
| McCollum, Raymond F.; Lewistown; Retired | 25.00 |
| Mon-Dak PAC, Montana-Dakota Utilities PAC; Bismarck, ND | 100.00 |
| Montana Resources PAC; Billings | 50.00 |
| Morris, Earl; Lewistown; Retired | 50.00 |
| Motor Transportation PAC; Helena | 50.00 |
| Republican State Central Comm.; Helena | 100.00 |
| Stilson, Joe; Lewistown; Rancher | 25.00 |
| Strunk, Caroline B.; Lewistown | 25.00 |
| Teigen, Edna E.; Teigen; Retired | 25.00 |
| Teigen, Peter M.; Teigen; Rancher | 50.00 |
| Troth, Maxine; Lewistown; Housewife | 25.00 |
| Walker, Norman; Moccasin; Retired | 25.00 |
| Yaeger, Charles; Hilger; Rancher | 25.00 |
| Total contributions | <u>\$ 3,154.00</u> |

EXPENDITURES

Expenditures over \$100:

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| All Awards; Lewistown - Campaign Stickers | 172.00 |
| Central Mt. Publishing Co.; Lewistown - Advertising | 515.16 |
| Hackamore Supper Club; Lewistown - Dinner for committee | 122.70 |
| Hanson Office Products; Lewistown - Printing/Supplies | 222.79 |
| Imagination Press; Lewistown - Printing | 262.00 |
| KXLD Radio; Lewistown - Advertising | 216.30 |
| McClure, David L.; Candidate, Reimbursement for supplies | 793.15 |
| McCollum, Judy; Lewistown - Postcards/do-uts | 105.00 |
| Expenditures under \$100 | 255.97 |
| Total expenditures | <u>\$ 2,565.07</u> |

CLOSING BALANCE as of November 13, 1986
 Reimursed to candidate for expenses.

\$ 488.93

HOUSE DISTRICT # 30

Grinde, Larry Hal -R- Elected

CONTRIBUTIONS

| | |
|--|--------|
| Candidate's personal contributions | 100.00 |
| Contributions less than \$25 | 695.00 |
| Agricultural PAC; Helena (in-kind) | 75.00 |
| Arntzen, Doug; Christina; Rancher | 25.00 |
| Arntzen, Sherry; Lewistown; Retired | 50.00 |
| Bank PAC; Helena | 50.00 |
| Berg, George; Lewistown; Lumber Industry | 100.00 |
| Bergstrom, R.J.; Moore; Bar Owner | 50.00 |

(continued on next page)

The Commissioner of Political Practices of the State of Montana
Campaign Financing 1988: A Report of Receipts and Expenditures

ATTORNEY GENERAL

McGrath, Mike (D) - Nominated

| <u>Contributions</u> | <u>In-Kind</u> | <u>Monetary</u> |
|--|----------------|-----------------|
| Balance from 1986 county attorney campaign | | 972.93 |
| Candidate's loans | | 6,000.00 |
| Contributions under \$75.00 | | 34,954.44 |
| Interest earned | | 1,411.34 |
| Raffle fund-raiser | | 130.00 |

Political action committees (PACs):

| | | |
|--|--------|----------|
| AFL-CIO Special Legislative Fund; Helena | 127.08 | 700.00 |
| American Federation of Musicians PAC; New York, NY | | 500.00 |
| American Trucking Assn. PAC; Washington, DC | 167.00 | |
| Billings Education Assn. PAC; Billings | | 20.00 |
| D.C. Montana Committee; Washington, DC | | 100.00 |
| Dorsey Political Fund; Minneapolis, MN | | 100.00 |
| Education Association, Montana (MEA-PACE); Helena | | 2,000.00 |
| Hops & Grapes, Beer & Wine Wholesalers PAC; Helena | | 74.00 |
| I.B.E.W. Education Committee; Washington, DC | | 500.00 |
| I.L.G.W.U. Election Fund; New York, NY | | 500.00 |
| Independent Bankers PAC; Helena | | 100.00 |
| Laborers League Education Fund; Washington, DC | | 300.00 |
| Locomotive Engineers PAC, Brotherhood of; Cleveland, OH | | 100.00 |
| Machinists Council, Montana; Butte | | 300.00 |
| Teachers, Montana Federation of; Helena | | 500.00 |
| Transportation Communication Int'l Union; Rockville, MD | | 150.00 |
| Transportation Political Education League; Cleveland, OH | | 200.00 |

Political party (and related) committees:

| | | |
|---|--|----------|
| Baucus, Friends of Max; Bozeman | | 1,000.00 |
| Beaverhead County Democratic Central Committee; Dillon | | 25.00 |
| Blaine County Democratic Central Committee; Chinook | | 50.00 |
| Carbon County Democratic Central Committee; Red Lodge | | 100.00 |
| Cascade County Democratic Central Committee; Great Falls | | 100.00 |
| Chouteau County Democratic Central Committee; Loma | | 20.00 |
| Dawson County Democratic Women; Glendive | | 25.00 |
| Democratic State Central Committee, Montana; Helena | | 2,169.00 |
| Fergus County Democratic Central Committee; Lewistown | | 50.00 |
| Garfield Co. Democratic Central Committee; Jordan | | 25.00 |
| Hill County Democratic Central Committee; Havre | | 365.00 |
| Hill County Democratic Women; Havre | | 300.00 |
| Judith Basin Democratic Central Committee; Stanford | | 75.00 |
| Laurel Democratic Club; Laurel | | 100.00 |
| Lewis & Clark County Democratic Central Committee; Helena | | 600.00 |
| Lincoln County Democratic Central Committee; Libby | | 50.00 |
| Pondera County Democratic Central Committee; Conrad | | 75.00 |
| Pondera County Democratic Women; Conrad | | 50.00 |

PAC CONTRIBUTORS

(continued from page 1)

1985 Top Twenty PAC Contributors

| Rank | Name | Amount |
|------|--|-----------|
| 1 | New Jersey Education Association Political Action Committee | \$166,719 |
| 2 | Builders Political Action Committee | 125,910 |
| 3 | Campaign Fund of Lawyers Encouraging Government and Law | 106,720 |
| 4 | New Jersey Organization For a Better State | 102,950 |
| 5 | New Jersey Dental Political Action Committee | 97,999 |
| 6 | Realtors Political Action Committee | 92,600 |
| 7 | New Jersey Car Political Action Committee (Conference of Auto Retailers) | 84,831 |
| 8 | MEDAC-Medical Action Committee | 73,611 |
| 9 | SAPEC-NJ '87 (Savings Association Political Election Committee-New Jersey) | 71,957 |
| 10 | First Fidelity Bank Political Action Committee | 51,310 |
| 11 | New Jersey United Auto Workers Political Action Committee | 50,505 |
| 12 | New Jersey CPA Political Action Committee | 48,320 |
| 13 | South Jersey Builders Political Action Committee | 45,000 |
| 14 | New Jersey American Physical Therapists Political Action Committee (formerly PT-PAC) | 39,310 |
| 15 | Operating Engineers Local 825 Political Action and Education Committee | 39,552 |
| 16 | New Jersey Soft Drink Committee | 38,050 |
| 17 | Political Committee for New Jersey | 37,600 |
| 18 | Plumbers & Pipefitters Local #9 Political Action Committee | 36,716 |
| 19 | New Jersey Motor Truck Political Action Committee | 34,920 |
| 20 | Food Council Committee | 34,855 |

| 1987 Rank | 1985 Rank | Name | Amount |
|-----------|-----------|--|---------|
| 5 | 6 | Realtors Political Action Committee | 177,415 |
| 6 | 5 | New Jersey Dental Political Action Committee | 144,750 |
| 7 | 15 | Operating Engineers Local 825 Political Action and Education Committee | 137,112 |
| 8 | 7 | New Jersey Car Political Action Committee (Conference of Auto Retailers) | 134,424 |
| 9 | 4 | New Jersey Organization For a Better State | 127,500 |
| 10 | — | American Trial Lawyers Association (New) | 119,336 |
| 11 | 12 | New Jersey CPA Political Action Committee | 118,525 |
| 12 | — | MPAC-New Jersey Council of Multi-Housing Industries | 109,350 |
| 13 | — | Transportation Trust Fund II (New) | 107,500 |
| 14 | 9 | SAPEC-NJ '87 (Savings Association Political Election Committee—New Jersey) | 85,475 |
| 15 | — | Greater Camden Committee | 78,931 |
| 16 | 13 | South Jersey Builders Political Action Committee | 73,615 |
| 17 | — | Midlantic State Bank Political Action Committee | 70,375 |
| 18 | — | Private Enterprise Political Action Committee | 64,000 |
| 19 | 20 | Food Council Committee | 63,650 |
| 20 | — | Laborer's Union Local 172 Political Action Committee Fund | 63,586 |

1987 Top Twenty PAC Contributors and 1985 Rank Comparison

| 1987 Rank | 1985 Rank | Name | Amount |
|-----------|-----------|---|-----------|
| 1 | 1 | New Jersey Education Association Political Action Committee | \$269,548 |
| 2 | 2 | Builders Political Action Committee | 211,765 |
| 3 | 8 | MEDAC-Medical Action Committee | 190,173 |
| 4 | 3 | Campaign Fund of Lawyers Encouraging Government and Law | 188,470 |

WHAT IS . . .

AN IN-KIND CONTRIBUTION?

In-kind contributions consist of goods and/or paid personal services given or provided on behalf of candidates. These contributions are reported as both receipts and expenditures since a contribution of consumable goods or services is considered to be the same as both receiving a contribution of money, and making an expenditure to obtain the same amount of goods or services. For example, if someone donates \$150 to purchase handbills, you would report the contribution and the expenditure. Similarly, if a printer donates handbills valued at \$150 to the campaign, the value of the handbills is reported as a contribution from the printer and as an expenditure.

1988 ELECTIONS FOR GOVERNOR, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, AND COUNCIL OF STATE
ANALYSIS OF CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS AND EXPENDITURES

Compiled by the Campaign Reporting Office, N.C. State Board of Elections

GOVERNOR

| <u>COMMITTEE NAME</u> | <u>PARTY</u> | <u>CONTRIBUTIONS</u> | <u>EXPENDITURES</u> | <u>RESULTS OF ELECTION</u> |
|-----------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Crawford, Carol W. | D | \$1,220.00 | \$1,227.20 | D-1 |
| Friedman, Bruce A. | D | 1,380.00 | 1,380.00 | D-1 |
| Jordan, Bob | D | 4,942,006.63 | 4,932,382.78 | D |
| Lloyd, James T. | D | 1,110.00 | 1,110.00 | D-1 |
| Martin, Billy | D | 1,050.00 | 1,050.00 | D-1 |
| Martin, James G. | R | 6,427,326.54 | 6,338,185.02 | E |
| Renfrow, Edward | D | 11,840.00 | 11,370.02 | P |
| Total | | \$11,385,933.17 | \$11,286,705.02 | |

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

| <u>COMMITTEE NAME</u> | <u>PARTY</u> | <u>CONTRIBUTIONS</u> | <u>EXPENDITURES</u> | <u>RESULTS OF ELECTION</u> |
|------------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Boyd, William T. | R | \$166,434.00 | \$178,134.46 | D-1 |
| Crawford, James W. Jr. | D | 201,378.38 | 203,087.67 | P |
| Gardner, James C | R | 1,448,762.89 | 1,371,600.54 | E |
| Hannon, R. L. | D | 4,045.34 | 3,438.25 | D-1 |
| Hardison, Harold | D | 1,527,094.38 | 1,491,925.81 | D-1 |
| Helms, Parks | D | 347,970.62 | 344,278.97 | D-1 |
| Jordan, Frank | D | 10,000.75 | 9,923.75 | D-1 |
| Rand, Anthony E. | D | 2,261,751.08 | 2,522,280.17 | D |
| Sawyer, Wendell H. | R | 23,687.45 | 23,545.00 | D-1 |
| Total | | \$5,991,124.89 | \$6,148,214.62 | |

SECRETARY OF STATE

| <u>COMMITTEE NAME</u> | <u>PARTY</u> | <u>CONTRIBUTIONS</u> | <u>EXPENDITURES</u> | <u>RESULTS OF ELECTION</u> |
|-----------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Bell, Dan | D | \$45,988.94 | \$44,486.38 | D-1 |
| Carrington, John H. | R | 423,746.50 | 438,927.73 | D |
| Edmisten, Rufus, L. | D | 502,811.18 | 505,202.46 | E |
| Hardin, Wayne S. | D | 3,284.00 | 3,284.00 | D-1 |
| Miller, Joe H. | R | 93.43 | 93.43 | P |
| Miller, R. Bradley | D | 97,579.32 | 102,060.19 | D-1 |
| Pollard, Brenda Hill | D | 1,525.00 | 1,525.00 | P |
| Warren, Raymond A. | R | 12,500.93 | 13,184.72 | D-1 |
| Total | | \$1,087,529.30 | \$1,108,763.91 | |

Source: The Elections Division of the State of Oregon
Summary Report of Campaign Contributions and Expenditures, 1980

| STATE REPRESENTATIVE | | CONTINUED |
|---|--------------|--|
| CARRILLO BILL | 100.00 | |
| CITIZENS CONTRIBUTIONS COMM | 250.00 | |
| COMM TO BUILD A BETTER OREGON | 100.00 | |
| COPAC | 100.00 | |
| CROWN ZELLERBACH | 100.00 | |
| JAYTON FRED & WINS | 100.00 | |
| OPAC | 100.00 | |
| FORESIGHT OPTHOLOGY INC | 100.00 | |
| GEORGIA PACIFIC | 200.00 | |
| OPAC | 700.00 | |
| HERTEL STEVEN S | 100.00 | |
| JACKSON DAVID | 100.00 | |
| LUPAC | 100.00 | |
| LUPAC-ORE | 100.00 | |
| MC DONALD RICHARD | 100.00 | |
| MORHEAD DICK | 50.00 | |
| MORTGAGE INDUSTRY FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT | 100.00 | |
| NEUMER BILL | 100.00 | |
| NOIT FRED | 100.00 | |
| NOVA | 100.00 | |
| OR ACTION COMM FOR RURAL ELECTIONS | 100.00 | |
| ORE AUTO DEALERS CAC | 100.00 | |
| ORE CPA PAC | 100.00 | |
| ORE FACULTIES PAC | 100.00 | |
| ORE-PIC | 100.00 | |
| OREGON AUTO DEALERS CAC | 200.00 | |
| OREGON BANKERS PAC | 100.00 | |
| OREGON BEER & WINE EDUCATION COMM | 150.00 | |
| OREGON COMM FOR ACTION | 150.00 | |
| OREGON CONSUMER FINANCE PAC | 250.00 | |
| OREGON COUNCIL OF OUTDOOR ADVERTISING | 150.00 | |
| OREGON EVERGREEN ASSN | 200.00 | |
| OREGON HEALTH SERVICES PAC | 100.00 | |
| OREGON MEDICAL PAC | 500.00 | |
| OREGON OPTIC PAC | 100.00 | |
| OREGON PAC | 100.00 | |
| OREGON REAL ESTATE PAC | 250.00 | |
| OREGON REPUBLICAN PARTY | 1,062.78 | |
| OREGONIANS FOR RESPONSIBLE STATE GOVERNMENT | 100.00 | |
| OSTROPATRIC PAC | 100.00 | |
| PEOPLE PAC | 100.00 | |
| PROJECT 80 | 100.00 | |
| SOUTHERN PACIFIC MANAGEMENT OFFICERS GOOD GOVERNMENT FUND | 200.00 | |
| STILES WILLIAM C | 200.00 | |
| TEPAC OREGON | 100.00 | |
| TRANSPAC | 100.00 | |
| UMPOVA VALLEY REPUBLICAN WOMEN | 350.00 | |
| UNITED GROCERS PAC | 100.00 | |
| US SANCORP PAC | 100.00 | |
| VAN MOREN LEE | 100.00 | |
| VOTE PAC | 100.00 | |
| WALTON DUDLEY & ALICE | 100.00 | |
| WEYERHAEUSER | 150.00 | |
| MISCELLANEOUS CONTRIBUTIONS \$50.00 OR LESS | 1,701.75 | |
| TOTAL CASH AND IN-KIND | 15,666.22 | |
| UNREPAID LOANS | 2,100.00 *** | |
| OTHER RECEIPTS | .00 | |
| ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE | .00 | |
| TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS | 17,766.22 | |
| EXPENDITURES | | INDIVIDUAL EXPENDITURES \$100 AND OVER |
| CASH AND IN-KIND | | |
| ANDERSON VERNER | 1,000.00 | |
| CHARLTON GERALD | 418.00 | |
| CHRIS PHOTOGRAPHY | 284.10 | |
| DOUGLAS COUNTY CLERK | 512.00 | |
| KOBEN | 500.00 | |
| KRBN | 500.00 | |
| KRSB | 500.00 | |
| KCN PRINTERS | 600.00 | |
| NR WEB PRESS | 2,597.00 | |
| OREGON DEMO ASSN | 100.00 | |
| OREGON REPUBLICAN PARTY | 2,598.31 | |
| POSTMASTER | 2,519.18 | |
| PROJECT 80 | 400.00 | |
| ROSEBURG CAB | 225.00 | |
| SOUTHERN SUN TRIBUNE | 120.00 | |
| THE NEWS REVIEW | 2,751.79 | |
| THE SUN TRIBUNE | 290.00 | |
| 3M NATIONAL ADV CO | 596.00 | |
| MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES LESS THAN \$100.00 | 403.31 | |
| TOTAL CASH AND IN-KIND | 16,681.21 | |
| OTHER DISBURSEMENTS | .00 | |
| ACCOUNTS PAYABLE | .00 | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | 16,681.21 | |
| *** OUTSTANDING LOANS | BALANCE | |
| ANDERSON VERNER | 2,100.00 | |
| 46TH DISTRICT | | |
| ROCK HAROLD (OL) | | |
| ROCK HAROLD, ST. REP. WA. 2ND | | |
| BEGINNING CASH BALANCE | 1,390.96 | |
| CONTRIBUTIONS | | INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTIONS OVER \$50 |
| CASH AND IN-KIND | | |
| ROCK HAROLD R | 125.00 | |
| DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMM OF DOUGLAS CO | 100.00 | |
| DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF OREGON | 400.00 | |
| DOUGLAS COUNTY FREIGHTMANS PAC | 80.00 | |
| HARVEY JERRY | 80.00 | |
| LOGAN RICHARD | 150.00 | |
| MURIZ GLORIA | 100.00 | |
| MISCELLANEOUS CONTRIBUTIONS \$50.00 OR LESS | 207.00 | |
| TOTAL CASH AND IN-KIND | 1,442.00 | |

| STATE REPRESENTATIVE | | CONTINUED |
|--|-----------|--|
| UNREPAID LOANS | 1 | 1.00 |
| OTHER RECEIPTS | 1 | .00 |
| ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE | 1 | .00 |
| TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS | 1 | 1,442.00 |
| EXPENDITURES | | INDIVIDUAL EXPENDITURES \$100 AND OVER |
| CASH AND IN-KIND | | |
| ROCK HAROLD R | 231.22 | |
| CREATIVE IMAGES | 722.00 | |
| POSTMASTER | 1,338.20 | |
| MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES LESS THAN \$100.00 | 197.22 | |
| TOTAL CASH AND IN-KIND | 2,468.94 | |
| OTHER DISBURSEMENTS | .00 | |
| ACCOUNTS PAYABLE | .00 | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | 2,468.94 | |
| SABEHAN, BILL (OL) | | |
| SABEHAN, BILL, ST. REP. WA. 2ND | | |
| BEGINNING CASH BALANCE | 13,316.83 | |
| CONTRIBUTIONS | | INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTIONS OVER \$50 |
| CASH AND IN-KIND | | |
| AGRICULTURAL POLITICAL ACTION LEAGUE | 100.00 | |
| AD: PAC | 100.00 | |
| AUTO BODY CRAFTSMAN LEG ED COMM | 100.00 | |
| CITIZENS CONTRIBUTIONS COMM | 300.00 | |
| COMM TO BUILD A BETTER OREGON | 100.00 | |
| COURTNEY OR C HRS D L | 100.00 | |
| CROWN ZELLERBACH | 100.00 | |
| D D PAC | 100.00 | |
| FARM PAC | 100.00 | |
| FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN COMM | 100.00 | |
| FORESIGHT OPTHOLOGY PAC | 100.00 | |
| GEORGIA PACIFIC CORP | 200.00 | |
| GIBBONS MR C MRS LAWRENCE | 100.00 | |
| GREEN BILL C LOIS | 100.00 | |
| HUPMAN MR C MRS KATHY | 100.00 | |
| JORDAN MR C MRS ZENOLD | 100.00 | |
| LODGE PAC | 200.00 | |
| LUPAC | 200.00 | |
| MARTIN C ASSOC | 200.00 | |
| MFG HOUSING PAC | 100.00 | |
| ME PAC | 100.00 | |
| O NEAL JAMES P | 100.00 | |
| ORE AUTO DEALERS C A COMM | 100.00 | |
| ORE BANKERS PAC | 100.00 | |
| ORE BEER & WINE ED COMM | 200.00 | |
| ORE CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACC PAC | 100.00 | |
| ORE CUM OWNERS POLITICAL VICTORY FUND | 100.00 | |
| ORE HEALTH SERVICES PAC | 100.00 | |
| ORE INS PAC | 100.00 | |
| ORE MEDICAL ASSN | 100.00 | |
| ORE OPTOMETRIC PUB AFFAIRS COUNCIL | 100.00 | |
| ORE PIC | 100.00 | |
| ORE PLASTIC IND PAC | 200.00 | |
| OSEA | 100.00 | |
| RADER CO INC | 150.00 | |
| ROTHMAN ROY C LOIS | 100.00 | |
| SAVINGS & LOAN PUBLIC AFFAIR COUNCIL | 400.00 | |
| SHAPPER GEORGE C SUE | 100.00 | |
| SOUTH PACIFIC NGMT OFFICERS GOOD GOVERNMENT FUND | 200.00 | |
| SUPERIOR LUMBER CO | 100.00 | |
| TRANS PAC | 200.00 | |
| UMPOVA BUILDING & HARDWARE | 100.00 | |
| UMPOVA VALLEY REPUBLICAN WOMEN | 200.00 | |
| UNITED GROCERS PAC | 100.00 | |
| US SANCORP PAC | 100.00 | |
| VOTE PAC | 100.00 | |
| WEINER RUSS C FERN | 100.00 | |
| WEYERHAEUSER CO | 100.00 | |
| WRIGHT MR C MRS ROGER | 100.00 | |
| MISCELLANEOUS CONTRIBUTIONS \$50.00 OR LESS | 996.00 | |
| TOTAL CASH AND IN-KIND | 8,794.00 | |
| UNREPAID LOANS | .00 | |
| OTHER RECEIPTS | .00 | |
| ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE | .00 | |
| TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS | 8,794.00 | |
| EXPENDITURES | | INDIVIDUAL EXPENDITURES \$100 AND OVER |
| CASH AND IN-KIND | | |
| ANDREWS BELVA | 111.00 | |
| BECKY OSBORN FOR REP | 500.00 | |
| CANYON CREEK CURRENT | 102.00 | |
| CANYON CREEK CURRENT NEWSPAPER | 100.00 | |
| COURIER | 400.00 | |
| DOUGLAS FIR PRINTING | 231.00 | |
| DRAIN ENTERPRISE | 132.00 | |
| FBLA CLUB | 200.00 | |
| FITZPATRICK BETTY | 150.00 | |
| LIZ VANHEEREN FOR REP | 500.00 | |
| MARTIN C ASSOCIATES | 200.00 | |
| NEAL C HAMILTON | 1,000.00 | |
| NEIL C HAMILTON | 6,217.00 | |
| NEWS REVIEW | 889.00 | |
| NORTH DOUGLAS RAINBOW GIRLS ASSN | 200.00 | |
| POSTMASTER | 398.00 | |
| POWDER HORN | 122.00 | |
| SHIRLEY WHITEHEAD FOR REP | 1,300.00 | |
| THE HAIL | 272.00 | |
| TYNCHUR JERRY | 500.00 | |
| VERN HEYER FOR REP | 500.00 | |
| MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES LESS THAN \$100.00 | 725.00 | |
| TOTAL CASH AND IN-KIND | 14,529.07 | |

Source: The Elections Division of the State of Oregon
Summary Report of Campaign Contributions and Expenditures, 1980

MISCELLANEOUS COMMITTEES

CONTINUED

COLUMBIA PACIFIC POLITICAL ACTION FUND

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| BEGINNING CASH BALANCE | 536.29 |
| CONTRIBUTIONS | |
| CASH AND IN-KIND | INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTIONS OVER \$50 |
| BOILERMAKERS UNION LOCAL #72 | 500.00 |
| BRICALAYERS UNION LOCAL #1 | 500.00 |
| CARPENTERS LOCAL #226 | 500.00 |
| CEMENT MASONS #555 | 500.00 |
| LABORERS LOCAL UNION #296 | 500.00 |
| OFFICE EMPLOYEES #11 | 500.00 |
| PLASTERERS LOCAL UNION #82 | 500.00 |
| PLUMBERS LOCAL #51 | 500.00 |
| STEAMFITTERS LOCAL #235 | 500.00 |
| TOTAL CASH AND IN-KIND | 5 3,676.00 |
| UNREPAID LOANS | 5 .00 |
| OTHER RECEIPTS | 5 .00 |
| ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE | 5 .00 |
| TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS | 5 3,676.00 |

EXPENDITURES

| | |
|---|---|
| CASH AND IN-KIND | INDIVIDUAL EXPENDITURES \$100 AND OVER |
| AL YOUNG FOR STATE REP | 100.00 |
| CLAY MYERS FOR STATE TREASURER | 200.00 |
| CLAYTON KLEIN FOR STATE REP | 100.00 |
| DICK SPRINGER FOR STATE REP | 100.00 |
| FRANK IVANCIE FOR MAYOR | 100.00 |
| HARL HAAS FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL | 500.00 |
| JIM GARDNER FOR STATE SENATOR | 100.00 |
| JOHN POWELL FOR SECRETARY OF STATE | 200.00 |
| WAR RIJCKEN FOR STATE REP | 100.00 |
| ROBERT SCHUMACHER FOR GOV CLUNK | 100.00 |
| MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES LESS THAN \$100.00 | 256.00 |
| TOTAL CASH AND IN-KIND | 5 1,656.00 |
| OTHER DISBURSEMENTS | 5 .00 |
| ACCOUNTS PAYABLE | 5 .00 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | 5 1,656.00 |

COLUMBIA RIVER DIST. ILWU POLITICAL ACTION FUND

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| BEGINNING CASH BALANCE | 536.29 |
| CONTRIBUTIONS | |
| CASH AND IN-KIND | INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTIONS OVER \$50 |
| CARSHNER MR | 100.00 |
| CHRISTNER BOB | 100.00 |
| EMERY FRED | 100.00 |
| ILWU LOCAL 28 | 100.00 |
| ILWU LOCAL 40 | 128.00 |
| ILWU LOCAL 8 | 218.00 |
| ILWU SOUTHWEST OREGON PENSIONERS | 168.00 |
| PILTZ SAM | 50.00 |
| SCHWARTZ BOB | 100.00 |
| STROM HARTZEL | 200.00 |
| TOTAL CASH AND IN-KIND | 5 1,224.00 |
| UNREPAID LOANS | 5 .00 |
| OTHER RECEIPTS | 5 .00 |
| ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE | 5 .00 |
| TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS | 5 1,224.00 |

EXPENDITURES

| | |
|---|---|
| CASH AND IN-KIND | INDIVIDUAL EXPENDITURES \$100 AND OVER |
| KATZ VERA | 100.00 |
| MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES LESS THAN \$100.00 | 1,100.00 |
| TOTAL CASH AND IN-KIND | 5 1,200.00 |
| OTHER DISBURSEMENTS | 5 .00 |
| ACCOUNTS PAYABLE | 5 .00 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | 5 1,200.00 |

COMM. FOR BETTER ORE. HORSE RACING, INC

| | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| BEGINNING CASH BALANCE | 1,193.18 |
| CONTRIBUTIONS | |
| CASH AND IN-KIND | INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTIONS OVER \$50 |
| CAMERON W E DR | 100.00 |
| CUSHING B P | 100.00 |
| FAIST BLUDD | 100.00 |
| JATTER CLAUDE | 100.00 |
| MORRAN BILL | 100.00 |
| JACKSON DON | 100.00 |
| ROSTERMAN WILLIAM | 150.00 |
| QUALE KRUTE | 200.00 |
| KEPINE A P | 100.00 |

MISCELLANEOUS COMMITTEES

CONTINUED

| | |
|---|------------|
| ROSS WILLIAM | 75.00 |
| SCHIEFER WATH | 100.00 |
| SCHIEWE GRANT | 100.00 |
| SCHMITZ WILLIAM | 100.00 |
| SCHRIEDL W E | 100.00 |
| STAPLES JACK | 75.00 |
| VOGT DEAN | 100.00 |
| WAGNER TINA | 100.00 |
| WALKER DON | 100.00 |
| MISCELLANEOUS CONTRIBUTIONS \$50.00 OR LESS | 200.00 |
| TOTAL CASH AND IN-KIND | 5 2,293.00 |
| UNREPAID LOANS | 5 .00 |
| OTHER RECEIPTS | 5 .00 |
| ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE | 5 .00 |
| TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS | 5 2,293.00 |

EXPENDITURES

| | |
|---|---|
| CASH AND IN-KIND | INDIVIDUAL EXPENDITURES \$100 AND OVER |
| COMM TO ELECT DON CROWMYER | 300.00 |
| COMM TO ELECT JEFF GILMOUR | 350.00 |
| COMM TO ELECT KEITH NOBLEY | 175.00 |
| COMM TO ELECT HEEKER | 250.00 |
| COMM TO ELECT SPRINGER | 200.00 |
| COMM TO ELECT VERA KATZ | 200.00 |
| COMM TO ELECT WHALLON | 200.00 |
| COMM TO RE ELECT CHICK EDWARDS | 250.00 |
| COMM TO RE ELECT JONES | 250.00 |
| COMM TO RE ELECT DON CROWMYER | 175.00 |
| REPUBLICAN GOVERNOR | 100.00 |
| THE GARDEN PARTY | 200.00 |
| UNACCOUNTABLE EXPENDITURES | 370.29 |
| MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES LESS THAN \$100.00 | 36.56 |
| TOTAL CASH AND IN-KIND | 5 3,156.85 |
| OTHER DISBURSEMENTS | 5 .00 |
| ACCOUNTS PAYABLE | 5 .00 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | 5 3,156.85 |

COMMITTEE FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT

| | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| BEGINNING CASH BALANCE | 126.89 |
| CONTRIBUTIONS | |
| CASH AND IN-KIND | INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTIONS OVER \$50 |
| FORNEY MARGE | 100.00 |
| GRANGER FRANK | 187.00 |
| HUSS WALTER | 569.00 |
| LLOYD-DAVIES LYN | 155.00 |
| MOHLER W H | 51.00 |
| WINTER JOHN A | 100.00 |
| MISCELLANEOUS CONTRIBUTIONS \$50.00 OR LESS | 1,970.00 |
| TOTAL CASH AND IN-KIND | 5 3,134.10 |
| UNREPAID LOANS | 5 .00 |
| OTHER RECEIPTS | 5 .00 |
| ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE | 5 .00 |
| TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS | 5 3,134.10 |

EXPENDITURES

| | |
|---|---|
| CASH AND IN-KIND | INDIVIDUAL EXPENDITURES \$100 AND OVER |
| ARVEY PAPER | 156.72 |
| HUSS ROSALIE | 200.00 |
| HUSS WALTER | 200.00 |
| MISC EXP | 1,026.27 |
| NATL RIGHT TO LIFE | 145.00 |
| PACIFIC NORTHWEST BELL | 293.00 |
| POSTMASTER | 1,814.25 |
| MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES LESS THAN \$100.00 | 136.75 |
| TOTAL CASH AND IN-KIND | 5 3,926.99 |
| OTHER DISBURSEMENTS | 5 .00 |
| ACCOUNTS PAYABLE | 5 .00 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | 5 3,926.99 |

COMMITTEE TO BUILD A BETTER OREGON, INC

| | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| BEGINNING CASH BALANCE | 56,042.58 |
| CONTRIBUTIONS | |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| CASH AND IN-KIND | INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTIONS OVER \$50 |
| A I GARBAGE SERVICE | 100.00 |
| ADAIR HOMES INC | 200.00 |
| AMERICAN FEDERAL-INTEREST EARNED | 737.18 |
| AMERICAN HOME C LAND | 500.00 |
| BLACK BULL ENTERPRISES INC | 500.00 |
| BROOKS RESOURCES CORP | 100.00 |
| CLIFF SCHILLING CONSTRUCTION CO INC | 100.00 |
| COMM TO BUILD A BETTER OREGON, INC | 200.00 |
| COMM TO BUILD A BETTER OREGON, INC | 16,000.00 |
| CROWN HEATING & AIR CONDITIONING CO | 100.00 |
| DELTA PROPERTY | 100.00 |
| DON SMYTH & CO | 100.00 |
| DRAPER DICK | 100.00 |
| EDWARDS INDUSTRIES | 100.00 |
| PAN WEST FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN | 708.00 |
| QUERNSY GLENN | 501.31 |
| | 100.00 |

Source: The Public Disclosure Commission of the State of Washington,
1988 Election Financing Fact Book

| | | |
|---|---------------|------------|
| United Food & Commercial Workers Local #1001 | Bellevue | \$200.00 |
| Vintners Company | Snohomish | \$325.00 |
| Committee to Elect Art Wang | Tacoma | \$500.00 |
| WA Beer & Wine Wholesalers Assn PAC | Olympia | \$500.00 |
| WA and N. Island District Council of Laborers | Seattle | \$200.00 |
| WA Federation of State Employees | Olympia | \$2,329.00 |
| WA Health Care Assn PAC | Olympia | \$300.00 |
| Washington Horsemen's PAC | Tacoma | \$300.00 |
| WA Optometric PAC | Burien | \$400.00 |
| WA Teamsters Legislative League | Seattle | \$500.00 |
| WA St Labor Council | Seattle | \$1,100.00 |
| Washington Wine Institute | Mercer Island | \$250.00 |
| People for Jesse Wineberry | Seattle | \$250.00 |

MAJOR CONTRIBUTORS TO:

Michael Aemisegger

2 1 R

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| 2nd & 29th Districts Republican Club | Graham | \$250.00 |
| South Meridian Baptist | Puyallup | \$247.50 |

MAJOR CONTRIBUTORS TO: Marilyn Rasmussen 2 1 D

| | | |
|--|----------------|------------|
| 2nd District Democratic Club | Eatonville | \$200.00 |
| Atlantic Richfield Co. | Los Angeles CA | \$350.00 |
| The Boeing Company | Seattle | \$400.00 |
| BUILD (Associated General Contractors) | Seattle | \$300.00 |
| Burlington Northern Inc. | Seattle | \$150.00 |
| Candidate's own funds | | \$2,132.38 |
| Citizens for Fair Retailing Practices | Olympia | \$625.34 |
| Communication Specialties | Olympia | \$250.00 |
| Council for Economic Progress | Seattle | \$150.00 |
| Darigold PAC | Seattle | \$250.00 |
| Committee for Brian Ebersole | Olympia | \$150.00 |
| Fair Competition Council | Olympia | \$250.00 |
| First Associates | Seattle | \$200.00 |
| Holland America Line Westours Inc. | Seattle | \$150.00 |
| LAWPAC (WA St Trial Lawyers Assn) | Olympia | \$955.00 |
| Doug & Debbie Marshall | Darigold | \$250.00 |
| Medical Bureau Network PAC | Seattle | \$200.00 |
| O'Neil's Marketing Inc. | Tacoma | \$200.00 |
| Public Employees Action Committee/PSE | Pacific | \$150.00 |
| PULSE - WA Education Assn | Federal Way | \$1,027.40 |
| Realtors PAC | Olympia | \$200.00 |
| Retired Public Employees Council | Olympia | \$250.00 |
| Safeco Corporation | Seattle | \$200.00 |
| Salmon for All PAC | Astoria OR | \$200.00 |
| Soundcare Inc. | Tacoma | \$297.50 |
| The Southland Corporation | Dallas TX | \$307.11 |
| Summit Uniserv Council | Tacoma | \$225.00 |
| Trucking Action Committee | Seattle | \$300.00 |
| U. S. Bancorp PAC | Seattle | \$200.00 |
| WA Affordable Housing Council | Olympia | \$250.00 |
| WA Beer & Wine Wholesalers Assn PAC | Olympia | \$200.00 |
| WA Federation of State Employees | Olympia | \$1,545.33 |
| WA Health Care Assn PAC | Olympia | \$300.00 |
| WASH-PIC - Pacific Northwest Bell | Seattle | \$300.00 |
| Washington Medical PAC | Seattle | \$500.00 |
| WA Optometric PAC | Burien | \$200.00 |
| WA Physical Therapy Assn PAC | Yelm | \$200.00 |
| WA Teamsters Legislative League | Seattle | \$1,000.00 |
| WA St Veterinary Medical Assn PAC | Bellevue | \$500.00 |
| Washington Water Power Co. | Snohomish | \$250.00 |
| Wilcox Farms Inc. | Roy | \$175.00 |
| WITPAC - WA Independent Telephone PAC | Olympia | \$200.00 |

MAJOR CONTRIBUTORS TO: Gerald Gustafson 2 2 R

| | | |
|--|---------------|------------|
| 2nd & 29th Districts Republican Club | Graham | \$250.00 |
| Susan B. Anthony PAC | Edmonds | \$250.00 |
| J. Clyde Ballard for State Representative Committee East | Wenatchee | \$250.00 |
| Citizens for Jean Marie Brough | Federal Way | \$1,250.00 |
| Glen Gordon, M.D. | Graham | \$150.00 |
| Sally Gustafson | Graham | \$340.00 |
| Richard Koplowitz | Bellingham | \$250.00 |
| Sandie Koplowitz | Bellingham | \$250.00 |
| Louderback Farms | Orring | \$300.00 |
| Fred May Committee | Mercer Island | \$1,250.00 |
| Judy McManon | Graham | \$150.00 |
| Committee to Re-elect Louise Miller | Woodinville | \$250.00 |
| Richard Mothershead | Graham | \$450.00 |
| Citizens for Mike Patrick | Renton | \$500.00 |
| Pedersons Fryer Farms | Tacoma | \$150.00 |
| Pierce County Republican Central Committee | Tacoma | \$500.00 |

| | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Committee to Elect Eugene Prince | Thornhill | \$75.00 |
| WA St Republican Party | Bellevue | \$2,339.00 |
| Committee to Re-elect Sally Walker | Tacoma | \$1,200.00 |

MAJOR CONTRIBUTORS TO: Randy Dorn 2 2 D

| | | |
|--|-------------------|------------|
| Atlantic Richfield Co. | Seattle | \$400.00 |
| The Boeing Company | Seattle | \$400.00 |
| BUILD (Associated General Contractors) | Seattle | \$250.00 |
| Candidate's own funds | | \$529.90 |
| Citizens for Fair Retailing Practices | Olympia | \$1,744.50 |
| Committee for the Wise Use of Energy | Seattle | \$275.00 |
| Communication Specialties | Olympia | \$355.00 |
| Council for Responsible Chiropractic | Marysville | \$500.00 |
| Lloyd & Lorraine Dorn | Puyallup | \$250.00 |
| Committee for Brian Ebersole | Olympia | \$250.00 |
| Fair Competition Council | Olympia | \$500.00 |
| Committee to Elect Jim Hargrove | Hoodium | \$250.00 |
| Holland America Line Westours Inc. | Seattle | \$150.00 |
| House Democratic Caucus Committee | Olympia | \$1,305.55 |
| Household Finance Corp. | Olympia | \$150.00 |
| Insure PAC | Mercer Island | \$200.00 |
| John & Isabelle Kaein | Buckley | \$195.00 |
| People for Joe King | Vancouver | \$500.00 |
| LAWPAC (WA St Trial Lawyers Assn) | Olympia | \$1,220.00 |
| Medical Bureau Network PAC | Seattle | \$250.00 |
| Oil-Chemical-Atomic Workers Union | Anacortes | \$150.00 |
| Larry & Margie O'Neil | Spanaway | \$250.00 |
| Bill Parker | Eatonville | \$213.00 |
| Public Employees Action Committee/PSE | Pacific | \$1,100.00 |
| Puger Power Good Government Committee | Bellevue | \$200.00 |
| PULSE - WA Education Assn | Olympia | \$686.33 |
| Committee of Redemms | Tukwila | \$150.00 |
| Retired Public Employees Council | Olympia | \$250.00 |
| SAVPAC - WA Savings League | Olympia | \$150.00 |
| Leland & Victoria Thoren | Tacoma | \$150.00 |
| Time Oil Company | Bainbridge Island | \$208.00 |
| U. S. Bancorp PAC | Seattle | \$400.00 |
| Utility Contractors Assn of WA PAC | Bellevue | \$150.00 |
| Committee to Elect Art Wang | Tacoma | \$250.00 |
| WA Affordable Housing Council | Olympia | \$250.00 |
| WA Federation of State Employees | Olympia | \$1,545.33 |
| WASH-PIC - Pacific Northwest Bell | Seattle | \$375.00 |
| WA Health Care Assn PAC | Olympia | \$200.00 |
| Washington Medical PAC | Seattle | \$250.00 |
| Washington Mutual PAC | Seattle | \$200.00 |
| WA Optometric PAC | Burien | \$300.00 |
| WA Physical Therapy Assn PAC | Yelm | \$150.00 |
| WA St Dental PAC | Seattle | \$500.00 |
| WA Teamsters Legislative League | Seattle | \$500.00 |
| WA St Labor Council | Seattle | \$500.00 |
| WA St Trial Lawyers Assn (in kind) | Olympia | \$395.33 |
| WA St Veterinary Medical Assn PAC | Bellevue | \$200.00 |
| Washington Water Power Co. | Snohomish | \$350.00 |
| WITPAC - WA Independent Telephone PAC | Olympia | \$200.00 |

MAJOR CONTRIBUTORS TO: Bill Day 3 1 D

| | | |
|--|----------------|----------|
| Asonall Paving Assn PAC | Seattle | \$300.00 |
| Atlantic Richfield Co. | Los Angeles CA | \$700.00 |
| Beverly Enterprises | Federal Way | \$350.00 |
| The Boeing Company | Seattle | \$600.00 |
| BUILD (Associated General Contractors) | Seattle | \$350.00 |
| Chiropractors PAC | Olympia | \$200.00 |
| David Clack | | \$200.00 |
| Committee for the Wise Use of Energy | Seattle | \$200.00 |
| Constantin Chiropractic Clinic | Ferndale | \$150.00 |
| Council for Economic Progress | Seattle | \$200.00 |
| Certified Public Accountants PAC | Bellevue | \$300.00 |
| Jack Dasso | Sunnyside | \$200.00 |
| Dental Health Services Inc. | Olympia | \$300.00 |
| Energy Associates | Snohomish | \$250.00 |
| Everett Chiropractic Clinic | Everett | \$200.00 |
| Fair Competition Council | Olympia | \$250.00 |
| Finnigan Chiropractic | Lacey | \$250.00 |
| First Associates | Seattle | \$200.00 |
| Household Finance Corp. | Olympia | \$150.00 |
| Hughes Chiropractic Health Center | Auburn | \$200.00 |
| Inland Empire Innkeepers PAC | Snohomish | \$175.00 |
| Insurance Producers PAC | Olympia | \$200.00 |
| Insure PAC | Mercer Island | \$200.00 |
| Intl Assn of Firefighters Local 29 | Snohomish | \$200.00 |
| Interstate Wood Products | Bellevue | \$200.00 |
| Andrew Isaacs | Seattle | \$200.00 |
| David Jones, D.C. | Snohomish | \$150.00 |
| Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp. | Snohomish | \$250.00 |
| Law Chiropractic Clinic | Wenatchee | \$150.00 |
| LAWPAC (WA St Trial Lawyers Assn) | Seattle | \$200.00 |
| P. J. McGinn | Snohomish | \$300.00 |

Source: The Public Disclosure Commission of the State of Washington
1988 Election Financing Fact Book

McCaw - Union Gap: WA St Cable TV Assn PAC \$436.00

McCaw Communications: Evergreen Fund (R) \$2,500.00; Booth Gardner (D) \$4,250.00; Joe King (D) \$200.00; Joel Pritchard (R) \$750.00; Senate Republican Caucus Committee (R) \$1,000.00

Friends to Re-elect Dan McDonald: Neil Amondson (R) \$1,000.00; Emilio Cantu (R) \$2,575.00; Ellen Craswell (R) \$300.00; Bill Kiskaddon (R) \$500.00; Jim McDaniel (R) \$500.00; Ellen Pickell (R) \$2,500.00; George Rohrbacher (R) \$1,500.00; Jerry Sailing (R) \$1,300.00; Senate Republican Caucus Committee (R) \$500.00; Leo Thorsness (R) \$2,000.00

R. B. McEachern: Brian Boyie (R) \$625.00; Ken Eikenberry (R) \$2,750.00; Lloyd Hara (D) \$1,000.00; Norm Maleng (R) \$500.00; Andrew McLauchlan (R) \$250.00; Ralon Munro (R) \$1,000.00; Joel Pritchard (R) \$1,650.00; Sam S. Reed (R) \$500.00; WA St Republican Party (R) \$1,200.00; United for Washington \$3,000.00

MCI Telecommunications Corp.: Brian Ebersole (D) \$200.00; House Republican Caucus Committee (R) \$150.00; Ken Jacobsen (D) \$250.00; Gene Lux (D) \$200.00; Louise Miller (R) \$250.00; Nita Rinenart (D) \$400.00; Mike Todd (D) \$250.00

Pat McMullen Campaign Fund: Paul Conner (D) \$300.00; Jim Fox (D) \$750.00; Daniel Grimm (D) \$1,750.00; Denny Heck NP \$1,300.00; Gene Lux (D) \$300.00; Patty Murray (D) \$550.00; Karin Wilson (D) \$2,661.38

Stanley McNaughton: Ken Eikenberry (R) \$250.00; Kay Fox (R) \$250.00; Denny Heck NP \$500.00; Dick Marquardt (R) \$320.00; Janis Praudins (R) \$250.00; WA St Republican Party (R) \$15,700.00; Senate Republican Caucus Committee (R) \$1,100.00; Robert Williams (R) \$500.00

W. H./Elizabeth Meadowcroft: Judith Billings NP \$250.00; Brian Boyie (R) \$1,750.00; Ken Eikenberry (R) \$500.00; Evergreen Fund (R) \$2,500.00; Booth Gardner (D) \$15,500.00; House Republican Caucus Committee (R) \$1,750.00; Stan Johnson (R) \$250.00; Bill Kiskaddon (R) \$350.00; Jim McDaniel (R) \$1,000.00; Andrew McLauchlan (R) \$2,350.00; Brad Owen (D) \$350.00; Political Action NW \$500.00; Joel Pritchard (R) \$150.00; Sam S. Reed (R) \$250.00; WA St Republican Party (R) \$13,050.00; WA St Republican Party (R) \$5,000.00; Senate Republican Caucus Committee (R) \$1,000.00; Cathy Shaffer (R) \$250.00; Brian Taibott NP \$1,000.00

Medical Bureaus Network PAC: Neil Amondson (R) \$250.00; Calvin Anderson (D) \$300.00; Marlin Appelwick (D) \$250.00; Cliff Bailey (R) \$400.00; Clyde Ballard (R) \$725.00; Al Bauer (D) \$200.00; John Beck (R) \$350.00; Jennifer Bechner (D) \$200.00; John Betzloff (R) \$450.00; Dennis Braddock (D) \$550.00; Joanne Brekke (D) \$150.00; Tom Bristow (D) \$450.00; Peter Brooks (R) \$450.00; Jean Marie Brough (R) \$350.00; Gary Bumgarner (R) \$300.00; Emilio Cantu (R) \$450.00; Maria Cantwell (D) \$250.00; Grace Cole (D) \$200.00; Paul Conner (D) \$200.00; Ernest Crane (D) \$300.00; Ellen Craswell (R) \$200.00; Bill Day (D) \$300.00; Arie DeJarnatt (D) \$350.00; Dennis Dellwo (D) \$350.00; Randy Dorn (D) \$350.00; Shirley Doty (R) \$200.00; Brian Ebersole (D) \$450.00; Ken Eikenberry (R) \$1,050.00; Roy Ferguson (R) \$250.00; Ruth Fisher (D) \$300.00; George Fleming (D) \$250.00; Steve Fuhrman (R) \$250.00; P. J. Jim Gallagher (D) \$450.00; Booth Gardner (D) \$1,250.00; Marc Gaspard (D) \$400.00; William Grant (D) \$250.00; Kathy Hand (R) \$300.00; Shirley Hankins (R) \$250.00; Mary Margaret Haugen (D) \$300.00; Jeannette Hayner (R) \$650.00; Michael Heavey (D) \$200.00; Lorraine Hine (D) \$400.00; Bruce Holland (R) \$400.00; House Democratic Caucus Committee (D) \$1,875.00; House Republican Caucus Committee (R) \$1,000.00; Ken Jacobsen (D) \$300.00; Jim Jesernig (D) \$300.00; Stan Johnson (R) \$400.00; Evan Jones (D) \$200.00; John Kennelly (R) \$150.00; Dick King (D) \$200.00; Paul King (D) \$150.00; Joe King (D) \$550.00; Bill Kiskaddon (R) \$350.00; Mike Kradler (D) \$450.00; Pete Kremen (D) \$150.00; June Leonard (D) \$200.00; Al Lewis (R) \$150.00; Gary Locke (D) \$425.00; Gene Lux (D) \$300.00; Ken Madsen (D) \$300.00; Jim Matson (R) \$400.00; Bob McCain (R) \$550.00; Alex McLean (R) \$300.00; Patrick McMullen (D) \$350.00; Jack Mercail (R) \$300.00; Ron Meyers (D) \$350.00; Louise Miller (R) \$200.00; John Moyer (R) \$350.00; Darwin Nealey (R) \$450.00; Busse Nutley (D) \$300.00; John O'Brien (D) \$450.00; Brad Owen (D) \$150.00; Mike Padden (R) \$300.00; Mike Patrick (R) \$400.00; E. G. Pat Patterson (R) \$450.00; Kim Peery (D) \$200.00; Larry Phillips (D)

\$250.00; Eugene Prince (R) \$650.00; Joel Pritchard (R) \$950.00; Marlin Rasmussen (D) \$200.00; Margaret Rayburn (D) \$200.00; Nita Rinenart (D) \$150.00; Nancy Rust (D) \$250.00; Jerry Sailing (R) \$450.00; Karen Schmidt (R) \$200.00; Dick Schoon (R) \$250.00; Pat Scott (D) \$200.00; George Sellar (R) \$750.00; Senate Democratic Caucus Committee (D) \$1,750.00; Jean Silver (R) \$450.00; Curtis Smith (R) \$200.00; Linda Smith (R) \$200.00; Duane Sommers (R) \$500.00; Helen Sommers (D) \$200.00; Harriet Soane (D) \$200.00; Art Sorenkle (D) \$550.00; Lois Stratton (D) \$250.00; Leo Thorsness (R) \$300.00; Georgette Vaile (D) \$200.00; Steve Van Loven (R) \$250.00; Max Vexick (D) \$200.00; George Walk (D) \$300.00; Sally Walker (R) \$300.00; Art Wang (D) \$300.00; Sim Wilson (R) \$350.00; Karia Wilson (D) \$200.00; Jesse Wineberry (D) \$200.00; Shirley Winsley (R) \$400.00; Lorraine Wojann (D) \$400.00; Charles Wolfe (R) \$200.00; Paul Zellinsky Jr. (D) \$550.00

Michael Mercy: Lynn Carmichael (R) \$350.00; Gary Clark (R) \$500.00; Barbara Lisk (R) \$250.00; Jim Matson (R) \$250.00; Alex McLean (R) \$150.00; Robert Williams (R) \$223.50

Metropolitan Mortgage & Securities Co.: Dennis Dellwo (D) \$200.00; John Moyer (R) \$200.00; Jean Silver (R) \$250.00; Duane Sommers (R) \$200.00; Lois Stratton (D) \$200.00; United for Washington \$250.00

Fred Meyer, Inc.: Gregory Fisher (D) \$1,000.00; Betty Sue Morris (D) \$1,000.00; Kim Peery (D) \$1,000.00; Larry Phillips (D) \$250.00; George Raiter (D) \$1,000.00

Committee to Re-elect Ron Meyers: Forrest Baugner (D) \$1,000.00; Ernest Crane (D) \$250.00; Gregory Fisher (D) \$500.00; Edmund Gray (D) \$250.00; Daniel Grimm (D) \$250.00; House Democratic Caucus Committee (D) \$421.00; Jay Robert Inslee (D) \$500.00; Evan Jones (D) \$250.00; Shirley Rector (D) \$750.00

Mid-State Uniserv Council: Forrest Baugner (D) \$1,562.58; Booth Gardner (D) \$500.00; Bev Goodman (D) \$1,221.59; Denny Heck NP \$223.17; Jay Robert Inslee (D) \$1,631.72; Margaret Rayburn (D) \$273.31

A. J. Mikalson: Steve Fuhrman (R) \$200.00; Marian McDaniel (R) \$700.00; Andrew McLauchlan (R) \$200.00; Ellen Pickell (R) \$250.00; Joel Pritchard (R) \$250.00; Sam S. Reed (R) \$550.00; WA St Republican Party (R) \$1,170.00; Senate Republican Caucus Committee (R) \$450.00; Linda Smith (R) \$200.00; Robert Williams (R) \$500.00

Committee to Re-elect Louise Miller: John Betzloff (R) \$224.93; Rose Bowman (R) \$1,000.00; Bill Brumsickie (R) \$750.00; Gary Bumgarner (R) \$750.00; Don Carlson (R) \$1,000.00; Lynn Carmichael (R) \$250.00; Gary Clark (R) \$500.00; David Cummins (R) \$1,000.00; Gerald Gustafson (R) \$250.00; Kathy Hand (R) \$500.00; Barry Merrill (R) \$500.00; Bob Oke (R) \$750.00; Sam S. Reed (R) \$500.75; Pamela Roach (R) \$500.00; Henry Scholten (R) \$500.00; Gigi Talcott (R) \$1,350.00; Randy Tate (R) \$500.00; Christopher Vance (R) \$1,550.00; John Vasko, Jr. (R) \$250.00; Charles Wolfe (R) \$2,500.00; Jim Youngsman (R) \$250.00

Louise Miller: House Republican Caucus Committee (R) \$789.00; Sam S. Reed (R) \$325.00; WA St Republican Party (R) \$568.00

Miller Brewing Co.: Neil Amondson (R) \$250.00; Marlin Appelwick (D) \$200.00; Brian Ebersole (D) \$250.00; Booth Gardner (D) \$500.00; Mary Margaret Haugen (D) \$150.00; Jeannette Hayner (R) \$250.00; House Democratic Caucus Committee (D) \$500.00; House Republican Caucus Committee (R) \$500.00; Joe King (D) \$550.00; Ron Meyers (D) \$200.00; Karen Schmidt (R) \$150.00; George Sellar (R) \$200.00; Senate Democratic Caucus Committee (D) \$500.00; Senate Republican Caucus Committee (R) \$500.00; Max Vexick (D) \$400.00; Art Wang (D) \$200.00; Sim Wilson (R) \$150.00; Lorraine Wojann (D) \$350.00

Mobil Administrative Services: Neil Amondson (R) \$1,250.00; John Beck (R) \$250.00; John Betzloff (R) \$250.00; P. J. Jim Gallagher (D) \$250.00; Paul King (D) \$250.00; Patrick McMullen (D) \$500.00; Paul Sanders (R) \$250.00; Jean Silver (R) \$250.00

Mobil Oil Corporation: Marlin Appelwick (D) \$250.00; Cliff Bailey (R) \$500.00; Robert Basich (D) \$250.00; Emilio Cantu (R) \$500.00; Jim Hargrove (D) \$250.00; Mary Margaret Haugen (D) \$250.00; Bruce

**APPENDIX B: REPRINT OF EACH STATE'S RESPONSE TO THE N.C.
CENTER'S SURVEY ON CAMPAIGN REPORTING LAWS**

1. CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

NAME OF STATE: Alabama

1. Who Must File Report?

Candidates for:

| | All Statewide Offices * | State Legislature * | Judicial Offices * | County Offices | Municipal Offices | Political Action Committees | Special District (soil and water districts, etc.) * | Referendum Committees |
|-----|----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| YES | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| NO | | | | | | | | |

* Disclosure reports are required when the contributions and expenditures threshold for each office is reached: \$1,000 for local office, \$3,000 for district and legislative office, and \$10,000 for state office.

2. Number of reports required of candidates for statewide offices:

| Before Primary Election Report # | Date Due | Between Primary and General Report # | Date Due | After General Election Report # | Date Due |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | 45 days before primary | 3 | 45 days before general election | | |
| 2 | 5 to 10 days before primary | 4 | 5 to 10 days before general election | 5 | annual disclosure statements by officeholders and candidates with active campaign committees by January 31 of the succeeding year |

3. With what agency must reports be filed?

Name of Agency: Secretary of State for state offices, state

Legislature, judicial offices, referendum
committees, and district attorneys

4. Penalty(ies) for noncompliance:

(a) filing report(s) late? See (b) below.
(b) not filing report? Fine of not more than \$500, imprisonment of not more than 6 months, and denial of certificate of election or nomination; violation of the act is a Class B misdemeanor.

(c) are extensions allowed? No.

Address and phone number of agency:

Secretary of State

Alabama State House

Montgomery, AL 36130

(205) 261-7210

Citation for State Campaign Reporting Act: Alabama Code §17-22-1—§17-22-15

Citation for State Administrative Regulations: § 17-22-10

5. Information which candidate or other reporting entity is required to supply in report:

| | Required to supply | Not Required to supply | 6. What kinds of contributions are covered by the law? |
|---|-----------------------|---------------------------|--|
| a. Name of contributor | x | | |
| b. Address of contributor | x | | |
| c. Occupation/principal place of business/employment of contributor | | x | |
| d. Name of contributor's spouse | | x | |
| e. Amount of contribution | x if > \$100 | | |
| f. Amount of loan | x | | |
| g. Amount given to date | | x | |
| h. Amount loaned to date | | x | |
| i. Name of candidate to whom contribution is being made | | x | |
| j. Purpose for which the contribution will be used | x | | |

| | YES | NO |
|---|-----|----|
| a. money/checks | x | |
| b. contribution of in-kind services and other things of value | x | |
| c. loans | x | |

7. Minimum Contribution to be reported: All must be reported, but \$100 and over must be itemized.
8. Is there a form of public financing for certain elections in this state? (yes/no) Yes
- a) If yes, for which races? N/A.
- b) If yes, please describe scheme of financing: \$1 checkoff.
- c) If yes, to whom are funds distributed and how? To political party designated by taxpayer.
9. Contributions Allowed and Limits:

| Are Contributions by the following Groups Allowed? | If yes, what is the maximum amount (if any) that can be contributed by one in this category? | |
|---|--|----|
| | YES | NO |
| a. Corporations | x | |
| b. Unions | x | |
| c. Regulated industries | | |
| d. Political action committees (i) state (ii) federal | | x |
| e. Out-of-state contributors | x | |
| f. Individual contributions | x | |
| g. Contributions by candidate him/herself | x | |
| h. Contributions by candidate's family | x | |
| i. Anonymous contributions | x | |
| j. Contributions in the name of another person | | x |
| k. Government employees | x | |
| l. Professional associations | x | |

10. Tax Provisions on Campaign Finance

a. Is there a state tax credit given for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____

b. Is there a state tax deduction allowed for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____

II. CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

| What information is required on: | | Is required | Is not required |
|--|--|-------------|-----------------|
| a. name of each expenditure recipient or payee | | x | |
| b. address of each recipient or payee | | | x |
| c. occupation of each recipient or payee | | | x |
| d. amount paid to each expenditure recipient | | x | |
| e. expenditures over a certain amount (if yes, what amount?) | | x | |
| f. purpose of expenditure | | \$100 | |
| g. check number | | x | |
| h. date expenditure made | | | x |
| i. total number and amounts of disbursements | | x | |
| j. credit arrangements | | x | |

III. PUBLIC RECORDS

1. Is all of the information listed above under campaign contributions available to the public? Yes
2. Is all of the information listed above under campaign expenditures available to the public? Yes
3. Is any additional analysis of the data required by law or regulation? No
4. Is there any charge for a copy of these material required by law or regulation? Yes.

1. CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

NAME OF STATE: Alaska

1. Who Must File Report?

| Candidates for: | | State | Legislature | Judicial Offices | County Offices | Municipal Offices | Political Action Committees | Special District (soil and water districts, etc.) | Referendum Committees |
|-----------------|---|-------|-------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| YES | x | | x | x | x* | if pop. > 1,000 | x | | x |
| NO | | | | | | | | | |

* This report is not required if the deadline for filing a nominating petition or declaration of candidacy is within 30 days of the election.

2. Number of reports required of candidates for statewide office:

| Before Primary Election | | Between Primary and General | | After General Election | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--|
| Report # | Date Due | Report # | Date Due | Report # | Date Due |
| 1 | 30 days before primary | 3 | 10 days after primary | 6 | 10 days after general election |
| 2 | 1 week before primary | 4 | 30 days before general | 7 | Dec. 31 of each year for contributions received but not reported that year |
| | | 5 | 1 week before general | | |

Note: Contributions > \$250 made within one week of primary or general election must be reported within 24 hours of receipt or expenditure.

3. With what agency must reports be filed?

Name of Agency: Alaska Public Offices Commission

Department of Administration

Address and phone number of agency:

2221 E. Northern Lights, Room 128

Anchorage, AK 99508

(907) 276-2176

Citation for State Campaign Reporting Act: Alaska Statutes 15.13

Citation for State Administrative Regulations: Title 2 Alaska Administrative Code, Chapter 50.310-470

5. Information which candidate or other reporting entity is required to supply in report:

| | Required to supply | Not Required to supply | 6. What kinds of contributions are covered by the law? |
|---|--------------------|------------------------|--|
| a. Name of contributor | x | | |
| b. Address of contributor | x | | |
| c. Occupation/principal place of business/employment of contributor | x | | |
| d. Name of contributor's spouse | | x | |
| e. Amount of contribution | x | | |
| f. Amount of loan | x | | |
| g. Amount given to date | x | | |
| h. Amount loaned to date | x | | |
| i. Name of candidate to whom contribution is being made | x | | |
| j. Purpose for which the contribution will be used | | x | |

a. Penalty(ies) for noncompliance:

- (a) filing report(s) late? Yes: civil fine of \$10 or \$50/day, criminal penalty not to exceed \$5,000 or imprisonment for not more than one year.
- (b) not filing report? same as (a) above
- (c) are extensions allowed? No.

| | | |
|---|-----|----|
| a. money/checks | YES | NO |
| b. contribution of in-kind services and other things of value | x | |
| c. loans | x | |

7. Minimum Contribution to be reported: All must be reported, but over \$100 must be itemized.
8. Is there a form of public financing for certain elections in this state? (yes/no) No (tax credit suspended in 1987 until 1993).
- a) If yes, for which races?
- b) If yes, please describe scheme of financing:
- c) If yes, to whom are funds distributed and how?
9. Contributions Allowed and Limits:

| Are Contributions by the Following Groups Allowed? | If yes, what is the maximum amount (if any) that can be contributed by one in this category? | |
|--|--|--|
| | YES | NO |
| a. Corporations | X | - \$1,000/year/candidate |
| b. Unions | X | - \$1,000/year/candidate |
| c. Regulated industries | X | |
| d. Political action committees (I) state | X | - \$1,000/year/candidate |
| (II) federal | X | - \$1,000/year/candidate |
| e. Out-of-state contributors | X | |
| f. Individual contributions | X | - \$1,000/year/candidate |
| g. Contributions by candidate him/herself | X | - Unlimited |
| h. Contributions by candidate's family | X | - \$1,000/year/candidate |
| i. Anonymous contributions | X | |
| j. Contributions in the name of another person | X | |
| k. Government employees | X | - \$1,000; may not be required for state employees |
| l. Professional associations | X | - \$1,000/year/candidate |

10. Tax Provisions on Campaign Finance

- a. Is there a state tax credit given for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____
- b. Is there a state tax deduction allowed for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____

II. CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

What information is required on:

| | Is required | Is not required |
|--|-------------|-----------------|
| a. name of each expenditure recipient or payee | X | |
| b. address of each recipient or payee | X | |
| c. occupation of each recipient or payee | | X |
| d. amount paid to each expenditure recipient | X | |
| e. expenditures over a certain amount (if yes, what amount?) | X | |
| f. purpose of expenditure | X | |
| g. check number | X | |
| h. date expenditure made | X | |
| i. total number and amounts of disbursements | X | |
| j. credit arrangements | | X |

NOTE: 1974 state law includes candidate expenditure limits. However, as a result of a 1976 Supreme Court decision, these limits are not enforced.

III. PUBLIC RECORDS

1. Is all of the information listed above under campaign contributions available to the public? Yes
2. Is all of the information listed above under campaign expenditures available to the public? Yes
3. Is any additional analysis of the data required by law or regulation? Commission must prepare a summary of each report, then publish and prepare an annual report on effectiveness of the chapter.
4. Is there any charge for a copy of these material required by law or regulation? Actual cost of preparing: \$.10 per page.

1. CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

NAME OF STATE: Arizona

1. Who Must File Report?

Candidates for:

| All statewide | | State | Judicial | County | Municipal | Political | Special District | Referendum |
|---------------|---|-------------|----------|---------|-----------|-------------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| Offices | | Legislature | Offices | Offices | Offices | Action Committees | (soil and water districts, etc.) | Committees |
| YES | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| NO | | | | | | | | |

2. Number of reports required of candidates for statewide offices:

| Before Primary Election | | Between Primary and General | | After General Election | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Report # | Date Due | Report # | Date Due | Report # | Date Due |
| 1 | 10-15 days before | 2 | 20 days after primary | 4 | 30 days after |
| | | 3 | 10-15 days before general | 5 | Supplemental reports |
| | | | | 6 | annually by April 1 for |
| | | | | | contributions and expend- |
| | | | | | itures subsequent to |
| | | | | | post-election reports |

3. With what agency must reports be filed?

Name of Agency:

Secretary of State for state offices, including
legislature, justices of Supreme Court, and
judges on Court of Appeals

Clerk of board of supervisors for judges and
county offices.

City or town clerk for city or town offices

Address and phone number of agency:

Secretary of State - Elections Division

Capitol West Wing, 7th floor

1700 W. Washington

Phoenix, AZ 85007 (602) 542-VOTE

Citation for State Campaign Reporting Act: Arizona Revised Statutes Annotated 16-901--16-924

Citation for State Administrative Regulations: _____

5. Information which candidate or other reporting entity is required to supply in report:

| | Required to supply | Not Required to supply |
|---|--------------------|------------------------|
| a. Name of contributor | x | |
| b. Address of contributor | x | |
| c. Occupation/principal place of business/employment of contributor | | x |
| d. Name of contributor's spouse | | x |
| e. Amount of contribution | x | |
| f. Amount of loan | x | |
| g. Amount given to date | x | |
| h. Amount loaned to date | x | |
| i. Name of candidate to whom contribution is being made | x | |
| j. Purpose for which the contribution will be used | | x |

4. Penalty(ies) for noncompliance:

- (a) Filing report(s) late?
(b) not filing report?

Unspecified

- 1) Class 1 misdemeanor
2) Candidate's name shall not appear on ballot; or, if the ballot is printed before conviction, shall be denied the right to hold office if elected.
3) Filing false statement - Class 6 felony.

No.

6. What kinds of contributions are covered by the law?

| | YES | NO |
|---|-----|----|
| a. money/checks | x | |
| b. contribution of in-kind services and other things of value | x | |
| c. loans | x | |

7. Minimum Contribution to be reported: All must be reported, but contributions of more than \$25 must be itemized.

8. Is there a form of public financing for certain elections in this state? (yes/no) Yes

- a) If yes, for which races? Political parties trust fund; also a public matching fund program in Tucson for mayor and council members.
 b) If yes, please describe scheme of financing: taxpayer may choose to designate either \$10, \$5, or \$2 from his tax refund to be donated to the political party of his choice; greater amounts may also be contributed when tax return is filed. Tucson's matching fund program financed mainly by voluntary contributions and city budget appropriations.
 c) If yes, to whom are funds distributed and how? Distributed to qualified political parties. Funds in Tucson's program distributed to qualified candidates for mayor or council member.

9. Contributions Allowed and Limits:

| Are Contributions by the Following Groups Allowed? * | If yes, what is the maximum amount (if any) that can be contributed by one in this category? | |
|--|--|----|
| | YES | NO |
| a. Corporations | | |
| b. Unions | | |
| c. Regulated industries | | |
| d. Political action committees (1) state | | |
| | | |
| (11) Federal | | |
| e. Out-of-state contributors | | |
| f. Individual contributions | | |
| g. Contributions by candidate him/herself | | |
| h. Contributions by candidate's family | | |
| i. Anonymous contributions | | |
| j. Contributions in the name of another person | | |
| k. Government employees | | |
| l. Professional associations | | |

* A candidate may not accept contributions from all campaign committees combined totaling > \$55,000 for a statewide office and \$5,300 for a non-statewide office. These limitations not applicable to challengers if candidate contributes > \$110,000 of his or her own money to a statewide campaign or \$11,000 to a non-statewide office campaign.

10. Tax Provisions on Campaign Finance

- a. Is there a state tax credit given for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much?
 b. Is there a state tax deduction allowed for campaign contributions? Yes If yes, how much? \$100; double for joint returns

II. CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

What information is required on:

| | Is required | Is not required |
|--|-------------|-----------------|
| a. name of each expenditure recipient or payee | x | |
| b. address of each recipient or payee | | x |
| c. occupation of each recipient or payee | | x |
| d. amount paid to each expenditure recipient | x | |
| e. expenditures over a certain amount | x | |
| (If yes, what amount?) | | |
| f. purpose of expenditure | | x |
| g. check number | | x |
| h. date expenditure made | | x |
| i. total number and amounts of disbursements | | x |
| j. credit arrangements | | |

III. PUBLIC RECORDS

1. Is all of the information listed above under campaign contributions available to the public? Yes
 2. Is all of the information listed above under campaign expenditures available to the public? Yes
 3. Is any additional analysis of the data required by law or regulation? No
 4. Is there any charge for a copy of these material required by law or regulation? Yes, \$04 per page

I. CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

NAME OF STATE: Arkansas

1. Who Must File Report?

| Candidates for: | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|-------------|----------|---------|-----------|-------------------|----------------------------------|------------|---|
| All statewide | | State | Judicial | County | Municipal | Political | Special District | Referendum | |
| Offices | | Legislature | Offices | Offices | Offices | Action Committees | (soil and water districts, etc.) | Committees | |
| YES | x | x | x | x | x | x | x (school board) | x | x |
| NO | | | | | | | | | |

2. Number of reports required of candidates for statewide office:

| Before Primary Election | | Between Primary and General | | After General Election | |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|--|---------------|
| Report # | Date Due | Report # | Date Due | Report # | Date Due |
| 1 | 25 days before | 3 | 30 days after primary | 6 | 30 days after |
| 2 | 7 days before | 4 | 25 days before general | NOTE: any contributions received after final report is filed must be reported in a supplemental report | |
| | | 5 | 7 days before general | | |

3. With what agency must reports be filed?

Name of Agency: Secretary of State
 Address and phone number of agency:
Secretary of State

4. Penalty(ies) for noncompliance:

- (a) filing report(s) later? See (b) below.
 (b) not filing report? Fine not to exceed \$1,000, imprisonment of not more than 1 year, or both.
 (c) are extensions allowed? No.

State Capitol Building, Room 026
Little Rock, AR 72201-1094
(501) 682-3070

Citation for State Campaign Reporting Act: Arkansas Statutes Annotated §7-6-201 thru §7-6-210

Citation for State Administrative Regulations: §25-15-201 through §25-15-216

5. Information which candidate or other reporting entity is required to supply in report:

| | Required to supply | Not Required to supply |
|---|--------------------|------------------------|
| a. Name of contributor | x | |
| b. Address of contributor | x | |
| c. Occupation/principal place of business/employment of contributor | x | |
| d. Name of contributor's spouse | | x |
| e. Amount of contribution | x | |
| f. Amount of loan | x | |
| g. Amount given to date | x | |
| h. Amount loaned to date | x | |
| i. Name of candidate to whom contribution is being made | x | |
| j. Purpose for which the contribution will be used | | x |

6. What kinds of contributions are covered by the law?

| | YES | NO |
|---|-----|----|
| a. money/checks | x | |
| b. contribution of in-kind services and other things of value | x | |
| c. loans | x | |

7. Minimum Contribution to be reported: \$250/election

8. Is there a form of public financing for certain elections in this state? (yes/no) No

a) If yes, for which races?

b) If yes, please describe scheme of financing:

c) If yes, to whom are funds distributed and how?

9. Contributions Allowed and Limits:

| Are Contributions by the Following Groups Allowed? | If yes, what is the maximum amount (if any) that can be contributed by one in this category? | |
|---|--|--|
| | YES | NO |
| a. Corporations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | - \$1,500/candidate/election |
| b. Unions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | - \$1,500/candidate/election |
| c. Regulated industries | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| d. Political action committees (i) state (ii) federal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | - \$1,500/candidate/election |
| e. Out-of-state contributors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | - \$1,500/candidate/election |
| f. Individual contributions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | - \$1,500/candidate/election |
| g. Contributions by candidate him/herself | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | - \$1,500/candidate/election |
| h. Contributions by candidate's family | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| i. Anonymous contributions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | - \$1,500/candidate/election |
| j. Contributions in the name of another person | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | - < \$50/year |
| k. Government employees | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | - May not be required of state employees |
| l. Professional associations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | - \$1,500/candidate/election |

10. Tax Provisions on Campaign Finance

- a. Is there a state tax credit given for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____
- b. Is there a state tax deduction allowed for campaign contributions? Yes If yes, how much? Not to exceed \$25

II. CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

What information is required on:

| | Is required | Is not required |
|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| a. name of each expenditure recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (unless paid campaign worker) |
| b. address of each recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c. occupation of each recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d. amount paid to each expenditure recipient | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. expenditures over a certain amount (if yes, what amount?) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| f. purpose of expenditure | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| g. check number | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| h. date expenditure made | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| i. total number and amounts of disbursements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| j. credit arrangements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

III. PUBLIC RECORDS

1. Is all of the information listed above under campaign contributions available to the public? Yes
2. Is all of the information listed above under campaign expenditures available to the public? Yes
3. Is any additional analysis of the data required by law or regulation? No
4. Is there any charge for a copy of these material required by law or regulation? \$.80 per page.

1. CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

NAME OF STATE: California

1. Who Must File Report? (but only if minimum contributions or expenditures of \$1000 or more in calendar year)

| Candidates for: | | State | Judicial | County | Municipal | Political | Special District | Referendum |
|-----------------|-------------|---------|----------|---------|-----------|------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| All statewide | | | | | | | | |
| Offices | Legislature | Offices | Offices | Offices | Action | Committees | (soil and water districts, etc.) | Committees |
| YES | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| NO | | | | | | | | |

A city or county may impose more stringent campaign laws and may limit contributions and expenditures.

2. Number of reports required of candidates for statewide offices:

| Before Primary Election | | Between Primary and General | | After General Election | |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Report # | Date Due | Report # | Date Due | Report # | Date Due |
| 1 | 40 days before | 3 (if needed) | 12 before run-off | 6 | semi-annual, due July 31 |
| 2 | 12 days before | 4 | 40 days before | 7 | semi-annual, due Jan. 31 |
| | | 5 | 12 days before | | |

3. With what agency must reports be filed?

Name of Agency: Secretary of State (repository)

4. Penalty(ies) for noncompliance:

(a) Filing report(s) late? Civil penalty of \$10/day, until report is filed.

Fair Political Practices Commission (regulatory agency)

(b) not filing report?

1) (Civil liability) fine not to exceed unreported amounts.

Address and phone number of agency:

Fair Political Practices CommissionPolitical Reform DivisionP.O. Box 8071220 J Street428 J Street Suite 800Sacramento, CA 95814Sacramento, CA 95814(916) 322-4880(916) 322-5901

(c) are extensions allowed?

2) (Criminal violation) If willful and knowing, guilty of a misdemeanor and fine up to the greater of \$10,000 or 3x the amount unreported. No person convicted may be a candidate or lobbyist for 4 years following the conviction. No, but fine may be waived if filing officer finds late filing not willful or fine wouldn't serve purposes of Act; no liability is waived if statement is not filed within 10 days (or 5 days for 2nd pre-election statement) after officer sends notice.

Citation for State Campaign Reporting Act: California Government Code §91000 - §91015Citation for State Administrative Regulations: Title 2, Division 6 of Regulations, California Code

5. Information which candidate or other reporting entity is required to supply in report:

| | Required to supply | Not required to supply | 6. What kinds of contributions are covered by the law? |
|---|---------------------------------|------------------------|--|
| a. Name of contributor | x (if > \$100 in calendar year) | | a. money/checks |
| b. Address of contributor | x (if > \$100 in calendar year) | | b. contribution of in-kind services |
| c. Occupation/principal place of business/employment | x (if > \$100 in calendar year) | | c. loans |
| d. Name of contributor's spouse | x (if > \$100 in calendar year) | | |
| e. Amount of contribution | x | | |
| f. Amount of loan | x | | |
| g. Amount given to date | x | | |
| h. Amount loaned to date | x | | |
| i. Name of candidate to whom contribution is being made | x | | |
| j. Purpose for which the contribution will be used | x | | |

7. Minimum Contribution to be reported: All must be reported, but over \$100 must be itemized.
8. Is there a form of public financing for certain elections in this state? (yes/no) No
- a) If yes, for which races?
- b) If yes, please describe scheme of financing:
- c) If yes, to whom are funds distributed and how?

9. Contributions Allowed and Limits:

| Are Contributions by the Following Groups Allowed? | If yes, what is the maximum amount (if any) that can be contributed by one in this category? | |
|--|--|--------------------------|
| | YES | NO |
| a. Corporations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Unions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Regulated industries | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Political action committees (i) state | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (ii) federal | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Out-of-state contributors | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Individual contributions | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Contributions by candidate him/herself | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Contributions by candidate's family | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Anonymous contributions | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Contributions in the name of another person | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Government employees | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Professional associations | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

10. Tax Provisions on Campaign Finance

- a. Is there a state tax credit given for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____
- b. Is there a state tax deduction allowed for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____

II. CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

NOTE: Payments under \$100 are not itemized. They are added together and shown in the summary section in a lump sum amount.

1. What information is required on:
- | | Is required | Is not required |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. name of each expenditure recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. address of each recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. occupation of each recipient or payee | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d. amount paid to each expenditure recipient | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. expenditures over a certain amount (if yes, what amount?) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| f. purpose of expenditure | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| g. check number | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| h. date paid | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| i. total amount of disbursements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. credit arrangements | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
- Dates required only for independent expenditures to support or oppose officeholders, candidates, and ballot measures. Dates not required for other expenditures.

III. PUBLIC RECORDS

1. Is all of the information listed above under campaign contributions available to the public? Yes
2. Is all of the information listed above under campaign expenditures available to the public? Yes
3. Is any additional analysis of the data required by law or regulation? No
4. Is there any charge for a copy of these material required by law or regulation? Not to exceed \$.10/page (\$81008).

1. CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

NAME OF STATE: Colorado

1. Who Must File Report?

| Candidates for: | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------------|---|
| All statewide offices | | State Legislature | Judicial Office | County Office | Municipal Office | Political Action Committee | Special District (soil and water districts, etc.) | Referendum Committee | |
| YES | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| NO | | | | | | | | | |

Excluded from reporting if annual compensation for position is less than \$1,200.

2. Number of reports required of candidate for office:

| Before Primary Election | | Between Primary and General | | After General Election | |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| Report # | Date Due | Report # | Date Due | Report # | Date Due |
| 1 | 11 days before | 2 | 30 days after primary | 4 | 30 days after |

NOTE: Must report within 48 hours any contribution over \$500 received by the candidate or political committee during 16 days preceding election.

3. With what agency must reports be filed?

Name of Agency: Secretary of State for state offices, general assembly, political action committees on state issues
County clerk for county offices
Municipal clerk for municipal offices and local political action committees

Address and phone number of agency:
Secretary of State
1560 Broadway, Suite 200
Denver, CO 80202
(303) 894-2211

4. Penalty(ies) for noncompliance:

- (a) filing report(s) late? fine of \$10/day for each day late.
 (b) not filing report? 1) A willful violation is class 3 misdemeanor; Candidate conspiring to violate act forfeits the right to take office. Affirmative defense if no actual knowledge of responsibility under act or illegal act by uncompensated volunteer.
2) May not become candidate for office until have fully complied with article for prior election.
 (c) are extensions allowed? Yes; for "bona fide personal exigencies."

Citation for State Campaign Reporting Act: Colorado Revised Statutes, Title 1 Article 45

Citation for State Administrative Regulations: Title 24

5. Information which candidate or other reporting entity is required to supply in report:*

| | Required to supply | Not Required to supply |
|---|--------------------|------------------------|
| a. Name of contributor | X | |
| b. Address of contributor | X | |
| c. Occupation/principal place of business/employment of contributor | X | |
| d. Name of contributor's spouse | | X |
| e. Amount of contribution | X if > \$25 | X |
| f. Amount of loan | X | |
| g. Amount given to date | X | |
| h. Amount loaned to date | X | |
| i. Name of candidate to whom contribution is being made | X | |
| j. Purpose for which the contribution will be used | | X |

6. What kinds of contributions are covered by the law?

| | | |
|---|-----|----|
| a. money/checks | YES | NO |
| b. contribution of in-kind services and other things of value | X | |
| c. loans | X | |

*Corporations do not have to disclose corporate contributions

7. Minimum Contribution to be reported: All must be reported. All contributions in excess of \$25 must be itemized. In-kind contributions over \$100 by a single contributor must also be disclosed.
8. Is there a form of public financing for certain elections in this state? (yes/no) No
- a) If yes, for which races?
- b) If yes, please describe scheme of financing:
- c) If yes, to whom are funds distributed and how?

9. Contributions Allowed and Limits:

| Are Contributions by the Following Groups Allowed? | YES | NO | If yes, what is the maximum amount (if any) that can be contributed by one in this category? |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| a. Corporations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| b. Unions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| c. Regulated industries | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| d. Political action committees (i) state (ii) federal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| e. Out-of-state contributors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| f. Individual contributions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| g. Contributions by candidate him/herself | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| h. Contributions by candidate's family | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| i. Anonymous contributions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - allowed if under \$25 |
| j. Contributions in the name of another person | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| k. Government employees | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| l. Professional associations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |

10. Tax Provisions on Campaign Finance

- a. Is there a state tax credit given for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____
- b. Is there a state tax deduction allowed for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____

II. CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

What information is required on:

| | Is required | Is not required |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. name of each expenditure recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. address of each recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. occupation of each recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. amount paid to each expenditure recipient | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. expenditures over a certain amount | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (if yes, what amount?) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. purpose of expenditure | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. check number | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. date expenditure made | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. total number and amounts of disbursements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. credit arrangements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| *Must be itemized if expenditure in excess of \$25. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Amount required, total number not required. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

III. PUBLIC RECORDS

1. Is all of the information listed above under campaign contributions available to the public? Yes
2. Is all of the information listed above under campaign expenditures available to the public? Yes
3. Is any additional analysis of the data required by law or regulation? Yes; About a week prior to the election the Secretary of State will issue a complete list of corporate contributors and the aggregate amount of the contributions.
4. Is there any charge for a copy of these material required by law or regulation? \$.50 per page, \$1.00 for microfiche.

1. CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

NAME OF STATE: District of Columbia

1. Who Must File Report?

Candidates for:

| All statewide Office | State Legislature | Judicial Offices | County Offices | Municipal Offices | Political Action Committees | Special District (soil and water districts, etc.) | Referendum Committees |
|---|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| NO <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | |

2. Number of reports required of candidates for statewide office:

| Before Primary Election Report # | Date Due | Between Primary and General Report # | Date Due | After General Election Report # | Date Due |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | 31st of January | | | | |
| 2 | 10th of March | 6 | 10th of October | 8 | 10th of December |
| 3 | 10th of June | 7 | 8 days before general election | 9 | January 31st* |
| 4 | 10th of August | | | 10 | July 31st* |
| 5 | 8 days before primary | | | | |

* If final report not filed by December 31st after general election, candidate and principal campaign committee are required to file twice a year until final report is filed.

3. With what agency must reports be filed?

Name of Agency: Campaign Finance Office

Address and phone number of agency:

Reeves Center2000 14th St. N.W., Room 420Washington, D.C. 20009(202) 939-8710

4. Penalty(ies) for noncompliance:

(a) Filing report(s) late?

Yes: Civil penalty: fine of not more than \$50 per violation, not to exceed \$500.

(b) not filing report?

Yes, up to 30 days if request made before due date.

(c) are extensions allowed?

Citation for State Campaign Reporting Act: District of Columbia Code Annotated: § 1-1401 et. seq.Citation for State Administrative Regulations: 3 DCMR: "Elections and Ethics"

5. Information which candidate or other reporting entity is required to supply in report:*

| | Required to supply | Not Required to supply |
|---|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| a. Name of contributor | X | |
| b. Address of contributor | X | |
| c. Occupation/principal place of business/employment of contributor | X | |
| d. Name of contributor's spouse | X | |
| e. Amount of contribution | X | |
| f. Amount of loan | X | |
| g. Amount given to date | X | |
| h. Amount loaned to date | X | |
| i. Name of candidate to whom contribution is being made | X | |
| j. Purpose for which the contribution will be used | X | |

6. What kinds of contributions are covered by the law?

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|----|
| a. money/checks | YES | NO |
| b. contribution of in-kind services | X | |
| c. loans | X | |

* candidates spending more than \$250 are required to file reports.

7. Minimum Contribution to be reported: \$50 or more must be itemized
8. Is there a form of public financing for certain elections in this state? (yes/no) No
- a) If yes, for which races?
- b) If yes, please describe scheme of financing:
- c) If yes, to whom are funds distributed and how?
9. Contributions Allowed and Limits:

| Are Contributions by the Following Groups Allowed? | YES | NO | If yes, what is the maximum amount (if any) that can be contributed by one in this category? |
|---|-----|----|--|
| a. Corporations | X | | |
| b. Unions | X | | |
| c. Regulated Industries | X | | |
| d. Political action committees (i) state (ii) federal | X | | |
| e. Out-of-state contributors | X | | |
| f. Individual contributions | X | | |
| g. Contributions by candidate him/herself | X | | |
| h. Contributions by candidate's family | X | | |
| i. Anonymous contributions | X | | |
| j. Contributions in the name of another person | X | | |
| k. Government employees | X* | | |
| l. Professional associations | X | | |

* All contributors limited to \$4,000 per election; \$2,000 limit for candidate for mayor, \$1,500 for candidate for chairman of the council, \$1,000 for at-large council member, \$400 for board of education candidate, \$1,000 for referendum measure. These limits apply to both the general and primary election. Total amount of contributions which can be received by council candidates - \$40,000 per calendar year.

10. Tax Provisions on Campaign Finance

a. Is there a state tax credit given for campaign contributions? Yes If yes, how much? 50% of the political contribution up to \$50.

b. Is there a state tax deduction allowed for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much?

11. CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES*

| What information is required on: | Is required | Is not required |
|--|-------------|-----------------|
| a. name of each expenditure recipient or payee | X | |
| b. address of each recipient or payee | X | |
| c. occupation of each recipient or payee | X | |
| d. amount paid to each expenditure recipient | X | |
| e. expenditures over a certain amount (if yes, what amount?) | X | |
| f. purpose of expenditure | X | |
| g. check number | X | |
| h. date expenditure made | X | |
| i. total number and amounts of disbursements | X | |
| j. credit arrangements | X | |

* Total expenditures allowable per calendar year - \$40,000 per council member

111. PUBLIC RECORDS

1. Is all of the information listed above under campaign contributions available to the public? Yes
2. Is all of the information listed above under campaign expenditures available to the public? Yes
3. Is any additional analysis of the data required by law or regulation? No
4. Is there any charge for a copy of these material required by law or regulation? No

1. CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

NAME OF STATE: Connecticut

1. Who Must File Report? Note: Itemized reports are required only if more than \$1000 is spent or received for a particular election or primary.

| Candidates for: | | State | Judicial | County | Municipal | Political | Special District | Referendum |
|-----------------|---|-------------|----------|---------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------------|------------|
| All statewide | | State | Judicial | County | Municipal | Political | Special District | Referendum |
| Offices | | Legislature | Offices | Offices | Offices | Action | (soil and water districts, etc.) | Committees |
| YES | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| NO | | | | | | | | |

2. Number of reports required of candidates for statewide office: Generally, reports are due the 2nd Thursday of January, April, July, and October. Also as follows:

| Before Primary Election | Between Primary and General | After General Election |
|-------------------------|--|------------------------|
| Report # | Report # | Report # |
| Date Due | Date Due | Date Due |
| 1 | 2 | 4 |
| 7 days before | 30 days after primary (unsuccessful candidate) | 45 days after |

NOTE: Supplemental reports: 7 days after distribution of surplus; or if deficit, 90 days after primary or election, and then monthly reporting of changes in deficits which exceed \$500.

3. With what agency must reports be filed?

Name of Agency: Secretary of State

6. Penalty(ies) for noncompliance:

(a) Filing report(a) late? \$55 late filing fee; up to \$1000 and/or imprisonment if not filed within 7 days of notification of delinquency.

(b) not filing report?

(c) are extensions allowed? No.

Address and phone number of agency:

Elections Officer

Secretary of State

30 Trinity Street

Hartford, CT 06106

(203) 566-3059

Citation for State Campaign Reporting Act: Connecticut General Statutes Annotated

Citation for State Administrative Regulations: §9-333--§9-337

Section 9-7b-1 et. seq. of the Regulations

of Connecticut State Agencies

5. Information which candidate or other reporting entity is required to supply in report:

| | Required to supply | Not Required to supply |
|---|--------------------|------------------------|
| a. Name of contributor | x | |
| b. Address of contributor | x | |
| c. Occupation/principal place of business/employment of contributor | x | |
| d. Name of contributor's spouse | x | |
| e. Amount of contribution | x | |
| f. Amount of loan | x | |
| g. Amount given to date | x | |
| h. Amount loaned to date | x | |
| i. Name of candidate to whom contribution is being made | x | |
| j. Purpose for which the contribution will be used | x | |

6. What kinds of contributions are covered by the law?

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|----|
| a. money/checks | YES | NO |
| b. contribution of in-kind services | x | |
| c. loans | x | |

7. Minimum Contribution to be reported: All must be reported, but more than \$30 must be itemized.

8. Is there a form of public financing for certain elections in this state? (yes/no) No

- a) If yes, for which races?
b) If yes, please describe scheme of financing:
c) If yes, to whom are funds distributed and how?

9. Contributions Allowed and Limits:

| Are Contributions by the Following Groups Allowed? | If yes, what is the maximum amount (if any) that can be contributed by one in this category? | |
|---|--|----|
| | YES | NO |
| a. Corporations | x | |
| b. Unions | x | |
| c. Regulated industries | x | |
| d. Political action committees (i) state (ii) federal | x | |
| e. Out-of-state contributors | x | |
| f. Individual contributions | x | |
| g. Contributions by candidate him/herself | x | |
| h. Contributions by candidate's family | x | |
| i. Anonymous contributions | x | |
| j. Contributions in the name of another person | x | |
| k. Government employees | x | |
| l. Professional associations | x | |

10. Tax Provisions on Campaign Finance

- a. Is there a state tax credit given for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much?
b. Is there a state tax deduction allowed for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much?

II. CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

What information is required on:

| | Is required | Is not required |
|--|-------------|-----------------|
| a. name of each expenditure recipient or payee | x | |
| b. address of each recipient or payee | x | |
| c. occupation of each recipient or payee | x | |
| d. amount paid to each expenditure recipient | x | |
| e. expenditures over a certain amount | x | |
| f. (if yes, what amount?) | | |
| g. purpose of expenditure | x | |
| h. check number | x | |
| i. date expenditure made | x | |
| j. total number and amounts of disbursements | x | |
| k. credit arrangements | x | |

III. PUBLIC RECORDS

1. Is all of the information listed above under campaign contributions available to the public? Yes.
2. Is all of the information listed above under campaign expenditures available to the public? Yes.
3. Is any additional analysis of the data required by law or regulation? No.
4. Is there any charge for a copy of these material required by law or regulation? \$30 per page/first 50 pages; \$.30 per page/subsequent pages.

1. CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

NAME OF STATE: Delaware

1. Who Must File Report? NOTE: "Candidate" does not include those who seek office on elected school boards which pay no salaries, nor on town councils or city councils which pay no salaries. Any elective office that pays less than \$1,000/year is exempt from reporting.

Candidates for:

| All statewide | | State | Legislature | Judicial Office | County Offices | Municipal Office | Political Action Committee | Special District (soil and water districts, etc.) | Referendum Committee |
|---------------|---|-------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------------|
| YES | x | | x | x | x | x | x | x | |
| NO | | | | | | | | | |

2. Number of reports required of candidates for statewide office:

| Before Primary Election | | Between Primary and General | | After General Election | |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---|
| Report # | Date Due | Report # | Date Due | Report # | Date Due |
| 1 | 20 days before | 2 | 20 days before general | 3 | Dec. 31 of year following election and each Dec. 31 thereafter until all contributions and expenditures are balanced and the fund closed. |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

3. With what agency must reports be filed?

Name of Agency: State Election Commissioner

Address and phone number of agency: 101 Court Street

P.O. Box 1401

Dover, DE 19901

(302) 736-4277

4. Penalty(ies) for noncompliance:

(a) Filing report(s) late? No certificate of election until all pre-election reports filed.

(b) Not filing report? Class B misdemeanor; fine of not less than 2x the amount by which limit was exceeded.

(c) Are extensions allowed? No.

Citation for State Campaign Reporting Act: Delaware Code Annotated Chapter 80

Citation for State Administrative Regulations: None

5. Information which candidate or other reporting entity is required to supply in report:

| | Required to supply | Not Required to supply |
|---|--------------------|------------------------|
| a. Name of contributor | x | |
| b. Address of contributor | x (if > \$100) | |
| c. Occupation/principal place of business/employment of contributor | x (if > \$100) | |
| d. Spouse's name | | x |
| e. Amount of contribution | x | |
| f. Amount of loan | x (if > \$100) | |
| g. Amount given to date | x | |
| h. Amount loaned to date | x | |
| i. Name of candidate to whom contribution is being made | | x |
| j. Purpose of expenditure for which this contribution will be used | | x |

6. What kinds of contributions are covered by the law?

| | | |
|---|-----|----|
| a. money/checks | YES | NO |
| b. contribution of in-kind services and other things of value | x | |
| c. loans | x | |

7. Minimum Contribution to be reported: All contributions and expenditures must be reported, but more than \$100 must be itemized. Cash contributions must be \$50 or less.
8. Is there a form of public financing for certain elections in this state? (yes/no) No
- a) If yes, for which races?
- b) If yes, please describe scheme of financing:
- c) If yes, to whom are funds distributed and how?

9. Contributions Allowed and Limits:

| Are Contributions by the following Groups Allowed? | YES | NO | If yes, what is the maximum amount (if any) that can be contributed by one in this category? |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| a. Corporations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - \$1,000/statewide candidate/election; \$500/non-statewide election |
| b. Unions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Same as a. above |
| c. Regulated industries | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Not addressed in statute |
| d. Political action committees (i) state (ii) federal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Same as a. above |
| e. Out-of-state contributors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Not addressed in statute |
| f. Individual contributions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - \$1,000/statewide candidate/election; \$500/non-statewide candidate |
| g. Contributions by candidate him/herself | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - \$5,000/election |
| h. Contributions by candidate's family | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - \$5,000/election |
| i. Anonymous contributions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Not addressed in statute |
| j. Contributions in the name of another person | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| k. Government employees | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| l. Professional associations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

10. Tax Provisions on Campaign Finance

- a. Is there a state tax credit given for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____
- b. Is there a state tax deduction allowed for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____

II. CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

| What information is required on: | Is required | Is not required | NOTE: Delaware originally placed limitations on total expenditures by candidates and their political committees. In any primary election, total expenditures may not exceed \$25 times the total number of registered voters. In any general or special election, total expenditures may not exceed \$.50 times the total number of registered voters. The 1976 U.S. Supreme Court decision invalidated these limits. |
|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| a. name of each expenditure recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> (if > \$100) | |
| b. address of each recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> (if > \$100) | |
| c. occupation of each recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| d. amount paid to each expenditure recipient | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| e. expenditures over a certain amount (if yes, what amount?) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| f. purpose of expenditure | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| g. check number | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| h. date paid | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| i. total number and amounts of disbursements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| j. credit arrangements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | x ("debts and obligations" owed by or to the political committee.) |

III. PUBLIC RECORDS

1. Is all of the information listed above under campaign contributions available to the public? Yes
2. Is all of the information listed above under campaign expenditures available to the public? Yes
3. Is any additional analysis of the data required by law or regulation? No
4. Is there any charge for a copy of these material required by law or regulation? No DCA §8008 says "shall be made available....for inspection and for copying by the public." Cost: \$.25/page.

1. CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

Name of State: Florida

1. Who Must File Report?

Candidates for:

| All statewide Offices | State Legislature | Judicial Offices | County Offices | Municipal Offices | Political Action Committees | Special District (soil and water districts, etc.) | Referendum Committees |
|---|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| NO <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | |

2. Number of reports required of candidates for statewide offices: By the 10th day of each calendar quarter after a treasurer is appointed through the last day of qualifying for office. Then, as follows:

| Before Primary Election Report # | Date Due | Between Primary and General Report # | Date Due | After General Election Report # | Date Due |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| 1,2,3 | on 4th, 18th, and 32nd day before 1st and 2nd primaries | 4,5 | on 4th and 18th day before general | 6 | all candidates file a 90 day report after becoming unopposed, elected, or withdrawn |

NOTES: a) A supplemental statement shall be filed on the 10th day following each calendar quarter until account shows no unexpended balance of contributions and the account has been closed.
b) Any unopposed candidate need only file a report within 90 days after becoming unopposed.

3. With what agency must reports be filed?

Name of Agency: Department of State

Division of Elections

Address and phone number of agency:

Room 1801, The Capitol
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
(904) 488-7690

4. Penalty(ies) for noncompliance:

- (a) Filing report(s) late? Filing officer shall send notice to campaign treasurer ordering filing within 3 days of receipt. If non-compliance, first degree misdemeanor. Same penalty if report incomplete.
(b) Not filing report? Misdemeanor in the first degree; fine of not less than \$1,000, not more than \$10,000.
(c) Are extensions allowed? No.

NOTE: Any candidate who receives or expends \$200 or less during the reporting period shall be fined \$10/day for each late day. In all other instances, the fine shall be \$50/day for each late day.

Citation for State Campaign Reporting Act: Florida Statutes Annotated, Chapter 106

Citation for State Administrative Regulations: Florida Statutes Annotated, Chapter 120

5. Information which candidate or other reporting entity is required to supply in report:

| | Required to supply | Not Required to supply | 6. What kinds of contributions are covered by the law? |
|---|-----------------------|---------------------------|--|
| a. Name of contributor | X | | |
| b. Address of contributor | X | | |
| c. Occupation/principal place of business/employment of contributor | X | | |
| d. Name of contributor's spouse | X | | |
| e. Amount of contribution | X | | |
| f. Amount of loan | X | | |
| g. Amount given to date | X | | |
| h. Amount loaned to date | X | | |
| i. Name of candidate to whom contribution is being made | X | | |
| j. Purpose for which the contribution will be used | X | | |

| | YES | NO |
|---|-----|----|
| a. money/checks | X | |
| b. contribution of in-kind services and other things of value | X | |
| c. loans | X | |

7. Minimum Contribution to be reported: All contributions and expenditures must be reported.
8. Is there a form of public financing for certain elections in this state? (yes/no) No
- a) If yes, for which races?
- b) If yes, please describe scheme of financing:
- c) If yes, to whom are funds distributed and how?

9. Contributions Allowed and Limits:

| Are Contributions by the Following Groups Allowed? | YES | NO | If yes, what is the maximum amount (if any) that can be contributed by one in this category? |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| a. Corporations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Limited to \$3,000 for statewide candidate/election; \$2,000 for candidate for retention as district court of appeals judge; \$1,000 for any other candidate or committee/election. |
| b. Unions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Same as a. above |
| c. Regulated industries | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| d. Political action committees (i) state (ii) federal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| e. Out-of-state contributors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| f. Individual contributions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Same as a. above |
| g. Contributions by candidate him/herself | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| h. Contributions by candidate's family | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Same as a. above |
| i. Anonymous contributions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| j. Contributions in the name of another person | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| k. Government employees | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| l. Professional associations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Judges not elected in public elections between competing candidates may not make contributions. |

10. Tax Provisions on Campaign Finance

- a. Is there a state tax credit given for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____
- b. Is there a state tax deduction allowed for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____

II. CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

What information is required on:

| | Is required | Is not required |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. name of each expenditure recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. address of each recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. occupation of each recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. amount paid to each expenditure recipient | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. expenditures over a certain amount (if yes, what amount?) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. purpose of expenditure | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. check number | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. date expenditure made | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. total number and amounts of disbursements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. credit arrangements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

III. PUBLIC RECORDS

1. Is all of the information listed above under campaign contributions available to the public? Yes
2. Is all of the information listed above under campaign expenditures available to the public? Yes
3. Is any additional analysis of the data required by law or regulation? Division of Elections shall "prepare and publish such reports as it may deem appropriate."
4. Is there any charge for a copy of these material required by law or regulation? \$.10/page

1. CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

NAME OF STATE: Georgia

1. Who Must File Report?

| Candidates for: | | State | Judicial | County | Municipal | Political | Special District | Referendum |
|-----------------|---|-------|----------|--------|-----------|-----------|------------------|------------|
| All statewide | | | | | | | | |
| Offices | | | | | | | | |
| YES | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| NO | | | | | | | | |

2. Number of reports required of candidates for statewide office:

| Before Primary Election | | Between Primary and General | | After General Election | |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|--|------------------------|--|
| Report # | Date Due | Report # | Date Due | Report # | Date Due |
| 1 | 45 days before | 3 | 10 days after primary | 7 | By Dec. 31 of election year |
| 2 | 15 days before | 4 | 6 days before primary runoff | | Annually on Dec. 31 |
| | | 5 | 15 days before general | 8 | for winning candidates with additional contributions or expenditures since filing post-election report |
| | | 6 | 6 days before general or special election runoff | | |

3. With what agency must reports be filed?

Name of Agency: Secretary of State, Elections Division for filing.
State Ethics Commission is regulatory agency. All general assembly candidates must also file with election superintendent in county of residence.

Address and phone number of agency:
Director

Elections Division

State Ethics Commission

Room 110, State Capitol

2082 E. Exchange Place, Suite 235

Atlanta, GA 30334

Tucker, GA 30084

(404) 656-2871

(404) 493-5795

Citation for State Campaign Reporting Act: Code of Georgia §21-5-1--§21-5-33

Citation for State Administrative Regulations: Ethics in Government Act

5. Information which candidate or other reporting entity is required to supply in report:

| | Required to supply | Not Required to supply |
|---|--------------------|------------------------|
| a. Name of contributor | X | |
| b. Address of contributor | X | |
| c. Occupation/principal place of business/employment of contributor | X | |
| d. Name of contributor's spouse | | X |
| e. Amount of contribution | X | |
| f. Amount of loan | X | |
| g. Amount given to date | X | |
| h. Amount loaned to date | | X |
| i. Name of candidate to whom contribution is being made | X | |
| j. Purpose for which the contribution will be used | | X |

4. Penalty(ies) for noncompliance:

- (a) Filing report(s) late?
- Yes; Commission may:
- 1) Issue cease and desist order from committing further violations;
 - 2) Make public complete statements, in corrected form, containing the information required;
 - 3) Order payment of civil penalties not to exceed \$1000 for each failure to file report. Misdeanor; fine of not more than \$5,000, or prison, or both. 5 day grace period; runoff reports have 2 day grace period.
- b) not filing report?
- c) are extensions allowed?

6. What kinds of contributions are covered by the law?

| | YES | NO |
|---|-----|----|
| a. money/checks | X | |
| b. contribution of in-kind services and other things of value | X | |
| c. loans | X | |

7. Minimum Contribution to be reported: All must be reported, but over \$101 must be itemized.
 NOTE: Separate contributions knowingly received from a "common source" must be aggregated annually. "Common source" includes members of the same family, firm, or partnership, or employees of the same person.

8. Is there a form of public financing for certain elections in this state? (yes/no) No

- a) If yes, for which races?
 b) If yes, please describe scheme of financing:
 c) If yes, to whom are funds distributed and how?

9. Contributions Allowed and Limits:

| Are Contributions by the Following Groups Allowed? | If yes, what is the maximum amount (if any) that can be contributed by one in this category? | |
|---|--|---|
| | YES | NO |
| a. Corporations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> - Unlimited |
| b. Unions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> - Unlimited |
| c. Regulated Industries | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> - Public Utility corporation regulated by the Public Service Commission may not contribute directly or indirectly. |
| d. Political action committees (i) state (ii) federal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> - Unlimited |
| e. Out-of-state contributors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> - Unlimited |
| f. Individual contributions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> - Unlimited |
| g. Contributions by candidate him/herself | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> - Unlimited |
| h. Contributions by candidate's family | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> - Unlimited |
| i. Anonymous contributions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> - Must be deposited in state treasury |
| j. Contributions in the name of another person | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> - Unlimited; original source must be reported |
| k. Government employees | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> - Unlimited |
| l. Professional associations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> - Unlimited |

10. Tax Provisions on Campaign Finance

- a. Is there a state tax credit given for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much?
 b. Is there a state tax deduction allowed for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much?

II. CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

What information is required on:

| | Is required | Is not required |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. name of each expenditure recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. address of each recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. occupation of each recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. amount paid to each expenditure recipient | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. expenditures over a certain amount (if yes, what amount?) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. purpose of expenditure | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. check number | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. date expenditure made | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. total number and amounts of disbursements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. credit arrangements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

III. PUBLIC RECORDS

1. Is all of the information listed above under campaign contributions available to the public? Yes
 2. Is all of the information listed above under campaign expenditures available to the public? Yes
 3. Is any additional analysis of the data required by law or regulation? State Ethics Commission shall prepare and publish "reports" to promote the purposes of the statute.
 4. Is there any charge for a copy of these material required by law or regulation? No charge.

1. Who Must File Report?

Candidates for:

| All statewide Offices | State Legislature | Judicial Offices | County Offices | Municipal Offices | Political Action Committees | Special District (soil and water districts, etc.) | Referendum Committees |
|---|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| NO <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | |

(see HRS §11-195)

2. Number of reports required of candidates for statewide office:

| Before Primary Election Report # | Date Due | Between Primary and General Report # | Date Due | After General Election Report # | Date Due |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | 10 working days before | 2 | 20 days after primary | 4 | 30 days after Supplemental reports in event of surplus or deficit over \$250 are filed on 30th day after last day of elec- tion year and every 6 months thereafter |
| | | 3 | 10 days before general | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

3. With what agency must reports be filed?

Name of Agency: Campaign Spending Commission

Address and phone number of agency:

335 Merchant Street, Room 215

Honolulu, HI 96813

(808) 548-5411

4. Penalty(ies) for noncompliance:

(a) Filing report(s) later? Commission notifies candidate; if fails to file, Commission publishes name in newspaper. Initial penalty of \$50. After publication, fine of \$50/day until corrected.

(b) not filing report? 1) Violation by person - petty misdemeanor.

2) Violation by corporation, labor union, or organization - fine up to \$1,000.

3) Person who knowingly orders violation of act may be individually liable.

(c) are extensions allowed? No.

Citation for State Campaign Reporting Act: Hawaii Revised Statutes §11-191--§11-229

Citation for State Administrative Regulations: Title 2, Chapter 1a: §2-1a-1--§2-1a-10

5. Information which candidate or other reporting entity is required to supply in report:

| | Required to supply | Not Required to supply |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Name of contributor | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| b. Address of contributor | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| c. Occupation/principal place of business/employment of contributor | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| d. Name of contributor's spouse | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Amount of contribution | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| f. Amount of loan | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| g. Amount given to date | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| h. Amount loaned to date | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| i. Name of candidate to whom contribution is being made | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Purpose for which the contribution will be used | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |

6. What kinds of contributions are covered by the law?

| | | |
|---|---|-----------------------------|
| a. money/checks | YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | NO <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. contribution of in-kind services and other things of value | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| c. loans | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |

(Loans are reportable as campaign receipts)

7. Minimum Contribution to be reported: All contributions and expenditures must be reported; contributions of > \$100 must be itemized.

8. Is there a form of public financing for certain elections in this state? (yes/no) Yes

a) If yes, for which races? In candidates for all non-federal elective offices.

b) If yes, please describe scheme of financing: \$2 tax checkoff and additional appropriated funds are distributed to candidates accepting expenditure limits.

c) If yes, to whom are funds distributed and how? Funds are distributed to candidates for all non-federal elective offices who agree not to exceed certain expenditure limitations and who receive qualifying contribution rates set out in statutes. Payment of public funds is made on the basis of an amount equal to each qualifying contribution received during the matching payment period involved. For example, candidates for governor are limited to \$1.25 times the number of registered voters, lieutenant governor \$.70/voter, etc. These amounts increased 10% annually beginning in 1979.

9. Contributions Allowed and Limits:

| Are Contributions by the Following Groups Allowed? | If yes, what is the maximum amount (if any) that can be contributed by one in this category? | |
|--|--|---|
| | YES | NO |
| a. Corporations | X | \$2,000 in any election period |
| b. Unions | X | \$2,000 in any election period |
| c. Regulated industries | X | \$2,000 in any election period |
| d. Political action committees (i) state | X | \$2,000 in any election period |
| (ii) federal | X | \$2,000 in any election period |
| e. Out-of-state contributors | X | \$2,000 in any election period |
| f. Individual contributions | X | \$2,000 in any election period |
| g. Contributions by candidate him/herself | X | \$50,000 in any election year |
| h. Contributions by candidate's family | X | \$50,000 in any election year |
| i. Anonymous contributions | X | X |
| j. Contributions in the name of another person | X | X |
| k. Government employees | X | Solicitation of contributions from government employees is prohibited |
| l. Professional associations | X | \$2,000 in any election period |

10. Tax Provisions on Campaign Finance

- a. Is there a state tax credit given for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much?
- b. Is there a state tax deduction allowed for campaign contributions? Yes If yes, how much? \$100 for contributions to central or county party committees or \$500 for contributions to candidates who abide by expenditure limits, with maximum of \$100 of a total contribution to a single candidate deductible.

II. CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

What information is required on:

| | Is required | Is not required |
|--|-------------|-----------------|
| a. name of each expenditure recipient or payee | X | |
| b. address of each recipient or payee | X | |
| c. occupation of each recipient or payee | | X |
| d. amount paid to each expenditure recipient | X | |
| e. expenditures over a certain amount (if yes, what amount?) | X | |
| f. purpose of expenditure | all | |
| g. check number | X | |
| h. date expenditure made | | X |
| i. total number and amounts of disbursements | X | |
| j. credit arrangements | X | X |

III. PUBLIC RECORDS

1. Is all of the information listed above under campaign contributions available to the public? Yes
2. Is all of the information listed above under campaign expenditures available to the public? Yes
3. Is any additional analysis of the data required by law or regulation? No
4. Is there any charge for a copy of these material required by law or regulation? \$.25 per page.

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

NAME OF STATE: Idaho

1. Who Must File Report?

| Candidates for: | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| All statewide Offices | State Legislature | Judicial Offices | County Offices | Municipal Offices | Political Action Committees | Special District (soil and water districts, etc.) | Referendum Committees | |
| YES | x | x | | x | | x | | x |
| Magistrate not required if pop. > 16,000 file with city clerk | | | | | | | | |
| NO | | | x | | | | | x |

2. Number of reports required of candidates for statewide office:

| Before Primary Election Report # | Between Primary and General Report # | After General Election Report # |
|-------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Date Due | Date Due | Date Due |
| 1 7 days before | 2 30 days after primary | 4 30 days after |
| | 3 7 days before general | 5 annually on Jan. 31 |

3. With what agency must reports be filed?

Name of Agency: Secretary of State

Address and phone number of agency:
Secretary of State

Statehouse

Boise, ID 83720

(208) 334-2832

4. Penalty(ies) for noncompliance:

(a) Filing report(s) late?

Fined \$10/day. Sec. of State may
waive fine, but not if required filing
is not made within 5 days after receiving
written notice of filing requirements

(b) not filing report?

1) Civil fines of not more than \$250 for
individuals and \$2,500 for others;
2) Willful violations may, in addition,
subject offender to up to 6 months im-
prisonment, or both.

(c) are extensions allowed?

No.

Citation for State Campaign Reporting Act: Idaho Code §67-6601—§67-6628

for Election Campaign Contributions
and Expenditures, and §34-2501—
§34-2505 for Election Campaign Fund

Citation for State Administrative Regulations: State Law Lib. IDAP, 34

5. Information which candidate or other reporting entity is required to supply in report:

| | Required to supply | Not Required to supply | | 6. What kinds of contributions are covered by the law? |
|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|---|
| a. Name of contributor | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | a. money/checks | YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Address of contributor | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. contribution of in-kind services and other things of value | YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Occupation/principal place of business/employment of contributor | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | c. loans | YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Name of contributor's spouse | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| e. Amount of contribution | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| f. Amount of loan | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| g. Amount given to date | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| h. Amount loaned to date | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| i. Name of candidate to whom contribution is being made | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| j. Purpose for which the contribution will be used | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

7. Minimum Contribution to be reported: All must be reported, but contributions over \$50 and expenditures of \$25 and over must be itemized; total amount of contributions of \$50 and under and expenditures under \$25 may be listed as single item.
8. Is there a form of public financing for certain elections in this state? (yes/no) Yes
- a) If yes, for which races? N/A
- b) If yes, please describe scheme of financing: \$1 checkoff on income tax to political party designated by taxpayer.
- c) If yes, to whom are funds distributed and how? Taxpayer designates political party to receive funds. Each party receives all funds earmarked for that party as well as 90% of the general campaign fund monies, which are distributed to all parties proportionate to their share of the gubernatorial votes cast in the last election. No party may receive more than 1/3 of this amount, however. Any amounts greater than 1/3 are aggregated and distributed equally among all parties which have qualified candidates for elective state office for the ballot in the next general election.
9. Contributions Allowed and Limits:

| Are Contributions by the Following Groups Allowed? | If yes, what is the maximum amount (if any) that can be contributed by one in this category? | |
|---|--|--|
| | YES | NO |
| a. Corporations | X | - Unlimited |
| b. Unions | X | - Unlimited |
| c. Regulated industries | X | - Unlimited |
| d. Political action committees (i) state (ii) federal | X | - Unlimited |
| e. Out-of-state contributors | X | - Unlimited, but there are stricter reporting requirements |
| f. Individual contributions | X | - Unlimited |
| g. Contributions by candidate him/herself | X | - Unlimited |
| h. Contributions by candidate's family | X | - Unlimited |
| i. Anonymous contributions | X | - Must be \$50 or less |
| j. Contributions in the name of another person | X | |
| k. Government employees | X | |
| l. Professional associations | X | |

10. Tax Provisions on Campaign Finance

- a. Is there a state tax credit given for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much?
- b. Is there a state tax deduction allowed for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much?

II. CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

What information is required on:

| | Is required | Is not required |
|--|-------------|--|
| a. name of each expenditure recipient or payee | X | |
| b. address of each recipient or payee | X | |
| c. occupation of each recipient or payee | | X |
| d. amount paid to each expenditure recipient | X | |
| e. expenditures over a certain amount (if yes, what amount?) | X | \$25 |
| f. purpose of expenditure | X | |
| g. check number | X | X if \$25 or more vouched for by receipt or canceled check |
| h. date expenditure made | X | X |
| i. total number and amounts of disbursements | X | X if < \$25 |
| j. credit arrangements | X | |

III. PUBLIC RECORDS

1. Is all of the information listed above under campaign contributions available to the public? Yes
2. Is all of the information listed above under campaign expenditures available to the public? Yes
3. Is any additional analysis of the data required by law or regulation? Yes; Secretary of State shall examine and compare reports to ensure they conform to the law.
4. Is there any charge for a copy of these material required by law or regulation? \$.25 per page.

1. CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

NAME OF STATE: Illinois

1. Who Must File Report?

| Candidates for: | | State | Judicial | County | Municipal | Political | Special District | Referendum |
|-----------------|---|-------------|----------|---------|-----------|-------------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| All statewide | | Legislature | Offices | Offices | Offices | Action Committees | (soil and water districts, etc.) | Committees |
| YES | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| NO | | | | | | | | |

2. Number of reports required of candidates for statewide office:

| Before Primary Election | Between Primary and General | After General Election |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Report # | Report # | Report # |
| 1 | 2 | 4 |
| 15 days before | 15 days before general | semiannual report by 1/1 |
| | semiannual report by 7/1 | |

NOTE: Any contribution of \$500 or more received between last date of period covered by the last report filed prior to election and date of election shall be reported within 2 days after its receipt.

3. With what agency must reports be filed?

Name of Agency: State Board of Elections

Public Disclosure Division

Address and phone number of agency:

1020 South Spring St., P.O. Box 4187

Springfield, Illinois 62708

(217) 782-4141

4. Penalty(ies) for noncompliance:

- (a) Filing report(s) late?
(b) not filing report?

Same as (b) below.

Class B. misdemeanor: Penalty for willfully filing a false or incomplete statement shall be a fine not to exceed \$500 or imprisonment in a penal institution other than the penitentiary not to exceed 6 months, or both.

- (c) are extensions allowed?

No.

Citation for State Campaign Reporting Act: Illinois Revised Statutes, Article 9, Chapter 46: "Illinois Campaign Financing Act"

Citation for State Administrative Regulations: Title 26, Chapter I, Section 100 of Illinois Administrative Code

5. Information which candidate or other reporting entity is required to supply in report:

| | Required to supply | Not Required to supply |
|---|--------------------|------------------------|
| a. Name of contributor | x | |
| b. Address of contributor | x | |
| c. Occupation/principal place of business/employment of contributor | x | |
| d. Name of contributor's spouse | x | |
| e. Amount of contribution | x | |
| f. Amount of loan | x | |
| g. Amount given to date | x | |
| h. Amount loaned to date | x | |
| i. Name of candidate to whom contribution is being made | x | |
| j. Purpose for which the contribution will be used | x | |

6. What kinds of contributions are covered by the law?

| | YES | NO |
|---|-----|----|
| a. money/checks | x | |
| b. contribution of in-kind services and other things of value | x | |
| c. loans | x | |

7. Minimum Contribution to be reported: Total sum of contributions up to \$150; if contribution over \$150, must be itemized.

8. Is there a form of public financing for certain elections in this state? (yes/no) No

a) If yes, for which races?

b) If yes, please describe scheme of financing:

c) If yes, to whom are funds distributed and how?

9. Contributions Allowed and Limits:

| Are Contributions by the Following Groups Allowed? | YES | NO | If yes, what is the maximum amount (if any) that can be contributed by one in this category? |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| a. Corporations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| b. Unions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| c. Regulated industries | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| d. Political action committees (i) state (ii) federal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| e. Out-of-state contributors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| f. Individual contributions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| g. Contributions by candidate him/herself | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| h. Contributions by candidate's family | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| i. Anonymous contributions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Escheated to state |
| j. Contributions in the name of another person | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| k. Government employees | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| l. Professional associations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |

10. Tax Provisions on Campaign Finance

a. Is there a state tax credit given for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____

b. Is there a state tax deduction allowed for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____

II. CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

What information is required on:

| | Is required | Is not required |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. name of each expenditure recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. address of each recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. occupation of each recipient or payee | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d. amount paid to each expenditure recipient | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. expenditures over a certain amount (if yes, what amount?) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. purpose of expenditure | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| g. check number | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. date expenditure made | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. total number and amounts of disbursements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. credit arrangements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

x, but only if credit is construed to mean "debts or obligations."

Endorsers must be listed.

III. PUBLIC RECORDS

- Is all of the information listed above under campaign contributions available to the public? Yes; but must appear in person at election authorities' office and complete a Request for Inspection form. Yes
- Is all of the information listed above under campaign expenditures available to the public? Yes
- Is any additional analysis of the data required by law or regulation? 9-16(a): To prepare and publish such reports as Board may deem appropriate
- Is there any charge for a copy of these material required by law or regulation? \$.10 per page.

1. CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

NAME OF STATE: Indiana

1. Who Must File Report?

Candidates for:

| All statewide offices | State legislature | Judicial Offices | County Offices | Municipal Offices | Political Action Committees | Special District (soil and water districts, etc.) | Referendum Committee |
|---|-------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|---|----------------------|
| YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | X | X | X | X | X | NA | X |
| NO <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | |

NOTE: Special rules for School Board elections.

2. Number of reports required of candidates for statewide office:

| Before Primary Election | Between Primary and General | After General Election |
|--|-----------------------------|---|
| Report # | Report # | Report # |
| Date Due | Date Due | Date Due |
| 1 11 days before election* or state convention (in lieu of primary date) | 2 11 days before general* | 3 by Jan. 15-annual report disbandment |
| 20 days after convention if no pre-convention report filed | | 4 report with 30 days of disbandment |

* Or 14 days if postmarked

3. With what agency must reports be filed?

Name of Agency: State Election Board

Address and phone number of agency:

State Election Board

850 North Meridian Street

Indianapolis, IN 46204

(317) 232-3939

4. Penalty(ies) for noncompliance:

- (a) filing report(s) late? Class B misdemeanor, delinquent filers are listed publicly.
- (b) not filing report? 1) if knowingly file a fraudulent report, Class D felony.
- 2) if fail to file report, Class B misdemeanor (\$1,000 penalty).
- (c) are extensions allowed? No provision in state law made for extensions.

Citation for State Campaign Reporting Act: Indiana Code 3-9 "Indiana Campaign Finance Act"

Citation for State Administrative Regulations: None

5. Information which candidate or other reporting entity is required to supply in report:

| | Required to supply | Not Required to supply | 6. What kinds of contributions are covered by the law? |
|---|--------------------|------------------------|--|
| a. Name of contributor | X | | |
| b. Address of contributor | X | | |
| c. Occupation/principal place of business/employment of contributor | | X | |
| d. Name of contributor's spouse | | X | |
| e. Amount of contribution | X | | |
| f. Amount of loan | X | | |
| g. Amount given to date | X | | |
| h. Amount loaned to date | X | | |
| i. Name of candidate to whom contribution is being made | X | | |
| j. Purpose for which the contribution will be used | | X | |

| | YES | NO |
|---|-----|----|
| a. money/checks | X | |
| b. contribution of in-kind services and other things of value | X | |
| c. loans | X | |

7. Minimum Contribution to be reported: All contributions and expenditures must be reported, but over \$100 must be itemized.
8. Is there a form of public financing for certain elections in this state? (yes/no) No
- a) If yes, for which races?
- b) If yes, please describe scheme of financing:
- c) If yes, to whom are funds distributed and how?

9. Contributions Allowed and Limits:

| Are Contributions by the Following Groups Allowed? | YES | NO | If yes, what is the maximum amount (if any) that can be contributed by one in this category? |
|---|-----|----|--|
| a. Corporations | X | | - Limited to aggregate of \$2,000 apportioned among all candidates for state senate, \$2,000 for state house candidates, and \$2,000 for party committees. |
| b. Unions | X | | - Same as a. above |
| c. Regulated industries | X | | - Not defined under current law |
| d. Political action committees (i) state (ii) federal | X | | - Unlimited |
| e. Out-of-state contributors | X | | - Unlimited |
| f. Individual contributions | X | | - Unlimited |
| g. Contributions by candidate him/herself | X | | - Unlimited |
| h. Contributions by candidate's family | X | | - Unlimited |
| i. Anonymous contributions | X | | - Unlimited |
| j. Contributions in the name of another person | X | | - But may not be required |
| k. Government employees | X | | |
| l. Professional associations | X | | |

10. Tax Provisions on Campaign Finance

- a. Is there a state tax credit given for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____
- b. Is there a state tax deduction allowed for campaign contributions? Yes If yes, how much? dollar for dollar

II. CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

What information is required on:

| | Is required | Is not required |
|--|--|-----------------|
| a. name of each expenditure recipient or payee | X | |
| b. address of each recipient or payee | X | |
| c. occupation of each recipient or payee | X | |
| d. amount paid to each expenditure recipient | X | |
| e. expenditures over a certain amount (if yes, what amount?) | X | |
| f. purpose of expenditure | X | |
| g. check number | X | |
| h. date expenditure made | X | |
| i. total number and amounts of disbursements | X | |
| j. credit arrangements | X | |
| | X if construed as "debt & obligations" | |

III. PUBLIC RECORDS

1. Is all of the information listed above under campaign contributions available to the public? Yes
2. Is all of the information listed above under campaign expenditures available to the public? Yes
3. Is any additional analysis of the data required by law or regulation? a) Publish annual report including compilations of contributions and expenditures. b) May publish special reports comparing contributions and expenditures from previous elections; see 3-9-4-8--3-9-4-10.
4. Is there any charge for a copy of these material required by law or regulation? \$.10 per page

1. CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

MADE UP STATE: Iowa

1. Who Must File Report?

| Group A | | | | | Group B | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|----------|---------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|------------|-------|--|
| Candidates for: | State | Judicial | County | Political | Special District | Referendum | School | | |
| All statewide offices | Legislature | Offices | Offices | Action Committees | Municipal Offices | (soil and water districts, etc.) | Committees | Board | |
| YES | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | |
| NO | | | | | | | | | |

2. Number of reports required of candidates for statewide offices:

Group A must file reports Jan. 20, May 20, July 20, and Oct. 20 each year, but May and July reports not required for years in which the candidate does not stand for election. Group B files 5 days before election and 1st of the month following, then Jan. 20 and Oct. 20 nonelection year, and Jan. 20, May 20, and July 20 election year, until fund dissolved.

| Candidates Group A Before Primary Election | |
|--|---------------|
| Report # | Date Due |
| supplemental primary election | Friday before |

| Candidates Group A Between Primary and General | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| Report # | Date Due |
| supplemental | Friday before general election |

| Candidates Group A After General Election | |
|---|--|
| Report # | Date Due |
| Annual | 1/20 (covering thru 12/31 and 10/20 in nonelection year) |

3. With what agency must reports be filed?

Name of Agency: Campaign Finance Disclosure Commission

4. Penalty(ies) for noncompliance:

(a) Filing report(s) late? Yes! Fines range from \$10-\$100 depending on number of days delinquent and whether person is a repeated offender.

(b) not filing report?

Yes! Guilty of a serious misdemeanor, if determined by hearing and referred for prosecution.

(c) are extensions allowed? Can request a waiver of penalty! Commission rules on requests.

Address and phone number of agency:

Colony Building 7th floor, 507 10th Street

Des Moines, Iowa 50309

(515) 281-4411 or 281-4106

Citation for State Campaign Reporting Act: Code of Iowa, Chapter 36

Citation for State Administrative Regulations: 121 Iowa Administrative Code, Chapter 1-7

5. Information which candidate or other reporting entity is required to supply in report:

| | Required to supply | Not Required to supply |
|---|--------------------|------------------------|
| a. Name of contributor | x | |
| b. Address of contributor | x | |
| c. Occupation/principal place of business/employment of contributor | x | |
| d. Name of contributor's spouse | | x |
| e. Amount of contribution | x | |
| f. Amount of loan | x | |
| g. Amount given to date | | x |
| h. Amount loaned to date | | x |
| i. Name of candidate to whom contribution is being made | x | |
| j. Purpose for which the contribution will be used | | x |

6. What kinds of contributions are covered by the law?

| | YES | NO |
|-------------------------------------|-----|----|
| a. money/checks | x | |
| b. contribution of in-kind services | x | |
| c. loans | x | |

7. Minimum Contribution to be reported: All contributions and expenditures must be reported; but itemized if exceed \$200 for statutory political committee, \$50 for county statutory political committee, or \$25 for any candidates' committees, any other political committee or any ballot issue.
8. Is there a form of public financing for certain elections in this state? (yes/no) Yes
- a) If yes, for which races?
- b) If yes, please describe scheme of financing: Check-off on income tax. Any person whose state income tax liability for any one year is \$1.50 or more may direct that \$1.50 of the liability be paid to the political party of choice or split equally between the two recognized parties.
- c) If yes, to whom are funds distributed and how? To political party designated by taxpayer; if not specified, amount divided among qualified parties for party activities.
9. Contributions Allowed and Limits:

| Are Contributions by the Following Groups Allowed? | YES | NO | If yes, what is the maximum amount (if any) that can be contributed by one in this category? |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| a. Corporations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - (Unless < \$250. If > \$250, must form PAC to solicit.) |
| b. Unions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited, if PAC is formed. |
| c. Regulated Industries | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Prohibited for insurance companies, banks, credit unions, savings & loans, public companies, and for-profit and non-profit corporations. |
| d. Political action committees (i) state (ii) federal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| e. Out-of-state contributors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| f. Individual contributions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - If the out-of-state committee has submitted verified registration statements with the Commission. |
| g. Contributions by candidate him/herself | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| h. Contributions by candidate's family | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| i. Anonymous contributions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| j. Contributions in the name of another person | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Except where specific statute prohibits (e.g., some gubernatorial appointees) |
| k. Government employees | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - If not incorporated. |
| l. Professional associations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

10. Tax Provisions on Campaign Finance

- a. Is there a state tax credit given for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____
- b. Is there a state tax deduction allowed for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____

II. CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

| What information is required on: | Is required | Is not required |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. name of each expenditure recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. address of each recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. occupation of each recipient or payee | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d. amount paid to each expenditure recipient | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. expenditures over a certain amount (if yes, what amount?) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. purpose of expenditure | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. check number | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. date expenditure made | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. total number and amounts of disbursements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. credit arrangements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

III. PUBLIC RECORDS

1. Is all of the information listed above under campaign contributions available to the public? Yes
2. Is all of the information listed above under campaign expenditures available to the public? Yes
3. Is any additional analysis of the data required by law or regulation? "Prepare and publish such other reports as may be deemed appropriate" IC §56.8 (3)(c)
4. Is there any charge for a copy of these material required by law or regulation? Yes; established by rule 121-5.10(56); not to exceed \$.25 per page.

1. CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

NAME OF STATE: Kansas

1. Who Must File Report?

| Candidates for: | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|----------|---------|-----------|-------------------|----------------------------------|------------|--|--|
| All statewide | State | Judicial | County | Municipal | Political | Special District | Referendum | | |
| Offices | Legislature | Offices | Offices | Offices | Action Committees | (soil and water districts, etc.) | Committees | | |
| YES | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | |
| NO | | | | | | | | | |

2. Number of reports required of candidates for statewide office:

| Before Primary Election | | Between Primary and General | | After General Election | |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---|
| Report # | Date Due | Report # | Date Due | Report # | Date Due |
| 1 | 8 days before | 2 | 8 days preceding general election | 3 | Jan. 10 |
| | | | | | Report is also due on Jan. 10 in every non-election year. |

3. With what agency must reports be filed?

Name of Agency: Kansas Public Disclosure Commission

Address and phone number of agency:

109 W. Ninth Street

Topeka, Kansas 66612

(913) 296-4219

4. Penalty(ies) for noncompliance:

(a) Filing report(s) late?

(b) not filing report?

(c) are extensions allowed?

If no response within 15 days of notice being placed in mail, civil penalty of \$10/day.

Class A misdemeanor; violators can be fined up to \$5,000 for first violation; \$10,000 for the second, and \$15,000 for further violations.

Yes; 5 days.

Citation for State Campaign Reporting Act: Kansas Statutes Annotated §23-4142 -- §23-4117

Citation for State Administrative Regulations: Rules §19-20-1 -- §19-20-4

5. Information which candidate or other reporting entity is required to supply in report:

| | Required to supply | Not Required to supply |
|---|--------------------|------------------------|
| a. Name of contributor | X | |
| b. Address of contributor | X | |
| c. Occupation/principal place of business/employment of contributor | X | |
| d. Name of contributor's spouse | | X |
| e. Amount of contribution | X | |
| f. Amount of loan | X | |
| g. Amount given to date | X | |
| h. Amount loaned to date | X | |
| i. Name of candidate to whom contribution is being made | X | |
| j. Purpose for which the contribution will be used | | X |

6. What kinds of contributions are covered by the law?

| | | |
|---|-----|----|
| a. money/checks | YES | NO |
| b. contribution of in-kind services and other things of value | X | |
| c. loans | X | |

7. Minimum Contribution to be reported: All contributions and expenditures, but those over \$50 must be itemized.

8. Is there a form of public financing for certain elections in this state? (yes/no) No

- a) If yes, for which races?
 b) If yes, please describe scheme of financing:
 c) If yes, to whom are funds distributed and how?

9. Contributions Allowed and Limits:

| Are Contributions by the Following Groups Allowed? | If yes, what is the maximum amount (if any) that can be contributed by one in this category? | |
|---|--|----|
| | YES | NO |
| a. Corporations | x | |
| b. Unions | | |
| c. Regulated industries | x | |
| d. Political action committees (i) state (ii) federal | x | |
| e. Out-of-state contributors | x | |
| f. Individual contributions | x | |
| g. Contributions by candidate him/herself | | |
| h. Contributions by candidate's family | x | |
| i. Anonymous contributions | x | |
| j. Contributions in the name of another person | | |
| k. Government employees | x | |
| l. Professional associations | x | |

- \$2,000 for statewide offices for primary and \$2,000 for general election; other offices \$500 for primary and \$500 for general election.

- If file statements with the Commission; subject to stricter reporting requirements.

- Limited to \$2,000 for statewide offices for primary and \$2,000 for general election; limited to \$500 for legislative offices.

- Unlimited

- Spouse is unlimited.

- Must be \$10 or less, and aggregate of anonymous contributions shall not exceed 50% of amount one individual (other than candidate or spouse) may contribute for a candidate's campaign.

- May not be required.

10. Tax Provisions on Campaign Finance

a. Is there a state tax credit given for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____

b. Is there a state tax deduction allowed for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____

II. CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

What information is required on:

| | Is required | Is not required |
|--|-------------|-----------------|
| a. name of each expenditure recipient or payee | x | |
| b. address of each recipient or payee | x | |
| c. occupation of each recipient or payee | | x |
| d. amount paid to each expenditure recipient | x | |
| e. expenditures over a certain amount (if yes, what amount?) | x | |
| f. purpose of expenditure | \$50 | |
| g. check number | x | |
| h. date expenditure made | | x |
| i. total number and amounts of disbursements | x | |
| j. credit arrangements | | x |

III. PUBLIC RECORDS

- Is all of the information listed above under campaign contributions available to the public? Yes.
- Is all of the information listed above under campaign expenditures available to the public? Yes.
- Is any additional analysis of the data required by law or regulation? No.
- Is there any charge for a copy of these material required by law or regulation? No.

The Secretary of State's office, public repository for all campaign finance reports, charges \$.25/page.

1. CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

NAME OF STATE: Kentucky

1. Who must file Report?

| Candidates for: | | State | Judicial | County | Municipal | Political | Special District | Referendum |
|-----------------|----|-------------|----------|---------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------------|------------|
| All statewide | | Legislature | Offices | Offices | Offices | Action | (soil and water districts, etc.) | Committees |
| YES | NO | x | x | x | x | x | Board of Education | x |

2. Number of reports required of candidates for statewide office:

| Before Primary Election | | Between Primary and General | | After General Election | |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|---|
| Report # | Date Due | Report # | Date Due | Report # | Date Due |
| 1 | 32 days before | 3 | 30 days after primary | 6 | 30 days after semi-annual reports on April 15 for opposed candidates and Oct. 15 for unopposed candidates |
| 2 | 12 days before | 4 | 32 days before general election | 7 | until fund shows a zero balance. |
| | | 5 | 12 days before general election | | |

3. With what agency must reports be filed?

Name of Agency: Kentucky Registry of Election Finance
 Address and phone number of agency: 1604 Louisville Road
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

4. Penalty(ies) for noncompliance:

(a) filing report(s) late? Registry has power to issue a cease & desist order and power to levy fine up to \$100 a day.
 (b) not filing report? 1) punishable by fine not to exceed \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, if willfully violate. There is no maximum penalty for candidates for statewide races.
 2) If willfully violate, nomination for or election to any office may be void.
 3) Attorney General, Commonwealth's attorney, the Registry, or qualified voter may sue to compel injunctive relief to obtain compliance.
 4) Corporations may be fined up to \$10,000 and officers or agents subject to 30 days to 1 year imprisonment for violation.

Citation for State Campaign Reporting Act: Kentucky Revised Statutes, Title X, Chapter 121
 Citation for State Administrative Regulations: 801 KAR 1:005, 801 KAR 1:010, 801 KAR 1:020, 801 KAR 1:040, 801 KAR 2:010

5. Information which candidate or other reporting entity is required to supply in report:

| | Required to supply | Not Required to supply |
|---|--------------------|------------------------|
| a. Name of contributor | x | |
| b. Address of contributor | x | |
| c. Occupation/principal place of business/employment of contributor | x | |
| d. Name of contributor's spouse | x | x |
| e. Amount of contribution | x | |
| f. Amount of loan | x | |
| g. Amount given to date | x | |
| h. Amount loaned to date | x | |
| i. Name of candidate to whom contribution is being made | x | |
| j. Purpose for which the contribution will be used | x | |

(c) are extensions allowed? Yes, five days.

6. What kinds of contributions are covered by the law?

| | YES | NO |
|-------------------------------------|-----|----|
| a. money/checks | x | |
| b. contribution of in-kind services | x | |
| c. loans | x | |

7. Minimum Contribution to be reported: All contributions and expenditures must be reported, contributions in excess of \$300 or expenditures over \$25 must be itemized.
8. Is there a form of public financing for certain elections in this state? (yes/no) Yes
- a) If yes, for which races? General election candidates
- b) If yes, please describe scheme of financing: \$2 checkoff
- c) If yes, to whom are funds distributed and how? To political party designated by taxpayer for maintaining party headquarters and distribution to general election candidates.
9. Contributions Allowed and Limits.

| Are Contributions by the following Groups Allowed? | If yes, what is the maximum amount (if any) that can be contributed by one in this category? | |
|---|--|--------------------------|
| | YES | NO |
| a. Corporations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Unions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Regulated industries | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Political action committees (I) state (II) federal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Out-of-state contributors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Individual contributions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Contributions by candidate him/herself | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Contributions by candidate's family | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Anonymous contributions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Contributions in the name of another person | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Government employees | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Professional associations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

10. Tax Provisions on Campaign Finance

- a. Is there a state tax credit given for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____
- b. Is there a state tax deduction allowed for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____

II. CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

| What information is required on: | Is required Is not required | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Is required | Is not required |
| a. name of each expenditure recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. address of each recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. occupation of each recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. amount paid to each expenditure recipient | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. expenditures over a certain amount (if yes, what amount?) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. purpose of expenditure | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. check number | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. date expenditure made | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. total number and amounts of disbursements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. credit arrangements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

III. PUBLIC RECORDS

1. Is all of the information listed above under campaign contributions available to the public? Yes
2. Is all of the information listed above under campaign expenditures available to the public? Yes
3. Is any additional analysis of the data required by law or regulation? Yes Registry to prepare and publish an annual report with cumulative compilations of contributions and expenditures grouped by candidate and party.
4. Is there any charge for a copy of these material required by law or regulation? \$.10 per page.

1. Who Must File Report?

All candidates for "major" and "district" offices must comply. These offices include the ones checked below plus any office with an election district containing more than \$5,000. Candidates for all other offices must file report if they spend in excess of \$5,000 or receive contributions from a single source in excess of \$200.

| Candidates for: | | State | Legislature | Judicial | County | Municipal | Political | Special District | Referendum |
|-----------------------|---|-------|-------------|----------|--------|-----------|-----------|------------------|------------|
| All statewide offices | | | | | | | | | |
| YES | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| NO | | | | | | | | | |

2. Number of reports required of candidates for statewide office:

| Before Primary Election | | Between Primary and General | | After General Election | |
|-------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---|------------------------|---|
| Report # | Date Due | Report # | Date Due | Report # | Date Due |
| 1 | 180th day before | 5 | 10th day before general election | 7 | 40th day after |
| 2 | 90th day before | 6 | Pre-election report on anticipated expenditures; post-election report on actual expenditures. | 8 | Annual reports by Feb. 15 until deficit removed or if has received contribution during the year |
| 3 | 30th day before | | | | |
| 4 | 10th day before — pre-election report on anticipated election-day expenditures. Special reports on election day media and other expenditures | | | | |

Note: A special report is required within 48 hours after receipt of contribution or loan of more than \$500 for major office candidates or \$250 for district and any other office candidate or an expenditure in excess of \$200, made to a person who makes endorsements and is also required to file reports.

3. With what agency must reports be filed?

Name of Agency: Board of Ethics for Elected Officials, appointed by the legislature as the "Supervisory Committee on Campaign Finance Disclosure"

Address and phone number of agency:

7434 Perkins Road, Suite B
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70808-4379
(504) 765-2314

4. Penalty(ies) for noncompliance:

- (a) not filing report? 1) Civil penalties from \$100/day minimum to \$500/day, to maximum of \$10,000 for major office; \$50/day minimum to \$200/day, to maximum of \$5,000 for district office; \$100/day to maximum of \$3,000 for others
- 2) Criminal penalty of not more than 6 months in jail, a fine of not more than \$500, or both, for fraud.
- Yes, same as (a) above.
- (b) filing report(s) late? Yes, same as (a) above.
- (c) are extensions allowed? No.

Citation for State Campaign Reporting Act: Louisiana Revised Statutes 18:1481 et. seq.

Citation for State Administrative Regulations: Louisiana Revised Statutes 49:950 - 970

5. Information which candidate or other reporting entity is required to supply in report:

| | Required to supply | Not Required to supply |
|---|--------------------|------------------------|
| a. Name of contributor | X | |
| b. Address of contributor | X | |
| c. Business/employment of contributor | | X |
| d. Name of contributor's spouse | | X |
| e. Amount of contribution | X | |
| f. Amount of loan | X | |
| g. Amount given to date | X | |
| h. Amount loaned to date | X | |
| i. Name of candidate to whom contribution is being made | X | |
| j. Purpose for which the contribution will be used | | X |

6. What kinds of contributions are covered by the law?

| | YES | NO |
|---|-----|----|
| a. money/checks * | X | |
| b. contribution of in-kind services and other things of value | X | |
| c. loans | X | |

*Cash contributions limited to \$100 per source.

7. Minimum Contribution to be reported: All contributions and expenditures must be reported.

8. Is there a form of public financing for certain elections in this state? (yes/no) No

- a) If yes, for which races?
 b) If yes, please describe scheme of financing:
 c) If yes, to whom are funds distributed and how?

9. Contributions Allowed and Limits: *

| Are Contributions by the Following Groups Allowed? | If yes, what is the maximum amount (if any) that can be contributed by one in this category? - | |
|--|--|--|
| | YES | NO |
| a. Corporations | x | - \$5,000 to major office candidates, \$2,500 for district and legislative candidates, \$1,000 to any other candidate. |
| b. Unions | x | - Same as a. above |
| c. Regulated industries | x | - Same as a. above |
| d. Political action committees (i) state (ii) federal | x | - If < 250 members, same as a. above; large PACs may contribute twice as much. |
| e. Out-of-state contributors | x | - Same as above |
| f. Individual contributions | x | - Same as a. above |
| g. Contributions by candidate him/herself | x | - Same as for small PACs; see d. above |
| h. Contributions by candidate's family | x | - Unlimited |
| i. Anonymous contributions | x | - Same as a. above |
| j. Contributions in the name of another person | x | - Generally prohibited unless transaction of \$25 or less from sale of campaign paraphernalia |
| k. Government employees | x | |
| l. Professional associations | x | |
| * Candidates may receive no more than \$50,000 from PACs in major office races, \$35,000 for legislative and district races, \$10,000 for other races; no individual may contribute more than \$25,000 to a PAC per calendar year. | | |

10. Tax Provisions on Campaign Finance

a. Is there a state tax credit given for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much?

b. Is there a state tax deduction allowed for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much?

III. CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

What information is required on:

| | Is required | Is not required |
|--|-------------|--|
| a. name of each expenditure recipient or payee | x | |
| b. address of each recipient or payee | x | |
| c. occupation of each recipient or payee | | x |
| d. amount paid to each expenditure recipient | x | |
| e. expenditures over a certain amount (if yes, what amount?) | x | |
| f. purpose of expenditure | All | |
| g. check number | x | if not a particular class of expenditure |
| h. date expenditure made | x | |
| i. total number and amount of disbursements | x | |
| j. credit arrangements | x | (reported as "debts & obligations") |

III. PUBLIC RECORDS

- Is all of the information listed above under campaign contributions available to the public? Yes
- Is all of the information listed above under campaign expenditures available to the public? Yes
- Is any additional analysis of the data required by law or regulation? No
- Is there any charge for a copy of these materials required by law or regulation? \$.25/page for one-sided copy, \$.50/page for two-sided copy.

1. CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

NAME OF STATE: Maine

1. Who Must File Report?

| Candidates for: | | State | Judicial | County | Municipal | Political | Special District | Referendum |
|-----------------------|---|-------------|----------|---------|-----------|-------------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| All statewide offices | | Legislature | Offices | Offices | Offices | Action Committees | (soil and water districts, etc.) | Committees |
| YES | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| NO | | | | | | | | |

2. Number of reports required of candidates for statewide office:

| Before Primary Election | | Between Primary and General | | After General Election | |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|---|
| Report # | Date Due | Report # | Date Due | Report # | Date Due |
| gov. only | 1, 2 before | 3 | 42 days after primary | 6, 7 | 42 days after and 1/15 in non-election years if receive or spend > \$1,000 in that year; semi-annual reports on 7/15, 1/15 if > \$50 deficit or surplus |
| other candidates | 6 days before | 2 | 42 days after primary | 5 | 42 days after |
| | | 3, 4 | 42 and six days before general | | semi-annual reports on 7/15, 1/15 if > \$50 deficit or surplus |

*Disclosure reports are due in non-election years if a candidate is campaigning and exceeds a contributions or expenditure threshold of \$1000 for the governor's race and \$500 for all other races.

3. With what agency must reports be filed?

Name of Agency: Commission on Governmental Ethics and Election Practices

Address and phone number of agency:
Secretary of State
State House Station 101
Augusta, Maine 04333 (207) 289-4178

4. Penalty(ies) for noncompliance:

- (a) Filing report(s) later? \$50/business day for pre-election reports (maximum of \$1000); \$10/business day for post-election reports (maximum of \$1000)
- (b) not filing report? Civil violation
- (c) are extensions allowed? Yes; 10 days automatically for post-election reports; no extensions for pre-election reports.

Citation for State Campaign Reporting Act: Maine Revised Statutes Annotated, Title 21-A §1001 et. seq.

Citation for State Administrative Regulations: Title 1 MRS §1003

5. Information which candidate or other reporting entity is required to supply in report:

| | Required to supply | Not Required to supply |
|---|--------------------|------------------------|
| a. Name of contributor | x | |
| b. Address of contributor | x | |
| c. Occupation/principal place of business/employment of contributor | x | |
| d. Name of contributor's spouse | x | |
| e. Amount of contribution | x | |
| f. Amount of loan | x | |
| g. Amount given to date | x | |
| h. Amount loaned to date | x | |
| i. Name of candidate to whom contribution is being made | x | |
| j. Purpose for which the contribution will be used | x | |

6. What kinds of contributions are covered by the law?

| | YES | NO |
|---|-----|----|
| a. money/checks | x | |
| b. contribution of in-kind services and other things of value | x | |
| c. loans | x | |

7. Minimum Contribution to be reported: Information on all contributions and expenditures, but those over \$50 must be itemized.

8. Is there a form of public financing for certain elections in this state? (yes/no) Yes

a) If yes, for which races? N/A

b) If yes, please describe scheme of financing: \$1 checkoff

c) If yes, to whom are funds distributed and how? to political party designated by taxpayer (Democratic or Republican).

9. Contributions Allowed and Limits:

| Are Contributions by the Following Groups Allowed? | If yes, what is the maximum amount (if any) that can be contributed by one in this category? | |
|---|--|--|
| | YES | NO |
| a. Corporations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> - Limited to \$5,000 per candidate per election |
| b. Unions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> - Limited to \$5,000 per candidate per election |
| c. Regulated industries | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> - Limited to \$5,000 per candidate per election |
| d. Political action committees (i) state (ii) federal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> - Limited to \$5,000 per candidate per election |
| e. Out-of-state contributors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> - Limited to \$5,000 per candidate per election |
| f. Individual contributions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> - Limited to an aggregate of \$25,000 in a calendar year and \$1,000 per candidate per election |
| g. Contributions by candidate him/herself | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> - Unlimited |
| h. Contributions by candidate's family | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> - Spouse is unlimited |
| i. Anonymous contributions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Contributions in the name of another person | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Government employees | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Professional associations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> - Limited to \$5,000 per candidate per election |

10. Tax Provisions on Campaign Finance

a. Is there a state tax credit given for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much?

b. Is there a state tax deduction allowed for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much?

II. CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

What information is required on:

| | Is required | Is not required |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. name of each expenditure recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. address of each recipient or payee | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c. occupation of each recipient or payee | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d. amount paid to each expenditure recipient | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. expenditures over a certain amount (if yes, what amount?) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. purpose of expenditure | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. check number | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. date expenditure made | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. total number and amounts of disbursements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. credit arrangements | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

III. PUBLIC RECORDS

1. Is all of the information listed above under campaign contributions available to the public? Yes
2. Is all of the information listed above under campaign expenditures available to the public? Yes
3. Is any additional analysis of the data required by law or regulation? No
4. Is there any charge for a copy of these material required by law or regulation? \$.10 per page if patron does own copying; \$.20 per page and sliding scale if copied by Commission staff.

I. CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

1. Who Must File Report?

| Candidates for: | | State | Judicial | County | Municipal | Political | Special District | Referendum |
|-----------------|----|-------------------------|----------|---------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------------|------------|
| All statewide | | Legislature | Office | Offices | Offices | Action | (soil and water districts, etc.) | Committees |
| YES | NO | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| NO | | municipalities optional | | | | | | |

2. Number of reports required of candidates for statewide offices:

| Before Primary Election | | Between Primary and General | | After General Election | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---|
| Report # | Date Due | Report # | Date Due | Report # | Date Due |
| 1 | 4th Tues (4 weeks) before | 3 | 11 days before general | 4 | 3rd Tues (3 weeks) after |
| 2 | 2nd Friday (11 days) before | | | 5 | 6 months after, if funds remain; then annually on anniversary of general election |

3. With what agency must reports be filed?

Name of Agency: State Administrative Board of Election Laws
has overall regulatory authority. File with
whatever office certificate of candidacy was filed.

Address and phone number of agency:

Old Army Building, P. O. Box 231

Annapolis, MD 21404-0731

(301) 974-3711

4. Penalty(ies) for noncompliance:

(a) Filing report(s) late?

\$20/day for first 6 days, \$10/day thereafter, up to a maximum of \$250 for any single report. ("Days" = business days only)

(b) not filing report?

1) Up to \$1,000 fine or up to 1 year imprisonment; or both.

2) Cannot take office

(c) are extensions allowed?

Not provided for in statute; but there is a provision for a waiver of late fee for just cause.

Citation for State Campaign Reporting Act: Maryland Election Code Annotated §1-1: MCA §26-1 -- §26-21

Citation for State Administrative Regulations: None, other than advice and opinions of the Attorney General.

5. Information which candidate or other reporting entity is required to supply in report:

| | Required to supply | Not Required to supply |
|---|--------------------|------------------------|
| a. Name of contributor | x | |
| b. Address of contributor | x | |
| c. Occupation/principal place of business/employment of contributor | x | |
| d. Name of contributor's spouse | | x |
| e. Amount of contribution | x | |
| f. Amount of loan | x | |
| g. Amount given to date | x | |
| h. Amount loaned to date | x | |
| i. Name of candidate to whom contribution is being made | x | |
| j. Purpose for which the contribution will be used | | x |

6. What kinds of contributions are covered by the law?

| | | |
|---|-----|----|
| a. money/checks | YES | NO |
| b. contribution of in-kind services and other things of value | x | |
| c. loans | x | |

7. Minimum Contribution to be reported: All must be reported.

8. Is there a form of public financing for certain elections in this state? (yes/no) No

a) If yes, for which races?

NOTE: There will be one time application of public financing statute to candidates for Governor and Lt. Governor in the 1990 Election. Following the one time application any remaining money shall be used to offset the expenses of disbursement of fund and any remaining after that shall be used for voter education purposes. The statute may not be implemented or enforced after July 1, 1991.

b) If yes, please describe scheme of financing:

c) If yes, to whom are funds distributed and how?

9. Contributions Allowed and Limits:

| Are Contributions by the Following Groups Allowed? | If yes, what is the maximum amount (if any) that can be contributed by one in this category? | |
|---|--|--|
| | YES | NO |
| a. Corporations | X | - \$2,500 per election, with no more than \$1000 for any one candidate. |
| b. Unions | X | - Same as a. above |
| c. Regulated Industries | X | - Same as a. above |
| d. Political action committees (i) state (ii) federal | X | - Unlimited |
| e. Out-of-state contributors | X | - Limited |
| f. Individual contributors | X | - Limited |
| g. Contributions by candidate him/herself | X | - Limited to aggregate of \$2,500 per election and \$100 per candidate per election. |
| h. Contributions by candidate's family | X | - Unlimited |
| i. Anonymous contributions | X | - Spouse is unlimited |
| j. Contributions in the name of another person | X | |
| k. Government employees | X | - Limited (May not be required) |
| l. Professional associations | X | - Limited |

10. Tax Provisions on Campaign Finance

a. Is there a state tax credit given for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____

b. Is there a state tax deduction allowed for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____

II. CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

What information is required on:

| | Is required | Is not required |
|--|-------------|-----------------|
| a. name of each expenditure recipient or payee | X | |
| b. address of each recipient or payee | X | |
| c. occupation of each recipient or payee | | X |
| d. amount paid to each expenditure recipient | X | |
| e. expenditures over a certain amount (if yes, what amount?) | X | |
| f. purpose of expenditure | | X |
| g. check number | X | |
| h. date expenditure made | X | |
| i. total number and amounts of disbursements | X | |
| j. credit arrangements | X | |
| | X | X |

X yes, if construe "credit arrangements" as outstanding debts.

III. PUBLIC RECORDS

- Is all of the information listed above under campaign contributions available to the public? Yes.
- Is all of the information listed above under campaign expenditures available to the public? Yes.
- Is any additional analysis of the data required by law or regulation? No.
- Is there any charge for a copy of these material required by law or regulation? \$.25 per page.

1. CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

NAME OF STATE: Massachusetts

1. Who Must File Report?

Candidates for:

| All statewide Offices | | State Legislature | Judicial Offices | County Offices | Municipal Offices | Political Action Committees | Special District (soil and water districts, etc.) | Referendum Committees |
|--------------------------|---|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| YES | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| NO | | | | | | | | |

2. Number of reports required of candidates for statewide office:

Before Primary Election
Bi-monthly reports filed
on the 5th and the 20th
of every month.

Between Primary and General
Bi-monthly reports filed
on the 5th and the 20th
of every month.

After General Election
Report # | Date Due
Jan. 10 of year
after general election

3. With what agency must reports be filed?

Name of Agency: Office of Campaign and Political Finance

Address and phone number of agency:

1 Ashburton Place, Room 1007

Boston, Massachusetts 02108

(617) 727-8332

4. Penalty(ies) for noncompliance:

- (a) Filing report(s) late? Up to \$1,000 fine and/or 1 year imprisonment
(b) not filing report? Same as (a) above
(c) are extensions allowed? No.

Citation for State Campaign Reporting Act: Annotated Laws of Massachusetts, Chapter 55

Citation for State Administrative Regulations: 970 C. M. R. 1.00/2.00/3.00

5. Information which candidate or other reporting entity is required to supply in report:

| | Required to supply | Not Required to supply |
|--|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| a. Name of contributor | x | |
| b. Address of contributor | x | |
| c. Occupation/principal place of business/employment of contributor | x | x |
| d. Name of contributor's spouse | | x |
| e. Amount of contribution | x | |
| f. Amount of loan | x | |
| g. Amount given to date | x | |
| h. Amount loaned to date | x | |
| i. Name of candidate to whom contribution is being made | x | |
| j. Purpose for which the contribution will be used | | x |

6. What kinds of contributions are covered by the law?

| | | |
|--|-----|----|
| a. money/checks | YES | NO |
| b. contribution of in-kind services and other things of value * | x | |
| c. loans | x | |

*Personal services are exempt from
definitions of contributions.

7. Minimum Contribution to be reported: All contributions and expenditures must be reported, but contributions of in excess of \$50 and expenditures more than \$25 must be itemized.
8. Is there a form of public financing for certain elections in this state? (yes/no) Yes
- a) If yes, for which races? Statewide races.
- b) If yes, please describe scheme of financing: \$1 surcharge (\$1 added to individual's income tax liability) to be paid over to State Election Campaign Fund
- c) If yes, to whom are funds distributed and how? To candidates in statewide primary and general elections.

9. Contributions Allowed and Limits:

| Are Contributions by the Following Groups Allowed? | If yes, what is the maximum amount (if any) that can be contributed by one in this category? | |
|---|--|----|
| | YES | NO |
| a. Corporations | | x |
| b. Unions | x | |
| c. Regulated industries | | x |
| d. Political action committees (i) state (ii) federal | x | |
| e. Out-of-state contributors | x | |
| f. Individual contributions | x | |
| g. Contributions by candidate him/herself | x | |
| h. Contributions by candidate's family | x | |
| i. Anonymous contributions | x | |
| j. Contributions in the name of another person | x | |
| k. Government employees | x | |
| l. Professional associations | x | |
| m. State political parties | x | |
| 10. Tax Provisions on Campaign Finance | x | |

- a. Is there a state tax credit given for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____
- b. Is there a state tax deduction allowed for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____

II. CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

What information is required on:

| | Is required | Is not required |
|--|-------------|-----------------|
| a. name of each expenditure recipient or payee | x | |
| b. address of each recipient or payee | x | |
| c. occupation of each recipient or payee | | x |
| d. amount paid to each expenditure recipient | x | |
| e. expenditures over a certain amount (if yes, what amount?) | x | \$25 |
| f. purpose of expenditure | x | |
| g. check number | | x |
| h. date expenditure made | x | |
| i. total number and amounts of disbursements | x | |
| j. credit arrangements | x | |

III. PUBLIC RECORDS

1. Is all of the information listed above under campaign contributions available to the public? Yes
2. Is all of the information listed above under campaign expenditures available to the public? Yes
3. Is any additional analysis of the data required by law or regulation? No
4. Is there any charge for a copy of these material required by law or regulation? \$.10 per page.

1. CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

NAME OF STATE: Michigan

1. Who Must File Report?

Candidates for:

| All statewide Offices | State Legislature | Judicial Offices | County Offices | Municipal Offices | Political Action Committees | Special District (soil and water districts, etc.) | Referendum Committees |
|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| YES <u>x</u> | <u>x</u> | <u>x</u> | <u>x</u> | <u>x</u> | <u>x</u> | <u>x</u> | <u>x</u> |
| NO | | | | | | | |

2. Number of reports required of candidates for statewide office:

| Before Primary Election Report # | Date Due | Between Primary and General Report # | Date Due | After General Election Report # | Date Due |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | 11 days before * | 2 | 30 days after primary | 4 | 30 days after general |
| | | 3 | 11 days before general | | |

* A contribution of \$200 or more received after the closing date of a pre-election campaign statement but before the second day prior to the election must be reported within 48 hours.

3. With what agency must reports be filed?

Name of Agency: Secretary of State

(county clerk for county office, school board)

Address and phone number of agency:

Secretary of State, Elections Division

Mutual Building, 208 N. Capitol Ave.

P.O. Box 20126

Lansing, MI 48901

(517) 373-8558

Citation for State Campaign Reporting Act: Michigan Compiled Laws 169.201-169.282

Citation for State Administrative Regulations: Dept. of State General Rules 1-56

5. Information which candidate or other reporting entity is required to supply in report:

| | Required to supply | Not Required to supply |
|--|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| a. Name of contributor | <u>if > \$20</u> | |
| b. Address of contributor | <u>if > \$20</u> | |
| c. Occupation/principal place of business/employment of contributor | <u>if > \$200</u> | <u>x</u> |
| d. Name of contributor's spouse | | |
| e. Amount of contribution | <u>x</u> | |
| f. Amount of loan | <u>x</u> | |
| g. Amount given to date | <u>x</u> | |
| h. Amount loaned to date | <u>x</u> | |
| i. Name of candidate to whom contribution is being made | <u>x</u> | |
| j. Purpose for which the contribution will be used | <u>x</u> | |

4. Penalty(ies) for noncompliance:

(a) filing report(s) late?

(b) not filing report?

(c) are extensions allowed?

Yes; candidate - \$25/business day;
\$500 maximum in filing fees; refer-
endum - filing fees up to \$1000.
Yes; both - misdemeanor, up to \$1000
and 90 days imprisonment.
No.

6. What kinds of contributions are covered by the law?

| | | |
|--|----------|----|
| a. money/checks | YES | NO |
| b. contribution of in-kind services and other things of value | <u>x</u> | |
| c. loans | <u>x</u> | |

7. Minimum Contribution to be reported: \$ 20.01 and over must be itemized; but all must be reported.
8. Is there a form of public financing for certain elections in this state? (yes/no) yes
- a) If yes, for which races? Gubernatorial primaries and candidates for Gov. and Lt.-Gov. in general election.
- b) If yes, please describe scheme of financing: \$2.00 checkoff (\$4.00 joint) on tax return and an equal amount matched by state.
- c) If yes, to whom are funds distributed and how? Primary candidates receive \$2 for every \$1 raised in contributions of < \$100 up to maximum payment of \$990,000. If primary candidate is unopposed, he may receive \$2 for every \$1 raised in contributions of \$100 or less up to maximum payment of \$990,000. In the general election, major party candidates receive a \$1,125,000 grant. Minor party candidates may receive a grant determined by formula if that party's gubernatorial candidate received 5% of the votes in the last election or if the candidate receives 5% of the vote in the present election. Any candidate may receive \$1 for every \$1 raised in contributions < \$100.
9. Contributions Allowed and Limits:

| Are Contributions by the Following Groups Allowed? | If yes, what is the maximum amount (if any) that can be contributed by one in this category? | |
|---|--|----|
| | YES | NO |
| a. Corporations | | x |
| b. Unions | x | |
| c. Regulated industries | x | |
| d. Political action committees (i) state (ii) federal | x | |
| e. Out-of-state contributors | x | |
| f. Individual contributors | x | |
| g. Contributions by candidate him/herself | | |
| h. Contributions by candidate's family | x | |
| i. Anonymous contributors | x | |
| j. Contributions in the name of another person | | x |
| k. Government employees | x | |
| l. Professional associations | x | |

NOTE: If corporations, unions, regulated industries, PACs, or professional associations register as an independent committee, then they may contribute \$34,000 for statewide office, \$10,000 for state senator, and \$5000 for state representative candidates per election cycle.

- same as f. below

- same as f. below

- same as f. below

- same as f. below

- limited to \$3,400 for statewide office, \$1000 for state senator, and \$500 for state representative candidate per election cycle

- limited to \$50,000 per gubernatorial election cycle

- same as g. above

- shall be given to a tax-exempt charitable organization

- may not be required to contribute.

- same as f. above, with the exception of independent committees (see NOTE above).

10. Tax Provisions on Campaign Finance

- a. Is there a state tax credit given for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____
- b. Is there a state tax deduction allowed for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____

II. CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

What information is required on:

| | Is required | Is not required |
|--|-------------|-----------------|
| a. name of each expenditure recipient or payee | if > \$50 | |
| b. address of each recipient or payee | if > \$50 | |
| c. occupation of each recipient or payee | | x |
| d. amount paid to each expenditure recipient | if > \$50 | |
| e. expenditures over a certain amount (if yes, what amount?) | x | |
| f. purpose of expenditure | if > \$50 | |
| g. check number | x | |
| h. date expenditure made | | x |
| i. total number and amounts of disbursements | x | |
| j. credit arrangements | x | |

III. PUBLIC RECORDS

1. Is all of the information listed above under campaign contributions available to the public? Yes
2. Is all of the information listed above under campaign expenditures available to the public? Yes
3. Is any additional analysis of the data required by law or regulation? Yes, review by Secretary of State within 4 business days after filing deadline.
4. Is there any charge for a copy of these material required by law or regulation? \$.16 per page.

1. CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

NWE OF STATE: Minnesota

1. Who Must File Report? (NOTE: Any contribution from a single source to a statewide candidate of \$2000 or more, or more than \$400 to any legislative or district court candidate received between the closing date of the last pre-election report and the election must be reported within 48 hours of receipt and also on the next periodic report.)

| Candidates for: | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----|---------|-------------|---------|-----------|-------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|---|
| All statewide | | State | Judicial | County | Municipal | Political | Special District | | |
| YES | NO | Offices | Legislature | Offices | Offices | Action Committees | (and) water districts, etc.) | Referendum Committees* | |
| X | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |

* Minnesota does not have laws permitting a "state referendum," however proposed amendments to the state constitution are submitted to voters.

2. Number of reports required of candidates for statewide offices:

| Before Primary Election | | Between Primary and General | | After General Election | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| Report # | Date Due | Report # | Date Due | Report # | Date Due |
| 1 | 10 days before primary | 2 | 10 days before election | 3 | annually on Jan. 31 |

3. With what agency must reports be filed?
 Name of Agency: State Ethical Practices Board
 Address and phone number of agency:
625 North Robert Street
St. Paul, MN 55101-2520
(612)-296-5148

4. Penalty(ies) for noncompliance:
 (a) Filing report(s) late? \$5/day up to \$100 for Jan. 31 report; \$50/day up to \$500 for other reports.
 (b) Not filing report?
 (c) Are extensions allowed? No.

Also, candidate receiving public financing (and therefore subject to expenditure limits) who exceeds expenditure limits subject to fine up to 4x amount in excess of limit. Candidates for state executive or legislative office who exceed contribution limits are subject to a civil fine of up to 4x the amount in excess of limit.

Citation for State Campaign Reporting Act: Minnesota Statutes, Chapters 210A and 10A
 Citation for State Administrative Regulations: Minnesota Rules, Chapter 4500

5. Information which candidate or other reporting entity is required to supply in report:

| | Required to supply | Not Required to supply |
|---|--------------------|------------------------|
| a. Name of contributor | X | |
| b. Address of contributor | X | |
| c. Occupation/principal place of business/employment of contributor | X | |
| d. Name of contributor's spouse | X | |
| e. Amount of contribution | X | |
| f. Amount of loan | X | |
| g. Amount given to date | X | |
| h. Amount loaned to date | X | |
| i. Name of candidate to whom contribution is being made | X | |
| j. Purpose for which the contribution will be used | X | |

6. What kinds of contributions are covered by the law?

| | YES | NO |
|---|-----|----|
| a. money/checks | X | |
| b. contribution of in-kind services and other things of value | X | |
| c. loans | X | |

Not specified by statute.

7. Minimum Contribution to be reported: \$ All must be reported; contributions of more than \$100 to state candidates must be itemized.
8. Is there a form of public financing for certain elections in this state? (yes/no) Yes
- a) If yes, for which races? Gov./Lt.-Gov., Attorney General, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Sec. of State, Senator, Representative.
- b) If yes, please describe scheme of financing: \$5 checkoff on Minnesota income tax or property tax refunds and excess anonymous contributions. Expenditures by candidates accepting public financing are limited and adjusted by the Consumer Price Index.
- c) If yes, to whom are funds distributed and how? To party accounts and a general account; money from the party accounts distributed as follows: 1) 14% for offices of Gov. and Lt.-Gov. (combined); 2) 2.4% for Attorney General; 3) 1.2% for Sec. of State, state auditor and treasurer; 4) If state legislators serve a 4 year term, 23 1/3% for Senator and 46 2/3% for Representative; 5) If legislators serve 2 year term, 35% each for Senator and Representative.
9. Contributions Allowed and Limits:

| Are Contributions by the Following Groups Allowed? | If yes, what is the maximum amount (if any) that can be contributed by one in this category? | |
|---|--|----|
| | YES | NO |
| a. Corporations | | x |
| b. Unions | x* | |
| c. Regulated industries | x | |
| d. Political action committees (i) state (ii) federal | x* | |
| e. Out-of-state contributors | x* | |
| f. Individual contributions | x* | |
| g. Contributions by candidate him/herself | x | |
| h. Contributions by candidate's family | x* | |
| i. Anonymous contributions | x | |
| j. Contributions in the name of another person | x | |
| k. Government employees | x | |
| l. Professional associations | x | |
| * Limited to \$60,000/election year for Gov./Lt.-Gov. (and \$12,000 in non-election years). \$10,000/election year for Attorney General (\$2,000 in non-election years); \$5,000/election year for other statewide offices (\$1,000 in non-election years); \$1,500/election year for state senate (\$300 in non-election years); \$750/election year for state representative (\$150 in non-election years). | | |

10. Tax Provisions on Campaign Finance

- a. Is there a state tax credit given for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____
- b. Is there a state tax deduction allowed for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____

II. CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

What information is required on:

| | Is required | Is not required |
|--|-------------|-----------------------------|
| a. name of each expenditure recipient or payee | x | |
| b. address of each recipient or payee | x | |
| c. occupation of each recipient or payee | | x |
| d. amount paid to each expenditure recipient | x | |
| e. expenditures over a certain amount (if yes, what amount?) | x | |
| f. purpose of expenditure | all | |
| g. check number | x | |
| h. date expenditure made | | x |
| i. total number and amounts of disbursements | x | |
| j. credit arrangements | x (amount) | x (number of disbursements) |

III. PUBLIC RECORDS

1. Is all of the information listed above under campaign contributions available to the public? Yes
2. Is all of the information listed above under campaign expenditures available to the public? Yes
3. Is any additional analysis of the data required by law or regulation? No Board may prepare and publish reports as it deems appropriate.
4. Is there any charge for a copy of these material required by law or regulation? \$.10/page, self-copy; \$.50/page, staff-copy.

1. CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

NAME OF STATE: MISSISSIPPI

1. Who Must file Report? (NOTE: Only if contributions over \$500 for candidates for statewide office and over \$200 for all others.)

Candidates for:

| All statewide Offices | State Legislature | Judicial Offices | County Offices | Municipal Offices | Political Action Committees | Special District (soil and water districts, etc.) | Referendum Committees |
|---|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| NO <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | |

2. Number of reports required of candidates for statewide office:

| Before Primary Election Report # | Date Due | Between Primary and General Report # | Date Due | After General Election Report # | Date Due |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|---|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | 7 days before primary | 2 | 7 days before runoff (if applicable) 7 days before general | 4 | Jan. 10 of the following year |

3. With what agency must reports be filed?

Name of Agency: Secretary of State, Elections Division

4. Penalty(ies) for noncompliance:

(a) Filing report(s) late?

(b) Not filing report?

May be required to file by action in
nature of mandamus and cannot take of-
file until files; see (b) below.

1) Willfully and deliberately violating
reporting provision is misdemeanor pun-
ishable by fine of not more than \$3,000.

2) If fail to file, may not be certified
as nominated or elected to office nor
receive salary or other remuneration
until report is filed.

Address and phone number of agency:

401 Mississippi Street
P.O. Box 136
Jackson, MS 39205
(601) 359-1350

(c) are extensions allowed?

No.

Citation for State Campaign Reporting Act: Mississippi Code Annotated § 23-15-80-23-15-815

Citation for State Administrative Regulations: None

5. Information which candidate or other reporting entity is required to supply in report:

| a. Name of contributor | Required to supply | Not Required to supply |
|--|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| b. Address of contributor | X | |
| c. Occupation/principal place of business/employment of contributor | X | |
| d. Name of contributor's spouse | X | |
| e. Amount of contribution | X | |
| f. Amount of loan | X | X (optional) |
| g. Amount given to date | X | |
| h. Amount loaned to date | X | X (optional) |
| i. Name of candidate to whom contribution is being made | X | |
| j. Purpose for which the contribution will be used | X | |

If the reasonable value of the contribution exceeds \$500
and is for a candidate for a statewide or a Supreme Court
District office, over \$200 for all other candidates

6. What kinds of contributions are covered by the law?

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|--------------|
| a. money/checks | YES | NO |
| b. contribution of in-kind services | X | |
| c. loans | X | X (optional) |

7. Minimum Contribution to be reported: \$500 for statewide office and Supreme Court District office; \$200 all others.

8. Is there a form of public financing for certain elections in this state? (yes/no) No

a) If yes, for which races?

b) If yes, please describe scheme of financing:

c) If yes, to whom are funds distributed and how?

9. Contributions Allowed and Limits:

| Are Contributions by the Following Groups Allowed? | If yes, what is the maximum amount (if any) that can be contributed by one in this category? | |
|---|--|--------------------------|
| | YES | NO |
| a. Corporations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Unions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Regulated industries | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Political action committees (i) state (ii) federal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Out-of-state contributors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Individual contributions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Contributions by candidate him/herself | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Contributions by candidate's family | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Anonymous contributions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Contributions in the name of another person | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Government employees | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Professional associations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

10. Tax Provisions on Campaign Finance

a. Is there a state tax credit given for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____

b. Is there a state tax deduction allowed for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____

II. CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

What information is required on:

| | Is required | Is not required |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. name of each expenditure recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. address of each recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. occupation of each recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. amount paid to each expenditure recipient | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. expenditures over a certain amount (if yes, what amount?) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. purpose of expenditure | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. check number | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. date expenditure made | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. total number and amounts of disbursements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. credit arrangements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

III. PUBLIC RECORDS

- Is all of the information listed above under campaign contributions available to the public? Yes
- Is all of the information listed above under campaign expenditures available to the public? Yes
- Is any additional analysis of the data required by law or regulation? No
- Is there any charge for a copy of these material required by law or regulation? Charge not to exceed cost of reproduction.

1. CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

NAME OF STATE: Missouri

1. Who Must File Report? (NOTE: Only if spend or receive more than \$1,000 or receive a single contribution of more than \$250.)

| Candidates for: | | State | Legislature | Judicial | County | Municipal | Political | Special District | Referendum |
|-----------------|---|---------|-------------|----------|---------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------------|------------|
| All statewide | | Offices | Offices | Offices | Offices | Offices | Action | (soil and water districts, etc.) | Committees |
| YES | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| NO | | | | | | | | | |

2. Number of reports required of candidates for statewide office:

| Before Primary Election | | Between Primary and General | | After General Election | |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--|
| Report # | Date Due | Report # | Date Due | Report # | Date Due |
| 1 | 40 days before | 3 | 30 days after primary | 6 | 30 days after |
| 2 | 7 days before | 4 | 40 days before general | 7 | supplemental report Jan. 15 if contributions or expenditures of more than \$1000 received/spent since the last report. |
| | | 5 | 7 days before general | 8 | quarterly supplemental report required if post-election report shows outstanding debt of more than \$5000. |
| | | | | 9 | continuing committees must file quarterly supplemental reports if contributions or expenditures exceed \$1000 in a calendar quarter. |

(NOTE: Contributions of more than \$1,000 received by a statewide office candidate (\$500 for any other committee) after the closing date of the last pre-election disclosure report but before election day must be reported within 48 hours of receipt.)

3. With what agency must reports be filed?

Name of Agency: Secretary of State/Local Authorities

Address and phone number of agency:

Campaign Reporting Division
Office of Secretary of State
P.O. Box 1370

Jefferson City, MO 65101

(314) 751-3077

4. Penalty(ies) for noncompliance:

- (a) filing report(s) late? See b. below
(b) not filing report? 1) Candidate may not take office, or if fails to file for the primary election, the candidate's name may not appear on the ballot.

- 2) Class A misdemeanor subject to fine up to \$5,000 or 1 year in prison, or both.
(c) are extensions allowed? No

Citation for State Campaign Reporting Act: Revised Statutes of Missouri §130.011-§130.096

Citation for State Administrative Regulations: N/A

5. Information which candidate or other reporting entity is required to supply in report:

| | Required to supply | Not Required to supply |
|---|--------------------|------------------------|
| a. Name of contributor | X | |
| b. Address of contributor | X | |
| c. Occupation/principal place of business/employment of contributor | X | |
| d. Name of contributor's spouse | | X |
| e. Amount of contribution | X | |
| f. Amount of loan | X | |
| g. Amount given to date | X | |
| h. Amount loaned to date | X | |
| i. Name of candidate to whom contribution is being made | X | |
| j. Purpose for which the contribution will be used | | X |

6. What kinds of contributions are covered by the law?

| | YES | NO |
|---|-----|----|
| a. money/checks | X | |
| b. contribution of in-kind services and other things of value | X | |
| c. loans | X | |

7. Minimum Contribution to be reported: \$ Over \$100 must be itemized, but all must be reported.

8. Is there a form of public financing for certain elections in this state? (yes/no) No

a) If yes, for which races?

b) If yes, please describe scheme of financing:

c) If yes, to whom are funds distributed and how?

9. Contributions Allowed and Limits:

| Are Contributions by the Following Groups Allowed? | If yes, what is the maximum amount (if any) that can be contributed by one in this category? | |
|---|--|---|
| | YES | NO (No cash contributions > \$100) |
| a. Corporations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| b. Unions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| c. Regulated industries | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| d. Political action committees (i) state (ii) federal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| e. Out-of-state contributors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | - Out of state PACS must file a statement of organization |
| f. Individual contributions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| g. Contributions by candidate him/herself | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| h. Contributions by candidate's family | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| i. Anonymous contributions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | - No anonymous contributions of more than \$10. Total collected by campaign anonymously must be < \$500/year or 1% of total raised that year, whichever is greater. |
| j. Contributions in the name of another person | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| k. Government employees | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| l. Professional associations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |

10. Tax Provisions on Campaign Finance

a. Is there a state tax credit given for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____

b. Is there a state tax deduction allowed for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____

II. CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

What information is required on:

| | Is required | Is not required |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. name of each expenditure recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. address of each recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. occupation of each recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. amount paid to each expenditure recipient | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. expenditures over a certain amount (if yes, what amount?) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. purpose of expenditure | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. check number | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. date expenditure made | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. total number and amounts of disbursements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. credit arrangements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

III. PUBLIC RECORDS

- Is all of the information listed above under campaign contributions available to the public? Yes
- Is all of the information listed above under campaign expenditures available to the public? Yes
- Is any additional analysis of the data required by law or regulation? Annual Report
- Is there any charge for a copy of these material required by law or regulation? Yes, \$30/page

I. CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

1. Who Must File Report?

| Candidates for: | | State | | Judicial | | County | | Municipal | | Political | | Special District | | Ballot Issue | |
|-----------------|---|-------------|---|----------|---|---------|---|-----------|---|-------------------|---|----------------------------------|---|--------------|---|
| All statewide | | Legislature | | Offices | | Offices | | Offices | | Action Committees | | (soil and water districts, etc.) | | Committees | |
| YES | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| NO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

* Candidates for these offices file only if \$500 or more is received or expended.

2. Number of reports required of candidates for statewide offices:

| Before Primary Election | | Between Primary and General | | After General Election | |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|--|---------------|
| Report # | Date Due | Report # | Date Due | Report # | Date Due |
| A. Statewide | | | | | |
| Office: 1 | March 10 | 4 | 20 days after primary | 8 | 20 days after |
| 2 | 15 days before | 5 | September 10 | Additional reports on March 10 and September 10 of each year following election year until closing report filed. | |
| 3 | 5 days before | 6 | 15 days before general | | |
| | | 7 | 5 days before general | | |
| B. Legislative | | | | | |
| Office: 1 | 10 days before | 2 | 20 days after primary | 4 | 20 days after |
| | | 3 | 10 days before general | | |

3. With what agency must reports be filed?

Name of Agency: Commissioner of Political Practices

Address and phone number of agency:

Commissioner of Political PracticesCapitol StationHelena, Montana 59602(406) 444-2942

4. Penalty(ies) for noncompliance:

(a) Filing report(s) late? No.

(b) not filing report? 1) If intentional or negligent, civil fine of up to \$500 or 1x amount of unlawful contributions, whichever is greater.

2) Name of candidate may not be placed on ballot if fails to file report, nor may the candidate be granted a certificate of election.

(c) are extensions allowed? No.

Citation for State Campaign Reporting Act: Montana Code Annotated, Title 13, Chapter 37Citation for State Administrative Regulations: Title 44, Chapter 10, Administrative Rules of Montana

5. Information which candidate or other reporting entity is required to supply in report:

Required to supply

Not Required to supply

- a. Name of contributor
b. Address of contributor
c. Occupation/principal place of business/employment of contributor
d. Name of contributor's spouse
e. Amount of contribution
f. Amount of loan
g. Amount given to date
h. Amount loaned to date
i. Name of candidate to whom contribution is being made
j. Purpose for which the contribution will be used

x
x
x
x
x
x
x
x
x
x
x

6. What kinds of contributions are covered by the law?

- a. money/checks
b. contribution of in-kind services and other things of value
c. loans

YES NO
x
x
x

7. Minimum Contribution to be reported: Statewide candidates must itemize contributions of \$75 or more; all other candidates must itemize contributions of \$35 or more. All candidates must list total of nonitemized contributions.

8. Is there a form of public financing for certain elections in this state? (yes/no) Yes

- a) If yes, for which races? Money distributed to all candidates opposed in campaigns for governor/lieutenant-governor, chief justice, and justices of the state supreme court.
- b) If yes, please describe scheme of financing: \$1 checkoff on income tax returns (\$2 for husband and wife filing jointly).
- c) If yes, to whom are funds distributed and how? Five months before the election, 50% allocated to campaign for gov./lt.-gov. and 50% to the chief justice/justice campaign. Each candidate in these campaigns receives an equal amount of funds.

9. Contributions Allowed and Limits:

| Are Contributions by the Following Groups Allowed? | If yes, what is the maximum amount (if any) that can be contributed by one in this category? | |
|---|--|----|
| | YES | NO |
| a. Corporations | | x |
| b. Unions | x | |
| c. Regulated industries | x | |
| d. Political action committees (i) state (ii) federal | x | |
| e. Out-of-state contributors | x | |
| f. Individual contributions | x | |
| g. Contributions by candidate him/herself | x | |
| h. Contributions by candidate's family | x | |
| i. Anonymous contributions | x | |
| j. Contributions in the name of another person | x | |
| k. Government employees | x | |
| l. Professional associations | x | |

- Unions considered to be political committees; limitations same as d. below

- Limited for all elections in a campaign to \$8,000 for gov./lt.-gov.; \$2,000 for other statewide candidates; \$1,000 for public service commissioner; \$600 for state senator; \$300 for other candidates.

- For individuals, limited to same as f. below; for PACs and party committees, same as d. above.

- Limited to \$1,500 for gov./lt.-gov.; \$750 for other statewide candidates; \$400 for public service commissioner, district court judge, or state senator; \$250 for all other candidates.

- Unlimited

- Same as f. above

- Same as d. above (considered to be political committees).

10. Tax Provisions on Campaign Finance

- a. Is there a state tax credit given for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much?
- b. Is there a state tax deduction allowed for campaign contributions? Yes If yes, how much? \$100 and double for joint returns.

II. CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

What information is required on:

| | Is required | Is not required |
|--|-------------|-----------------|
| a. name of each expenditure recipient or payee | x | |
| b. address of each recipient or payee | x | |
| c. occupation of each recipient or payee | | x |
| d. amount paid to each expenditure recipient | x | |
| e. expenditures over a certain amount (if yes, what amount?) | | x |
| f. purpose of expenditure | x | |
| g. check number | | x |
| h. date expenditure made | x | |
| i. total number and amounts of disbursements | x | |
| j. credit arrangements | x | |

III. PUBLIC RECORDS

1. Is all of the information listed above under campaign contributions available to the public? Yes
2. Is all of the information listed above under campaign expenditures available to the public? Yes
3. Is any additional analysis of the data required by law or regulation? Commissioner shall prepare and publish summaries of statements received and other reports as considered appropriate.
4. Is there any charge for a copy of these material required by law or regulation? Free before 1987; charge not to exceed cost since.

1. CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

NAME OF STATE: Nebraska

1. Who Must File Report? (NOTE: Only after receipt of contributions or making expenditures over \$2,000 in a calendar year.)

| Candidates for: | | State | Legislature | Judicial | County | Municipal | Political | Special District | Referendum |
|-----------------|----|----------|-------------|----------|----------|-----------|-------------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| All statewide | | | | | | | | | |
| YES | NO | Offices | Offices | Offices | Offices | Offices | Action Committees | (soil and water districts, etc.) | Committees |
| <u>x</u> | | <u>x</u> | <u>x</u> | <u>x</u> | <u>x</u> | <u>x</u> | <u>x</u> | <u>x</u> | <u>x</u> |

2. Number of reports required of candidates for statewide office:

| Before Primary Election | Between Primary and General | After General Election |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Report # | Report # | Report # |
| Date Due | Date Due | Date Due |
| <u>1</u> | <u>3</u> | <u>6</u> |
| <u>30 days before primary</u> | <u>40 days after primary</u> | <u>40 days after election</u> |
| <u>2</u> | <u>4</u> | <u>7</u> |
| <u>10 days before primary</u> | <u>30 days before election</u> | <u>annual statement by Jan. 31st</u> |
| <u>5</u> | <u>10 days before election</u> | |

NOTE: Must report within five days of receipt of a contribution of \$500 or more, received after 14th day before election.

3. With what agency must reports be filed?

Name of Agency: The Nebraska Accountability and

Disclosure Commission

Address and phone number of agency:

11th Floor, State Capitol

P.O. Box 95086

Lincoln, NE 68509

(402) 471-2522

4. Penalty(ies) for noncompliance:

(a) Filing report(s) late? Yes: fee of \$10/day, not to exceed \$300.

(b) not filing report? 1) If commission finds violation, may begin civil or criminal prosecution. May issue a cease-and-desist order, require a filing of the report, or require candidate to pay a civil penalty of not more than \$1,000.

2) criminal misdemeanor for other violations, e.g., not forming candidate committee, accepting anonymous contributions, etc.

(c) are extensions allowed?

Yes, for a period of not longer than 9 months upon a showing of clear necessity if commission has been able to take action which it deems a necessary prerequisite to receipt of such filings. Extensions may be granted upon a showing of good cause or undue hardship.

Citation for State Campaign Reporting Act: Revised Statutes of Nebraska §§9-1401 -- §9-14,119

Citation for State Administrative Regulations: "The Nebraska Political Accountability and Disclosure Act" Title 4, Chapters 1 through 8

5. Information which candidate or other reporting entity is required to supply in report:

| | Required to supply | Not Required to supply |
|---|--------------------|------------------------|
| a. Name of contributor | <u>x</u> | |
| b. Address of contributor | <u>x</u> | |
| c. Occupation/principal place of business/employment of contributor | | <u>x</u> |
| d. Name of contributor's spouse | | <u>x</u> |
| e. Amount of contribution | <u>x</u> | |
| f. Amount of loan | <u>x</u> | |
| g. Amount given to date | <u>x</u> | |
| h. Amount loaned to date | <u>x</u> | |
| i. Name of candidate to whom contribution is being made | <u>x</u> | |
| j. Purpose for which the contribution will be used | <u>x</u> | |

6. What kinds of contributions are covered by the law?

| | YES | NO |
|---|----------|----|
| a. money/checks | <u>x</u> | |
| b. contribution of in-kind services and other things of value | <u>x</u> | |
| c. loans | <u>x</u> | |

7. Minimum Contribution to be reported: \$100
8. Is there a form of public financing for certain elections in this state? (yes/no) No
- a) If yes, for which races?
- b) If yes, please describe scheme of financing:
- c) If yes, to whom are funds distributed and how?

9. Contributions Allowed and Limits:

| Are Contributions by the Following Groups Allowed? | If yes, what is the maximum amount (if any) that can be contributed by one in this category? | |
|---|--|--|
| | YES | NO |
| a. Corporations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> - Unlimited |
| b. Unions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> - Unlimited |
| c. Regulated industries | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> - Unlimited |
| d. Political action committees (i) state (ii) federal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> - Unlimited |
| e. Out-of-state contributors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> - If > \$100, must give name and address of contributor |
| f. Individual contributions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> - Unlimited |
| g. Contributions by candidate him/herself | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> - Unlimited |
| h. Contributions by candidate's family | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> - Unlimited |
| i. Anonymous contributions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> - All must be given to tax exempt charitable organization |
| j. Contributions in the name of another person | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Government employees | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Professional associations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

10. Tax Provisions on Campaign Finance

- a. Is there a state tax credit given for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____
- b. Is there a state's tax deduction allowed for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____

II. CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

What information is required on:

| | Is required | Is not required |
|--|--|--------------------------|
| a. name of each expenditure recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (if > \$100) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. address of each recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (if > \$100) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. occupation of each recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. amount paid to each expenditure recipient | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. expenditures over a certain amount | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (if yes, what amount?) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> \$100 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. purpose of expenditure | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. check number | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. date expenditure made | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. total number and amounts of disbursements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. credit arrangements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

III. PUBLIC RECORDS

1. Is all of the information listed above under campaign contributions available to the public? Yes
2. Is all of the information listed above under campaign expenditures available to the public? Yes
3. Is any additional analysis of the data required by law or regulation? Commission must prepare and publish summaries of statements and reports filed with the commission, and special reports and technical studies to further the purpose of the act.
4. Is there any charge for a copy of these material required by law or regulation? Not to exceed \$.50 per page.

1. CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

Name of State: Nevada

1. Who Must File Report?

| Candidates for: | | State | Legislature | Judicial | County | Municipal | Political | Special District | Referendum |
|-----------------|---|---------------|-------------|----------|---------|-----------|-------------------|---|------------|
| | | All statewide | Offices | Offices | Offices | Offices | Action Committees | (soil and water districts, etc.) if elected | Committees |
| YES | x | | x | x | x | x | | | |
| NO | | | | | | | | | x |

2. Number of reports required of candidates for statewide offices:

| Before Primary Election | Between Primary and General | After General Election |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Report # | Report # | Report # |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 15 days before primary | 15 days before election | 30 days after election |
| | | Expenditures 60 days after election |

3. With what agency must reports be filed?

Name of Agency: Secretary of State (unless candidate represents only one county—file with county)

4. Penalty(ies) for noncompliance:

(a) Filing report(s) late? Yes: law does not specify. No: law does not specify.
(b) Not filing report? Yes: guilty of a gross misdemeanor. Law does not specify.
(c) Are extensions allowed? Law does not specify.

Address and phone number of agency:

Secretary of State

State Capitol

Carson City, NV 89710

(702) 885-3176

Citation for State Campaign Reporting Act: Nevada Revised Statutes 294A.072 — 294A.080

Citation for State Administrative Regulations: Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) 294A.010-100

5. Information which candidate or other reporting entity is required to supply in report: (if > \$500)

| | Required to supply | Not Required to supply |
|---|--------------------|------------------------|
| a. Name of contributor | x | |
| b. Address of contributor | x | |
| c. Occupation/principal place of business/employment of contributor | | x |
| d. Name of contributor's spouse | | x |
| e. Amount of contribution | x | |
| f. Amount of loan | x | |
| g. Amount given to date | x | |
| h. Amount loaned to date | x | |
| i. Name of candidate to whom contribution is being made | x | |
| j. Purpose for which the contribution will be used | | x |

6. What kinds of contributions are covered by the law?

| | | |
|---|-----|----|
| a. money/checks | YES | NO |
| b. contribution of in-kind services and other things of value | x | |
| c. loans | x | |

7. Minimum Contribution to be reported: All, but if over \$500 must be itemized whether given in a single contribution or contributions which a contributor has made in excess of \$500 since the beginning of the 1st reporting period.
8. Is there a form of public financing for certain elections in this state? (yes/no) No
- a) If yes, for which races?
- b) If yes, please describe scheme of financing:
- c) If yes, to whom are funds distributed and how?

9. Contributions Allowed and Limits:

| Are Contributions by the Following Groups Allowed? | If yes, what is the maximum amount (if any) that can be contributed by one in this category? | |
|---|--|-------------|
| | YES | NO |
| a. Corporations | X | - Unlimited |
| b. Unions | X | - Unlimited |
| c. Regulated industries | X | - Unlimited |
| d. Political action committees (i) state (ii) federal | X | - Unlimited |
| e. Out-of-state contributors | X | - Unlimited |
| f. Individual contributions | X | - Unlimited |
| g. Contributions by candidate him/herself | X | - Unlimited |
| h. Contributions by candidate's family | X | - Unlimited |
| i. Anonymous contributions | X | - Unlimited |
| j. Contributions in the name of another person | X | - Unlimited |
| k. Government employees | X | - Unlimited |
| l. Professional associations | X | - Unlimited |

10. Tax Provisions on Campaign Finance

- a. Is there a state tax credit given for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much?
- b. Is there a state tax deduction allowed for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much?

II. CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

NRS294A.020 says candidate shall..."Report expenses provided on affidavit forms designed and provided by the secretary of state."

| What information is required on: | Is required | Is not required |
|--|-------------|-----------------|
| a. name of each expenditure recipient or payee | X | |
| b. address of each recipient or payee | | X |
| c. occupation of each recipient or payee | | X |
| d. amount paid to each expenditure recipient | X | |
| e. expenditures over a certain amount (if yes, what amount?) | X | |
| f. purpose of expenditure | all | |
| g. check number | X | |
| h. date expenditure made | | X |
| i. total number and amounts of disbursements | | X |
| j. credit arrangements | X | |

III. PUBLIC RECORDS

1. Is all of the information listed above under campaign contributions available to the public? Yes
2. Is all of the information listed above under campaign expenditures available to the public? Yes
3. Is any additional analysis of the data required by law or regulation? Yes. NAC 294A.070 requires the Sec. of State, 10 days after the receipt of the required reporting forms, to prepare a compilation of the total campaign contributions, contributions in excess of \$500, and the total expenditures. The report must be made available for public inspection.
4. Is there any charge for a copy of these material required by law or regulation? No specific provision.

1. CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

1. Who must file Report? (Only if receives or spends more than \$500.)

Candidates for:

| | All statewide | State | Judicial | County | Municipal | Political | Special District | Referendum |
|-----|---------------|-------------|----------|---------|-----------|-------------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| | Offices | Legislature | Offices | Offices | Offices | Action Committees | (soil and water districts, etc.) | Committees |
| YES | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| NO | | | | | | | | |

2. Number of reports required of candidates for statewide office:

| Before Primary Election | Between Primary and General | After General Election |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Report # | Report # | Report # |
| Date Due | Date Due | Date Due |
| 1 | 3 | 6 |
| Wednesday 3 weeks before | 2nd Friday after primary | 2nd Friday after |
| 2 | 4 | 7 |
| Wednesday immediately before | Wednesday 3 weeks before general | Every 6 months until fund is dissolved |
| | 5 | |
| | before general | |

NOTE: Notice of a contribution of more than \$500 received after the 2nd statement is due must be provided within 24 hours.

3. With what agency must reports be filed?

Name of Agency: Secretary of State

Address and phone number of agency:

Department of StateState House, Rm. 204Concord, NH 03301(603) 271-3242

4. Penalty(ies) for noncompliance:

(a) Filing report(s) late? No nomination or office until files.

(b) Not filing report? 1) No nomination or election until statements have been filed.

2) Misdemeanor.

(c) Are extensions allowed? No.

Citation for State Campaign Reporting Act: New Hampshire Revised Statutes Annotated Chapter 664Citation for State Administrative Regulations: None.

5. Information which candidate or other reporting entity is required to supply in report:

| | Required to supply | Not Required to supply |
|---|--------------------|------------------------|
| a. Name of contributor | x | |
| b. Address of contributor | x | |
| c. Occupation/principal place of business/employment of contributor | x | |
| d. Name of contributor's spouse | if > \$100 | |
| e. Amount of contribution | x | |
| f. Amount of loan | x | |
| g. Amount given to date | x | |
| h. Amount loaned to date | x | |
| i. Name of candidate to whom contribution is being made | x | |
| j. Purpose for which the contribution will be used | x | |

6. What kinds of contributions are covered by the law?

| | YES | NO |
|---|-----|----|
| a. money/checks | x | |
| b. contribution of in-kind services and other things of value | x | |
| c. loans | x | |

7. Minimum Contribution to be reported: All must be reported, but \$25 and over must be itemized.
8. Is there a form of public financing for certain elections in this state? (yes/no) No
- a) If yes, for which races?
- b) If yes, please describe scheme of financing:
- c) If yes, to whom are funds distributed and how?

9. Contributions Allowed and Limits:

| Are Contributions by the following Groups Allowed? | If yes, what is the maximum amount (if any) that can be contributed by one in this category? | |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|
| | YES | NO |
| e. Corporations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Unions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Regulated industries | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Political action committees (i) state (ii) federal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Out-of-state contributors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Individual contributions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Contributions by candidate him/herself | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Contributions by candidate's family | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Anonymous contributions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Contributions in the name of another person | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Government employees | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Professional associations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

10. Tax Provisions on Campaign Finance

- a. Is there a state tax credit given for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____
- b. Is there a state tax deduction allowed for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____

II. CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

| What information is required on: | Is required Is not required | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | YES | NO |
| a. name of each expenditure recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b. address of each recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c. occupation of each recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d. amount paid to each expenditure recipient | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. expenditures over a certain amount (if yes, what amount?) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| f. purpose of expenditure | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| g. check number | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| h. date expenditure made | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| i. total number and amounts of disbursements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| j. credit arrangements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

III. PUBLIC RECORDS

1. Is all of the information listed above under campaign contributions available to the public? Yes
2. Is all of the information listed above under campaign expenditures available to the public? Yes
3. Is any additional analysis of the data required by law or regulation? No
4. Is there any charge for a copy of these material required by law or regulation? No

1. CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

NAME OF STATE: New Jersey

1. Who Must File Report? (NOTE: Reports not required if total amount expended does not exceed \$2,000; however, aggregate contributions of over \$100 must be reported.)

| Candidates for: | | State | Legislature | Judicial Offices | County Offices | Municipal Offices | Political Action Committees | Special District (soil and water districts, etc.) | Referendum Committees |
|-----------------|---|-------|-------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| YES | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| NO | | | | | | | | | |

* Independent of candidate, if \$1,000 or more; continuing political committee, if \$2,500 or more.

2. Number of reports required of candidates for statewide offices:

| Before Primary Election Report # | Date Due | Between Primary and General Election Report # | Date Due | After General Election Report # | Date Due |
|----------------------------------|----------------|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| 1 | 29 days before | 3 | 20 days after primary | 7 | 20 days after Every 60 days thereafter |
| 2 | 11 days before | 4 | every 60 days after primary | 8 | until close of campaign business. |
| | | 5 | 29 days before general | | |
| | | 6 | 11 days before general | | |

3. With what agency must reports be filed?

Name of Agency: Election Law Enforcement Commission

Address and phone number of agency:

20 West State Street, DN-185

Trenton, NJ 08625-0185

(609) 297-8700

* An additional copy of the candidate's report must be filed in the county clerk's office of the candidate's county of residence.

Citation for State Campaign Reporting Act: New Jersey Statutes Annotated 19:44A-1 et. seq.

Citation for State Administrative Regulations: (The New Jersey Campaign Contributions and Expenditures Reporting Act) NJAC 19:25-1 et seq.

5. Information which candidate or other reporting entity is required to supply in report:

| | Required to supply | Not Required to supply |
|---|--------------------|------------------------|
| a. Name of contributor | x | |
| b. Address of contributor | x | |
| c. Occupation/principal place of business/employment of contributor | x | |
| d. Name of contributor's spouse | | x |
| e. Amount of contribution | x | |
| f. Amount of loan | x | |
| g. Amount given to date | x | |
| h. Amount loaned to date | x | |
| i. Name of candidate to whom contribution is being made | x | |
| j. Purpose for which the contribution will be used | | x |

6. What kinds of contributions are covered by the law?

| | | |
|---|-----|----|
| a. money/checks | YES | NO |
| b. contribution of in-kind services and other things of value | x | |
| c. loans | x | |

7. Minimum Contribution to be reported: Aggregate contributions of over \$100 must be itemized; total of all must be reported by candidate spending more than \$2,000 and committees spending more than \$1,000. New Jersey (cont'd)

8. Is there a form of public financing for certain elections in this state? (yes/no) Yes

- a) If yes, for which races? Governor
b) If yes, please describe scheme of financing: Direct appropriations and \$1 checkoff for gubernatorial General Elections fund.

There is a maximum expenditure limit for candidates for Governor receiving public funds of \$2.2 million in the 1989 primary election and \$5 million in the 1989 general election; limits are to be adjusted prior to each gubernatorial election cycle.

c) If yes, to whom are funds distributed and how? Candidates who raise and expend \$150,000 and agree to participate in two debates qualify for matching funds on a 2:1 basis.

9. Contributions Allowed and Limits:
(NOTE: Most contributions unlimited, except for governor's race.)

| Are Contributions by the Following Groups Allowed? | YES | NO | If yes, what is the maximum amount (if any) that can be contributed by one in this category? |
|---|-----|----|--|
| a. Corporations | X | | - Unlimited except limited to \$1,500 for gov. in any primary or general election. |
| b. Unions | X | | - Same as a. above |
| c. Regulated industries | | | - But prohibited for insurance corporations or associations and certain other corporations, e.g., banks, public utilities, casino licenses and casino employees. |
| d. Political action committees (i) state (ii) federal | X | | - Same as a. above |
| e. Out-of-state contributors | X | | - Same as a. above |
| f. Individual contributions | X | | - Same as a. above; minors < age 18 may only give with proof of independence of contribution. |
| g. Contributions by candidate him/herself | X | | - Unlimited, but if receiving public funds for gov., limited to \$25,000/election from own funds |
| h. Contributions by candidate's family | X | | - Same as a. above; limited to \$1,500 per individual. |
| i. Anonymous contributions | X | | |
| j. Contributions in the name of another person | | X | |
| k. Government employees | X | | - Except ELEC employees and casino employees. |
| l. Professional associations | X | | - Same as a. above. |

10. Tax Provisions on Campaign Finance

- a. Is there a state tax credit given for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____
b. Is there a state tax deduction allowed for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____

II. CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

1. What information is required on:

| | Is required | Is not required |
|--|-------------|-----------------|
| a. name of each expenditure recipient or payee | X | |
| b. address of each recipient or payee | X | |
| c. occupation of each recipient or payee | | X |
| d. amount paid to each expenditure recipient | X | |
| e. expenditures over a certain amount (if yes, what amount?) | X | |
| f. purpose of expenditure | all | |
| g. check number | X | |
| h. date expenditure made | X | |
| i. total number and amounts of disbursements | X | |
| j. credit arrangements | X (amount) | |

III. PUBLIC RECORDS

1. Is all of the information listed above under campaign contributions available to the public? Yes
2. Is all of the information listed above under campaign expenditures available to the public? Yes
3. Is any additional analysis of the data required by law or regulation? ELEC summarizes all reports. Prepares and publishes (prior to May 1 of each year) an annual report to the Legislature.
4. Is there any charge for a copy of these material required by law or regulation? Yes; copying costs.

1. CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

NAME OF STATE: New Mexico

1. Who Must File Report? (NOTE: Candidates receiving or expending more than \$500.)

| Candidates for: | | State | Judicial | County | Municipal | Political | Special District | Referendum |
|-----------------|---|-------------|----------|---------|-----------|-------------------|---|------------|
| All statewide | | Legislature | Offices | Offices | Offices | Action Committees | (soil and water districts, etc.) | Committees |
| YES | x | x | x | x | | x | State Board of Educ., Comm. of Public Lands, Corporation Commissioner | x |
| NO | | | | | | | | |

2. Number of reports required of candidates for statewide offices:

| Before Primary Election | | Between Primary and General | | After General Election | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---|
| Report # | Date Due | Report # | Date Due | Report # | Date Due |
| 1 | 10 days before primary | 2 | 30 days after primary | 4 | 30 days after |
| | | 3 | 10 days before election | 5 | 6 months after if funds unexpended or debts remain |
| | | | | 6 | 12 months after if debts unpaid |

3. With what agency must reports be filed?

Name of Agency: Secretary of State for statewide and multi-county districts; county clerk for legislative candidates from single-county districts.

Address and phone number of agency:

Executive Legislative Building, Room 400Santa Fe, NM 87503(505) 827-3600

4. Penalty(ies) for noncompliance:

(a) filing report(s) late? Yes: \$10/working day for each day late.

(b) not filing report?

1) Yes: If before election, exclusion of candidate's name from ballot. If after election, candidate not issued certificate of nomination or certification until files report.

2) Misdemeanor (fine of not less than \$200 or more than \$1,000 and imprisonment not to exceed 3 months).

(c) are extensions allowed? No.

Citation for State Campaign Reporting Act: New Mexico Statutes Annotated — Campaign Reporting Act: 1-19-1 to 1-19-37

Citation for State Administrative Regulations: None.

5. Information which candidate or other reporting entity is required to supply in report:

| | Required to supply | Not Required to supply |
|---|--------------------|------------------------|
| a. Name of contributor | x | |
| b. Address of contributor | x | |
| c. Occupation/principal place of business/employment of contributor | x | |
| d. Name of contributor's spouse | | x |
| e. Amount of contribution | x | |
| f. Amount of loan | x | |
| g. Amount given to date | x | |
| h. Amount loaned to date | | x |
| i. Name of candidate to whom contribution is being made | x | |
| j. Purpose for which the contribution will be used | x | |

6. What kinds of contributions are covered by the law?

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|----|
| a. money/checks | YES | NO |
| b. contribution of in-kind services | x | |
| c. loans | x | |

7. Minimum Contribution to be reported: All must be reported, but over \$100 must be itemized.
8. Is there a form of public financing for certain elections in this state? (yes/no) No
- a) If yes, for which races?
- b) If yes, please describe scheme of financing:
- c) If yes, to whom are funds distributed and how?
9. Contributions Allowed and Limits:

| Are Contributions by the Following Groups Allowed? | YES | NO | If yes, what is the maximum amount (if any) that can be contributed by one in this category? |
|---|-----|----|--|
| a. Corporations | X | | - Unlimited |
| b. Unions | X | | - Unlimited |
| c. Regulated industries | X | | - Unlimited |
| d. Political action committees (i) state (ii) federal | X | | - Unlimited |
| e. Out-of-state contributors | X | | - Unlimited |
| f. Individual contributions | X | | - Unlimited |
| g. Contributions by candidate him/herself | X | | - Unlimited |
| h. Contributions by candidate's family | X | | - Unlimited |
| i. Anonymous contributions | X | | - But anonymous contributions > \$50 must be reported as to date and amount |
| j. Contributions in the name of another person | X | | - Unlimited |
| k. Government employees | X | | - But solicitation prohibited while on duty. |
| l. Professional associations | X | | - Unlimited |

10. Tax Provisions on Campaign Finance

- a. Is there a state tax credit given for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____
- b. Is there a state tax deduction allowed for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____

II. CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

| What information is required on: | Is required | Is not required |
|--|-------------|-----------------|
| a. name of each expenditure recipient or payee | X | |
| b. address of each recipient or payee | X | |
| c. occupation of each recipient or payee | | X |
| d. amount paid to each expenditure recipient | X | |
| e. expenditures over a certain amount (if yes, what amount?) | X | |
| f. purpose of expenditure | \$100 | |
| g. check number | X | |
| h. date expenditure made | | X |
| i. total number and amounts of disbursements | X | |
| j. credit arrangements | X | |

III. PUBLIC RECORDS

1. Is all of the information listed above under campaign contributions available to the public? Yes
2. Is all of the information listed above under campaign expenditures available to the public? Yes
3. Is any additional analysis of the data required by law or regulation? Must cross-check political committee contributions against contributions reported by candidates, and contributions reported by candidates against contributions by special purpose political committees. If discrepancies, must release report.
4. Is there any charge for a copy of these material required by law or regulation? \$.10 per page.

1. CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

1. Who must file report?

Candidates and political committees spending or receiving more than \$1,000 in a filing period. Exceptions: 1) candidates for member of a county committee of a political party and candidates for [alternative] delegate to a judicial district convention whose expenses do not exceed \$50; 2) Candidate for election to public office in city, town, or village with less than 10,000 people and committees taking part in the campaign when aggregate receipts and expenditures of candidate and committee do not exceed \$1,000; 3) Candidate not contested in primary and who does not make expenditures.

Candidates for:

| | All statewide Offices | State Legislature | Judicial Offices | County Offices | Municipal Offices | Political Action Committees | Special District (soil and water districts, etc.) | Referendum Committees |
|-----|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| YES | x | x | x | x | x | x | | x |
| NO | | | | | | | | |

2. Number of reports required of candidates for statewide offices:

| Before Primary Election | | Between Primary and General | | After General Election | |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|--|------------------------|
| Report # | Date Due | Report # | Date Due | Report # | Date Due |
| 1 | 32 days before | 3 | 10 days after primary | 6 | 27 days after election |
| 2 | 11 days before | 4 | 32 days before general election | Additional periodic reports must be filed on Jan 15 and July 15 every year until termination of political activities. Contributions in excess of \$1,000 that are recorded after the cut-off date of the last pre-election filing, but before the election must be reported within 24 hours of receipt. | |
| | | 5 | 11 days before general election | | |

3. With what agency must reports be filed?

Name of agency: State of New York

State Board of Elections (and/or county boards)

Address and phone number of agency:

P.O. Box 4

One Commerce Plaza

Albany, New York 12260 (518) 474-8200

4. Penalty (ies) for noncompliance:

(a) Filing report(s) late? If a report is filed within five days of the receipt of a delinquent notice, no penalty generally assessed

(b) not filing report? 1) If fail to file, subject to civil penalty of not more than \$100.

2) If knowingly and willfully fail to file a statement within 10 days after date provided, guilty of a misdemeanor

(c) are extensions allowed? No.

Citation for State Campaign Reporting Act: McKinney's Consolidated Laws of New York Annotated, Election Law EL §19-100 — §19-130

Citation for State Administrative Regulations: Administrative Rule §6200.1 — §6200.7

5. Information which candidate or other reporting entity is required to supply in report:

| | Required to supply | Not Required to supply |
|---|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| a. Name of contributor | x | |
| b. Address of contributor | x | |
| c. Occupation/principal place of business/employment of contributor | | x |
| d. Name of contributor's spouse | x | |
| e. Amount of contribution | x | |
| f. Amount of loan | x | |
| g. Amount given to date | | x |
| h. Amount loaned to date | | x |
| i. Name of candidate to whom contribution is being made | x | |
| j. Purpose of expenditure for which the contribution will be used | | x |

6. What kinds of contributions are covered by the law?

| | |
|---|-----|
| a. money/checks | YES |
| b. contribution of in-kind services and other things of value | NO |
| c. loans | x |

7. Minimum Contribution to be reported: All must be reported; but contributions aggregating \$99 or less from any one contributor need not be specifically accounted for by separate items in a statement.
8. Is there a form of public financing for certain elections in this state? (yes/no) Yes
- a) If yes, for which races? Contests in New York City
- b) If yes, please describe scheme of financing:
- c) If yes, to whom are funds distributed and how?

9. Contributions Allowed and Limits: Contribution limits are calculated for each office and fall between \$1,000 and \$50,000, but there is no maximum contribution limit for statewide office (i.e. governor, lieutenant governor, comptroller, attorney general). Individuals other than candidate and spouse are limited to \$150,000 for all political activity in a calendar year. There is no limit on ballot issues.

| Are Contributions by the Following Groups Allowed? | If yes, what is the maximum amount (if any) that can be contributed by one in this category? | |
|---|--|----|
| | YES | NO |
| a. Corporations | X | |
| b. Unions | X | |
| c. Regulated industries | | |
| d. Political action committees (i) state (ii) federal | X | |
| e. Out-of-state contributors | X | |
| f. Individual contributions | X | |
| g. Contributions by candidate him/herself | | |
| h. Contributions by candidate's family | X | |
| i. Anonymous contributions | | X |
| j. Contributions in the name of another person | | X |
| k. Government employees | X | |
| l. Professional associations | X | |

10. Tax Provisions on Campaign Finance

- a. Is there a state tax credit given for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____
- b. Is there a state tax deduction allowed for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____

II. CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

| 1. What information is required on: | Is required | Is not required |
|--|-------------|-----------------|
| a. name of each expenditure recipient or payee | X | |
| b. address of each recipient or payee | X | |
| c. occupation of each recipient or payee | | X |
| d. amount paid to each expenditure recipient | X | |
| e. expenditures over a certain amount (If yes, what amount?) | X | |
| f. purpose of expenditure | \$50 | |
| g. check number | X | |
| h. date expenditure made | | X |
| i. total number and amounts of disbursements | X | |
| j. credit arrangements | X | |

III. PUBLIC RECORDS

1. Is all of the information listed above under campaign contributions available to the public? Yes
2. Is all of the information listed above under campaign expenditures available to the public? Yes
3. Is any additional analysis of the data required by law or regulation? Yes; State Board of Elections must study and examine campaign finance reporting and campaign practices
4. Is there any charge for a copy of these material required by law or regulation? \$.25 per page.

1. CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

1. Who Must File Report?

Candidates for:

| All statewide Offices | State Legislature | Judicial Offices | County Offices | Municipal Offices | Political Action Committees | Special District (soil and water districts, etc.) | Statewide Referendum Committees |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| NO <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

*Candidates for offices in cities having less than 50,000 population and candidates for county offices in counties having less than 50,000 population are not required to file reports but are required to maintain records for audit. They are subject to all other provisions of Article 22A and must keep their records accordingly.

2. Number of reports required of candidates for statewide office:

| Before Primary Election Report # | Date Due | Between Primary and General Report # | Date Due | After General Election Report # | Date Due |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| 1 | within 10 days of filing for candidacy, or within 10 days after organization of a political committee, whichever occurs first | 3(a) no later than 10 days after the primary | to be filed by defeated candidates | 5 | Annually by January 7 of the following year for all candidates or committees who have not disbursed all funds and/or filed a final report |
| 2 | no later than 10 days preceding primary | 3(b) no later than 10 days preceding the general election | | | |

3. With what agency must reports be filed?

4. Penalty(ies) for noncompliance:

Name of Agency: (a) Candidates for statewide office, political committees, statewide referendum committees, and candidates for legislature from multi-county districts file with Campaign Reporting Office, State Board of Elections
(b) Candidates for legislature from single county districts, county offices, and special district offices file with county boards of elections

(a) filing report(s) late? Yes, \$20 per day, not to exceed 5 days under G.S. 163-278.2a.
(b) not filing report? Misdemeanor and fine up to \$1,000 if an individual, or up to \$5,000 for other than one year, or both under G.S. 163-278.27.
(c) Are extensions allowed? No.
(Also see G.S. 163-278.22-278.23, 163-272.1.)

Address and phone number of agency:

Campaign Reporting Office/ State Board of Elections
P.O. Box 1934, 5 West Hargett Street, Raleigh, NC 27602-1934 (919) 733-2186
Citation for State Campaign Reporting Act? North Carolina General Statutes
Chapter 163, Articles 22A and 22B
Citation for State Administrative Regulations: Title 8, N.C. Administrative Code, Chapters 1-8

5. What information is the candidate or other reporting entity required to supply in report?

| | Required to supply | Not Required to supply |
|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. Name of contributor | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Address of contributor | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Occupation/principal place of business/employment of contributor | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Name of contributor's spouse | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Amount of contribution | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Amount of loan | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Amount given to date | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Amount loaned to date | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Name of candidate to whom contribution is being made | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Purpose for which the contribution will be used | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

6. What kinds of contributions are covered by the law?

| | YES | NO |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. money/checks | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. contribution of in-kind services and other things of value | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. loans | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

7. Minimum contribution to be reported: All contributions and expenditures must be reported, and contributions in excess of \$100 must be itemized.

8. Is there a form of public financing for certain elections in this state? (yes/no) Yes

a) If yes, for which races? Governor and other Council of State Candidates.

b) If yes, please describe scheme of financing: Check off on tax return for 1) state parties (\$1 check off with funds distributed to political parties based on party voter registration; and 2) candidates fund (amount designated by taxpayer from tax refund to be distributed in 1992 to Council of State candidates who abide by expenditure limits.

c) If yes, to whom are funds distributed and how? See b) above.

9. Contributions Allowed and Limits:

Are Contributions by the Following Groups Allowed?

| | YES | NO | If yes, what is the maximum amount (if any) that can be contributed by one in this category? |
|---|-----|----|--|
| a. Corporations | | x | - Prohibited |
| b. Unions | | x | - Prohibited |
| c. Regulated industries | | x | - Prohibited for banks, savings & loans, and insurance companies |
| d. Political action committees (i) state (ii) federal | x | | - Limited to \$4,000 per candidate or committee per election |
| e. Out-of-state contributions | x | | - Same as above. Federal political committee may contribute to candidates for state, legislative, district, or local office provided that they 1) register with the N.C. Campaign Reporting Office, and 2) designate an in-state resident Treasurer. |
| f. Individual contributions | x | | - If in excess of \$100 must be accompanied by written statement setting forth name and address of each contributor |
| g. Contributions by candidate him/herself | x | | - Limited to \$4,000 per committee or candidate per election |
| h. Contributions by candidate's family | x | | - Unlimited |
| i. Anonymous contributions | x | | - Prohibited, must be turned over to the state |
| j. Contributions in the name of another person | x | | - Prohibited for state employees to coerce another state employee to contribute to political campaigns |
| k. Government employees | | | - Prohibited: No contributions may be made by any business entity or professional association. All contributions must be made by individuals from personal funds or political committees registered with the State Board of Elections. |
| l. Professional associations | | | |

10. Tax Provisions on Campaign Finance

- a. Is there a state tax credit given for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____
- b. Is there a state tax deduction allowed for campaign contributions? Yes If yes, how much? \$25

II. CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

What information is required on:

| | Is required | Is not required |
|--|-------------|---|
| a. name of each expenditure recipient or payee | x | |
| b. Address of each recipient or payee | x | |
| c. Occupation of each recipient or payee | | x |
| d. Amount paid to each expenditure recipient | x | |
| e. Expenditures over a certain amount (if yes, what amount?) | x | |
| f. Purpose of expenditure | all | |
| g. Check number | x | |
| h. Date expenditure made | | x |
| i. Total number and amounts of disbursements | x | |
| j. Credit arrangements | x | |
| | x | Amount of loan, source, period, rate of interest, security pledged, and endorser are required |

III. PUBLIC RECORDS

1. Is all of the information listed above under campaign contributions available to the public? Yes
2. Is all of the information listed above under campaign expenditures available to the public? Yes
3. Is any additional analysis of the data required by law or regulation? No
4. Is there any charge for a copy of these materials required by law or regulation? \$.25 per page

1. CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

NAME OF STATE: North Dakota

1. Who must file report? Candidates receiving more than \$100 in contributions.

| Candidates for: | | State | Judicial | County | Municipal | Political | Special District | Referendum |
|-----------------|----|---------|-------------|---------|-----------|-------------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| All statewide | | | | | | | | |
| YES | NO | Offices | Legislature | Offices | Offices | Action Committees | (soil and water districts, etc.) | Committees |
| x | | x | | | | x | | x |

Different reporting rules for political committees and political parties.

2. Number of reports required of candidates for statewide office:

| Before Primary Election | Between Primary and General | After General Election |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Report # | Report # | Report # |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 10 days before | 10 days before general election | 30 days after close of calendar year (Jan. 30) |

NOTE: If candidate receives \$500 or more in 15 day period preceding the election from an individual contributor, must file a supplemental report.

3. With what agency must reports be filed?

Name of Agency: Secretary of State, (for state office candidates; county auditor for legislative candidates)

Address and phone number of agency:

Capital Building, 1st floor
Bismarck, North Dakota 58505
(701) 224-2905

4. Penalty(ies) for noncompliance:

(a) filing report(s) late? No. Yes; will full violation be an infraction punishable by a \$500 fine.
 (b) not filing report?
 (c) are extensions allowed? No.

Citation for State Campaign Reporting Act: North Dakota Century Code §16.1-08-01 -- §16.1-10-08

Citation for State Administrative Regulations: None

5. Information which candidate or other reporting entity is required to supply in report:

| | Required to supply | Not Required to supply |
|---|--------------------|------------------------|
| a. Name of contributor | x | |
| b. Address of contributor | x | |
| c. Occupation/principal place of business/employment of contributor | x | |
| d. Name of contributor's spouse | | x |
| e. Amount of contribution | x | |
| f. Amount of loan | x | |
| g. Amount given to date | x | |
| h. Amount loaned to date | x | |
| i. Name of candidate to whom contribution is being made | x | |
| j. Purpose for which the contribution will be used | | x |

6. What kinds of contributions are covered by the law?

| | | |
|---|-----|----|
| a. money/checks | YES | NO |
| b. contribution of in-kind services and other things of value | x | |
| c. loans | x | |

7. Minimum Contribution to be reported: \$100
8. Is there a form of public financing for certain elections in this state? (yes/no) No
- a) If yes, for which races?
- b) If yes, please describe scheme of financing:
- c) If yes, to whom are funds distributed and how?
9. Contributions Allowed and Limits:

| Are Contributions by the Following Groups Allowed? | YES | NO | If yes, what is the maximum amount (if any) that can be contributed by one in this category? |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| a. Corporations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| b. Unions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| c. Regulated industries | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| d. Political action committees (i) state (ii) federal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| e. Out-of-state contributors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| f. Individual contributions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| g. Contributions by candidate him/herself | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| h. Contributions by candidate's family | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| i. Anonymous contributions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| j. Contributions in the name of another person | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| k. Government employees | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| l. Professional associations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

10. Tax Provisions on Campaign Finance

- a. Is there a state tax credit given for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____
- b. Is there a state tax deduction allowed for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____

11. CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

| What information is required on: | Is required | Is not required |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. name of each expenditure recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. address of each recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. occupation of each recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. amount paid to each expenditure recipient | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. expenditures over a certain amount (if yes, what amount?) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. purpose of expenditure | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. check number | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. date expenditure made | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. total number and amounts of disbursements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. credit arrangements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

111. PUBLIC RECORDS

1. Is all of the information listed above under campaign contributions available to the public? Yes
2. Is all of the information listed above under campaign expenditures available to the public? Yes
3. Is any additional analysis of the data required by law or regulation? No
4. Is there any charge for a copy of these material required by law or regulation? \$1 for every four pages

1. CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

NAME OF STATE: Ohio

1. Who Must File Report?

| Candidates for: | | State | Judicial | County | Municipal | Political | Special District | Referendum |
|--------------------|--|-------|----------|--------|-----------|-----------|------------------|------------|
| All statewide | | | | | | | | |
| Offices | | | | | | | | |
| YES except central | | | | | | | | |
| committees | | | | | | | | |
| NO | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |

2. Number of reports required of candidates for statewide office:

| Before Primary Election | | Between Primary and General | | After General Election | |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|---|
| Report # | Date Due | Report # | Date Due | Report # | Date Due |
| 1 | 12 days before | 2 | 38 days after primary | 4 | 38 days after last business day of January annually |
| | | 3 | 12 days before general election | 5 | |

3. With what agency must reports be filed?

Name of Agency: Secretary of State
(for state legislature, local, judicial offices - county board of elections); counties submit legislative reports to the Sec. of State.

4. Penalty(ies) for noncompliance:

(a) Filing report(s) late? 1) Statewide candidate for pre-election reports - \$50-\$1,000/day; fined \$25-\$100/day for late general election report.

2) Legislative candidates - \$100/day; others - \$100/day

(b) not filing report?

1) No certificate of nomination or election; candidate may not take office.

2) Fine of not more than \$10,000 for knowingly concealing or misrepresenting contributions or expenditures.

Address and phone number of agency:

Elections Department
State Office Tower, 14th floor
30 East Broad Street
Columbus, Ohio 43266-0418
(614) 466-2585

(c) are extensions allowed? No.

Citation for State Campaign Reporting Act: Ohio Revised Statutes Annotated §3517.01 -- §3517.99

Citation for State Administrative Regulations: Ohio Administrative Code, Chapter 111

5. Information which candidate or other reporting entity is required to supply in report:

| | Required to supply | Not Required to supply |
|---|--------------------|------------------------|
| a. Name of contributor | X | |
| b. Address of contributor | X | |
| c. Occupation/principal place of business/employment of contributor | X | |
| d. Name of contributor's spouse | | X |
| e. Amount of contribution | X | |
| f. Amount of loan | X | |
| g. Amount given to date | X | |
| h. Amount loaned to date | X | |
| i. Name of candidate to whom contribution is being made | | X |
| j. Purpose for which the contribution will be used | | X |

6. What kinds of contributions are covered by the law?

| | YES | NO |
|---|-----|----|
| a. money/checks | X | |
| b. contribution of in-kind services and other things of value | X | |
| c. loans | X | |

7. Minimum Contribution to be reported: All must be reported.

8. Is there a form of public financing for certain elections in this state? (yes/no) No

a) If yes, for which races?

b) If yes, please describe scheme of financing:

c) If yes, to whom are funds distributed and how?

9. Contributions Allowed and Limits:

| Are Contributions by the Following Groups Allowed? | If yes, what is the maximum amount (if any) that can be contributed by one in this category? | |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|
| | YES | NO |
| a. Corporations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Unions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Regulated industries | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Political action committees (i) state (ii) federal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Out-of-state contributors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Individual contributions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Contributions by candidate him/herself | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Contributions by candidate's family | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Anonymous contributions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Contributions in the name of another person | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Government employees | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Professional associations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

- Voluntary contributions permitted, but classified service employees may not solicit or be solicited and prohibited for certain employees in taxation.

10. Tax Provisions on Campaign Finance

a. Is there a state tax credit given for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____

b. Is there a state tax deduction allowed for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____

III. CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

What information is required on:

| | Is required | Is not required |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. name of each expenditure recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. address of each recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. occupation of each recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d. amount paid to each expenditure recipient | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. expenditures over a certain amount (if yes, what amount?) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. purpose of expenditure | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. check number | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. date expenditure made | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. total number and amounts of disbursements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. credit arrangements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

III. PUBLIC RECORDS

1. Is all of the information listed above under campaign contributions available to the public? Yes
2. Is all of the information listed above under campaign expenditures available to the public? Yes
3. Is any additional analysis of the data required by law or regulation? No
4. Is there any charge for a copy of these material required by law or regulation? \$.10 per page.

1. CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

1. Who must file report? (If receive contribution in excess of \$200)

| Candidates for: | | All statewide Offices | State Legislature | Judicial Offices | County Offices | Municipal Offices | Political Action Committees | Special District (soil and water districts, etc.) | Referendum Committees |
|-----------------|---|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| YES | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| NO | | | | | | | | | |

2. Number of reports required of candidates for statewide office:

| Before Primary Election | | Between Primary and General | | After General Election | |
|-------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Report # | Date Due | Report # | Date Due | Report # | Date Due |
| 1 | 10th day before | 2 | 10th day before | 3 | 40th day after election |
| 2 | Runoff primary report due 10 days before runoff | 3 | general | 4 | election |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

If contributions received or expenditures made within 6 months after election, supplemental report must be filed within 6 months and 10 days after election. Contributions or expenditures made after 6 month period shall also be reported.

3. With what agency must reports be filed?

Name of Agency: Oklahoma Council on Campaign Compliance and Ethical Standards

Address and phone number of agency:

Room B-2A, State Capitol
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105
(405) 521-2451

4. Penalty(ies) for noncompliance:

(a) Filing report(s) late?

(b) Not filing report?

Yes: \$100 late filing fee each day late, up to maximum of \$1000.
 Yes: If willfully violate, guilty of misdemeanor and must be punished by fine of not more than \$1000, imprisonment for not more than 6 months, or both. (Separate and differ penalties for violations involving Oklahoma Campaign Finance Fund.)

(c) Are extensions allowed?

No.
Oklahoma Campaign Finance Fund.

Citation for State Campaign Reporting Act: Oklahoma Statutes Annotated §74-2201 et seq.Citation for State Administrative Regulations: Rules and Regulations for the Oklahoma Ethics Commission

5. Information which candidate or other reporting entity is required to supply in report:

| | Required to supply | Not Required to supply |
|---|--------------------|------------------------|
| a. Name of contributor | X | |
| b. Address of contributor | X | |
| c. Occupation/principal place of business/employment of contributor | X | |
| d. Name of contributor's spouse | | X |
| e. Amount of contribution | X | |
| f. Amount of loan | X | |
| g. Amount given to date | X | |
| h. Amount loaned to date | X | |
| i. Name of candidate to whom contribution is being made | X | |
| j. Purpose for which this contribution will be used | | X |

6. What kinds of contributions are covered by the law?

| | | |
|---|-----|----|
| a. money/checks | YES | NO |
| b. contribution of in-kind services and other things of value | X | |
| c. loans | X | |

7. Minimum Contribution to be reported: \$200 - contributions of less than \$200 shall be reported as aggregate total without identifying contributors.

8. Is there a form of public financing for certain elections in this state? (yes/no) Yes
 NOTE: Oklahoma Supreme Court has held that the Campaign Finance Act (public financing) is constitutional, but that it is deficient. Since the Legislature has not acted on this matter, this part of the statute is now inoperative.

a) If yes, for which races? Gov., Lt. Gov., attorney general, state treasurer, state auditor, commissioner of insurance, superintendent of public inspection, corporation commissioner.

b) If yes, please describe scheme of financing: \$1 checkoff on income tax returns, may be designated for Oklahoma Campaign Finance fund.

c) If yes, to whom are funds distributed and how? 50% to political parties based on number of registered voters, and 50% to eligible general election candidates. Candidate must demonstrate to campaign commission that has received private contributions, exclusive of own contributions, equal to amount for which candidate has applied.

9. Contributions Allowed and Limits:

| Are Contributions by the Following Groups Allowed? | If yes, what is the maximum amount (if any) that can be contributed by one in this category? | |
|---|--|--------------------------|
| | YES | NO |
| a. Corporations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Unions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Regulated industries | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Political action committees (i) state (ii) federal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Out-of-state contributors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Individual contributions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Contributions by candidate him/herself | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Contributions by candidate's family | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Anonymous contributions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Contributions in the name of another person | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Government employees | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Professional associations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

10. Tax Provisions on Campaign Finance

a. Is there a state tax credit given for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____
 b. Is there a state tax deduction allowed for campaign contributions? Yes If yes, how much? \$100

II. CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES (26-18-112 says "candidates... shall be required to file with the Campaign Commissioner a detailed report on the expenditure of such funds in such a manner as required by this act.")

| What information is required on: | Is required | Is not required |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. name of each expenditure recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. address of each recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. occupation of each recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. amount paid to each expenditure recipient | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. expenditures over a certain amount (if yes, what amount?) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. purpose of expenditure | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. check number | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. date expenditure made | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. total number and amounts of disbursements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. credit arrangements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

III. PUBLIC RECORDS

- Is all of the information listed above under campaign contributions available to the public? Yes
- Is all of the information listed above under campaign expenditures available to the public? Yes
- Is any additional analysis of the data required by law or regulation? No
- Is there any charge for a copy of these material required by law or regulation? Yes; based on printing and distribution cost.

1. CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

NAME OF STATE: Oregon

1. Who Must File Report? (NOTE: Only when aggregate expenditures or contributions exceed \$500.)

| Candidates for: | | State | Judicial | County | Municipal | Political | Special District | Referendum |
|-----------------|-------------|---------|----------|---------|-----------|------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| All statewide | | | | | | | | |
| Offices | Legislature | Offices | Offices | Offices | Offices | Committees | (soil and water districts, etc.) | Committees |
| YES | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| NO | | | | | | | | |

2. Number of reports required of candidates for statewide office:

| Before Primary Election | | Between Primary and General | | After General Election | |
|-------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---|------------------------|--|
| Report # | Date Due | Report # | Date Due | Report # | Date Due |
| 1 | No sooner than 39 days nor later than 29 days before | 3 | No sooner than 21st day nor later than 30 days after primary | 6 | No sooner than 21st day nor later than 30 days after |
| 2 | No sooner than 8 days nor later than 5 days before | 4 | No sooner than 39 days nor later than 29 days before election | | |
| | | 5 | No sooner than 8 days nor later than 5 days before election | | |

NOTE: If post-election report shows unexpended balance of contributions or an expenditure deficit, statement shall be filed annually on Sept. 10 until no balance or deficit.

3. With what agency must reports be filed?

4. Penalty(ies) for noncompliance:

Name of Agency: Secretary of State

(a) filing report(s) late? See (b) below.

(b) not filing report? 1) Civil penalty of not more than 5% of total contributions or expenditures (whichever is greater) for the accounting period, multiplied by the number of days late.

Elections Division
141 State Capitol
Salem, OR 97310-0722
(503) 378-4144

2) A Criminal Class A misdemeanor.
3) Withholding of candidate's name from general election ballot if not filed 20 days before election.
4) Withholding of certification of election or nomination until statement is filed.

Citation for State Campaign Reporting Act: Election Campaign Finance Regulations and Corrupt Practices Act, §60,005-260,993

(c) are extensions allowed? No; but there is a provision for a hearing to explain circumstances.

Citation for State Administrative Regulations: Oregon Statute §181, 260

(c) are extensions allowed? No; but there is a provision for a hearing to explain circumstances.

5. Information which candidate or other reporting entity is required to supply in report:

(NOTE: Only required to report if person/political committee contributes an aggregate amount of more than \$100 regarding statewide candidates or ballot measures; \$50 regarding any other candidates or measures; and \$50 to a political committee supporting or opposing both statewide and other candidates or measures.)

| | Required to supply | Not Required to supply |
|---|--------------------|------------------------|
| a. Name of contributor | X | |
| b. Address of contributor | X | |
| c. Occupation/principal place of business/employment of contributor | X | |
| d. Name of contributor's spouse | X | |
| e. Amount of contribution | X | |
| f. Amount of loan | X | |
| g. Amount given to date | X | |
| h. Amount loaned to date | X | |
| i. Name of candidate to whom contribution is being made | X | |
| j. Purpose for which the contribution will be used | X | |

6. What kinds of contributions are covered by the law?

| | YES | NO |
|---|-----|----|
| a. money/checks | X | |
| b. contribution of in-kind services and other things of value | X | |
| c. loans | X | |

7. Minimum Contribution to be reported: All must be reported; itemized if more than \$100/statewide campaign, \$50/others.
8. Is there a form of public financing for certain elections in this state? (yes/no) Yes
- a) If yes, for which races? Partisan candidates.
- b) If yes, please describe scheme of financing: Person may designate part of state tax refund to be paid to state political party.
- c) If yes, to whom are funds distributed and how? Funds are distributed by Department of Revenue to state central committee, which, in must distribute at least 50% to county central committees.
9. Contributions Allowed and Limits:

| Are Contributions by the Following Groups Allowed? | If yes, what is the maximum amount (if any) that can be contributed by one in this category? | |
|---|--|--------------------------|
| | YES | NO |
| a. Corporations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Unions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Regulated Industries | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Political action committees (i) state (ii) federal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Out-of-state contributors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Individual contributions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Contributions by candidate him/herself | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Contributions by candidate's family | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Anonymous contributions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Contributions in the name of another person | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Government employees | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Professional associations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

10. Tax Provisions on Campaign Finance

- a. Is there a state tax credit given for campaign contributions? Yes If yes, how much? 100% of contribution to maximum of \$50 for a single return and \$100 for a joint return.
- b. Is there a state tax deduction allowed for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much?

II. CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

What information is required on:

| | Is required if > \$100 | Is not required if > \$100 |
|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. name of each expenditure recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. address of each recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. occupation of each recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. amount paid to each expenditure recipient | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. expenditures over a certain amount (if yes, what amount?) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. purpose of expenditure | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. check number | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. date expenditure made | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. total number and amounts of disbursements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. credit arrangements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

III. PUBLIC RECORDS

1. Is all of the information listed above under campaign contributions available to the public? Yes
2. Is all of the information listed above under campaign expenditures available to the public? Yes
3. Is any additional analysis of the data required by law or regulation? Secretary of State shall publish summary of statements filed.
4. Is there any charge for a copy of these material required by law or regulation? \$.15 per page; one copy of summary report free.

1. CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

NAME OF STATE: Pennsylvania

1. Who Must File Report? (Candidates and political committees receiving or spending over \$250.)

| Candidates for: | | State | Judicial | County | Municipal | Political | Special District | Referendum |
|-----------------|---|-------------|----------|--------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------------|------------|
| All statewide | | Legislature | Office | Office | Office | Action | (soil and water districts, etc.) | Committees |
| YES | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| NO | | | | | | | | |

2. Number of reports required of candidates for statewide offices:

| Before Primary Election Report # | Date Due | Between Primary and General Report # | Date Due | After General Election Report # | Date Due |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|---|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| 1 | 6th Tuesday before | 3 | 30 days after primary | 6 | 30 days after |
| 2 | 2nd Friday before | 4 | 6th Tuesday before election | 7 | cumulative annual reports on Jan. 31 until no balance or debt |
| | | 5 | 2nd Friday before election | | |

NOTE: Contribution or pledge of \$500 or more after final pre-election report completed shall be reported by telegram or mailgram within 24 hours of receipt.

3. With what agency must reports be filed?

Name of Agency: Secretary of the Commonwealth

4. Penalty(ies) for noncompliance:

(a) Filing report(s) late?

Yes; \$20 for the 1st 6 business days the report is overdue; \$10/day thereafter, up to maximum of \$250 for a single overdue report.

(b) not filing report?

1) Guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not more than \$5,000, or imprisonment for not less than 1 month nor more than 2 years, or both.

2) Withholding of certificate of election.

(c) are extensions allowed?

No.

Citation for State Campaign Reporting Act: Title 25 Purdon's Pennsylvania Statutes Annotated §1621-1631

Citation for State Administrative Regulations: Title 71, Purdon's Pennsylvania Statutes Annotated

5. Information which candidate or other reporting entity is required to supply in report:

| | Required to supply | Not Required to supply |
|---|--------------------|------------------------|
| a. Name of contributor | X | |
| b. Address of contributor | X | |
| c. Occupation/principal place of business/employment of contributor | X | |
| d. Name of contributor's spouse | X | |
| e. Amount of contribution | X | |
| f. Amount of loan | X | |
| g. Amount given to date | X | |
| h. Amount loaned to date | X | |
| i. Name of candidate to whom contribution is being made | X | |
| j. Purpose for which the contribution will be used | X | |

6. What kinds of contributions are covered by the law?

| | YES | NO |
|---|-----|----|
| a. money/checks | X | |
| b. contribution of in-kind services and other things of value | X | |
| c. loans | X | |

7. Minimum Contribution to be reported: All must be reported, but if over \$50 must be itemized.
8. Is there a form of public financing for certain elections in this state? (yes/no) No
- a) If yes, for which races?
- b) If yes, please describe scheme of financing:
- c) If yes, to whom are funds distributed and how?

9. Contributions Allowed and Limits:

| Are Contributions by the Following Groups Allowed? | YES | NO | If yes, what is the maximum amount (if any) that can be contributed by one in this category? |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| a. Corporations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| b. Unions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| c. Regulated Industries | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| d. Political action committees (i) state (ii) federal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| e. Out-of-state contributors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| f. Individual contributions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| g. Contributions by candidate him/herself | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| h. Contributions by candidate's family | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| i. Anonymous contributions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| j. Contributions in the name of another person | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| k. Government employees | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - But may not solicit or be solicited. |
| l. Professional associations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Not Professional Corporations (unincorporated association contributions are prohibited) Partnership contributions are permitted. |

10. Tax Provisions on Campaign Finance

- a. Is there a state tax credit given for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much?
- b. Is there a state tax deduction allowed for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much?

II. CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

What information is required on:

| | Is required | Is not required |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. name of each expenditure recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. address of each recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. occupation of each recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. amount paid to each expenditure recipient | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. expenditures over a certain amount (if yes, what amount?) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. purpose of expenditure | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. check number | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. date expenditure made | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. total number and amounts of disbursements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. credit arrangements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

III. PUBLIC RECORDS

1. Is all of the information listed above under campaign contributions available to the public? Yes
2. Is all of the information listed above under campaign expenditures available to the public? Yes
3. Is any additional analysis of the data required by law or regulation? No, but Secretary of Commonwealth required to publish list of all political committees who have contributed and failed to file report.
4. Is there any charge for a copy of these material required by law or regulation? Not to exceed cost of reproduction. Cost: \$.10 per page.

1. CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

NAME OF STATE: Rhode Island

1. Who Must File Report? Candidates, political action committees, and political party committees receiving a contribution of over \$200 or spending more than \$5,000 on behalf of a candidate. Note: all candidates and committees must file a "Short" form as a minimum.

| Candidates for: | | State | Judicial | County | Municipal | Political | Special District | Referendum |
|-----------------|---|-------------|----------|---------|-----------|-------------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| All statewide | | Legislature | Offices | Offices | Offices | Action Committees | (soil and water districts, etc.) | Committees |
| YES | X | X | | | | X | X | |
| NO | | | N/A | N/A | | | | |

2. Number of reports required of candidates for statewide office:

| Before Primary Election | | Between Primary and General | | After General Election | |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---|
| Report # | Date Due | Report # | Date Due | Report # | Date Due |
| 1 | 28 days before | 3 | 28 days after | 6 | 28 days after |
| 2 | 7 days before | 4 | 28 days before general | 7 | 120 days after, and then every 90 days until campaign fund is dissolved |
| | | 5 | 7 days before general | | |

3. With what agency must reports be filed?

Name of Agency: Rhode Island State Board of Elections

4. Penalty(ies) for noncompliance:
(a) Filing report(s) late? None
(b) not filing report? Petty misdemeanor with fine of not more than \$500.
(c) are extensions allowed? Yes

Address and phone number of agency:

50 Branch Ave.

Providence, RI 02904

(401) 277-7056

Citation for State Campaign Reporting Act: General Laws of Rhode Island §17-25-1, et. seq.

Citation for State Administrative Regulations: General Laws of Rhode Island §17-7-5

5. Information which candidate or other reporting entity is required to supply in report:

| | Required to supply | Not Required to supply |
|---|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| a. Name of contributor | X (if > \$200 in calendar year) | |
| b. Address of contributor | X (if > \$200 in calendar year) | |
| c. Occupation/principal place of business/employment of contributor | | X |
| d. Name of contributor's spouse | | X |
| e. Amount of contribution | X | |
| f. Amount of loan | X | |
| g. Amount given to date | | X |
| h. Amount loaned to date | | X |
| i. Name of candidate to whom contribution is being made | X | |
| j. Purpose of expenditure for which this contribution will be used | | X |

6. What kinds of contributions are covered by the law?

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|----|
| a. money/checks | YES | NO |
| b. contribution of in-kind services | X | |
| c. loans | X | |

7. Minimum Contribution to be reported: Over \$200

8. Is there a form of public financing for certain elections in this state? (yes/no) Yes

a) If yes, for which races? Gubernatorial; candidates limited to \$1.5 million in expenditures.

b) If yes, please describe scheme of financing: \$5 individual \$10 joint tax credit plus general fund allocations.

c) If yes, to whom are funds distributed and how? To political party designated by taxpayer; other funds allocated to parties and eligible gubernatorial candidates based on number of elected state officials and votes in most recent election.

9. Contributions Allowed and Limits:

| Are Contributions by the Following Groups Allowed? | If yes, what is the maximum amount (if any) that can be contributed by one in this category? | |
|---|--|--|
| | YES | NO |
| a. Corporations | X | - \$2,000/year |
| b. Unions | X | - \$2,000/year |
| c. Regulated Industries | X | - \$2,000/year |
| d. Political action committees (I) state (II) federal | X | - \$2,000/year |
| e. Out-of-state contributors | X | - \$2,000/year |
| f. Individual contributions | X | - \$2,000/year |
| g. Contributions by candidate him/herself | X | - Unlimited |
| h. Contributions by candidate's family | X | - \$2,000 year |
| i. Anonymous contributions | X | - \$2,000/year |
| j. Contributions in the name of another person | X | - \$2,000/year (But may not solicit or be solicited) |
| k. Government employees | X | - \$2,000/year |
| l. Professional associations | X | - Unlimited |
| m. Political party committees | X | - Unlimited |

10. Tax Provisions on Campaign Finance

a. Is there a state tax credit given for campaign contributions? Yes If yes, how much? \$5 individual, \$10 joint

b. Is there a state tax deduction allowed for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much?

II. CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

| What information is required on: | | Is required | Is not required |
|--|--|---------------|-----------------|
| a. name of each expenditure recipient or payee | | X (if > \$25) | |
| b. address of each recipient or payee | | X (if > \$25) | |
| c. occupation of each recipient or payee | | | X |
| d. amount paid to each expenditure recipient | | X | |
| e. expenditures over a certain amount (if yes, what amount?) | | \$25 | |
| f. purpose of expenditure | | X | |
| g. check number | | | X |
| h. date paid | | X | |
| i. total number and amounts of disbursements | | X | |
| j. credit arrangements | | X | |

III. PUBLIC RECORDS

1. All of the information listed above under campaign contributions available to the public? Yes
2. Is all of the information listed above under campaign expenditures available to the public? Yes
3. Is any additional analysis of the data required by law or regulation? Summaries of reports.
4. Is there any charge for a copy of these material required by law or regulation? No specific provision; \$.15 per page or fixed rate for summary report.

1. CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

NAME OF STATE: South Carolina

1. Who Must File Report?

| Candidates for: | | State | Judicial | County | Municipal | Political | Special District | Referendum |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------------|------------------|--------|-----------|-----------|------------------|------------|
| All statewide | | | | | | | | |
| Office | Legislature | not specified in law | but they do file | | | | | |
| YES | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| NO | | | | | | | | |

2. Number of reports required of candidates for statewide offices:

| Before Primary Election | | Between Primary and General | | After General Election | |
|-------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---|
| Report # | Date Due | Report # | Date Due | Report # | Date Due |
| | | 1 | 30 days after primary | 2 | 30 days after 10 days after end of each calendar quarter in which funds are received or spent |
| | | | | 3 | |

3. With what agency must reports be filed?

Name of Agency: State Ethics Commission

(Senate or House Ethics Committee for legislative offices)

4. Penalty(ies) for noncompliance:

(a) Filing report(s) late? Misdemeanor punishable by fine of not more than \$1,000, 90 days imprisonment, or both.

(b) not filing report? Yes same as (a) above.

(c) are extensions allowed? No.

Address and phone number of agency:

5000 Thurmond Mall, Suite 111

P.O. Box 11926

Columbia, SC 29211

(803) 253-4192

Citation for State Campaign Reporting Act: Code of Laws of South Carolina 8-13-620 and 620

Citation for State Administrative Regulations: Chapter 52, Articles 6 and 7

5. Information which candidate or other reporting entity is required to supply in report:

| | Required to supply | Not Required to supply |
|---|--------------------|------------------------|
| a. Name of contributor | x | |
| b. Address of contributor | x | |
| c. Occupation/principal place of business/employment of contributor | | x |
| d. Name of contributor's spouse | | x |
| e. Amount of contribution | x | |
| f. Amount of loan | x | |
| g. Amount given to date | x | |
| h. Amount loaned to date | x | |
| i. Name of candidate to whom contribution is being made | x | |
| j. Purpose for which the contribution will be used | x | |

6. What kinds of contributions are covered by the law?

| | |
|---|-----|
| a. money/checks | YES |
| b. contribution of in-kind services and other things of value | x |
| c. loans | x |

7. Minimum Contribution to be reported: Over \$100

8. Is there a form of public financing for certain elections in this state? (yes/no) No

a) If yes, for which races?

b) If yes, please describe scheme of financing:

c) If yes, to whom are funds distributed and how?

9. Contributions Allowed and Limits:

| Are Contributions by the Following Groups Allowed? | If yes, what is the maximum amount (if any) that can be contributed by one in this category? | |
|---|--|-------------|
| | YES | NO |
| a. Corporations | X | - Unlimited |
| b. Unions | X | - Unlimited |
| c. Regulated Industries | X | - Unlimited |
| d. Political action committees (i) state (ii) federal | X | - Unlimited |
| e. Out-of-state contributors | X | - Unlimited |
| f. Individual contributions | X | - Unlimited |
| g. Contributions by candidate him/herself | X | - Unlimited |
| h. Contributions by candidate's family | X | - Unlimited |
| i. Anonymous contributions | X | - Unlimited |
| j. Contributions in the name of another person | X | - Unlimited |
| k. Government employees | X | - Unlimited |
| l. Professional associations | X | - Unlimited |

10. Tax Provisions on Campaign Finance

a. Is there a state tax credit given for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____

b. Is there a state tax deduction allowed for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____

II. CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

What information is required on:

| | Is required | Is not required |
|--|-------------|-----------------|
| a. name of each expenditure recipient or payee | X | |
| b. address of each recipient or payee | X | |
| c. occupation of each recipient or payee | | X |
| d. amount paid to each expenditure recipient | X | |
| e. expenditures over a certain amount (if yes, what amount?) | X | |
| f. purpose of expenditure | all | |
| g. check number | X | |
| h. date expenditure made | X | |
| i. total number and amounts of disbursements | X | |
| j. credit arrangements | X | |

III. PUBLIC RECORDS

1. Is all of the information listed above under campaign contributions available to the public? Yes

2. Is all of the information listed above under campaign expenditures available to the public? Yes

3. Is any additional analysis of the data required by law or regulation? No

4. Is there any charge for a copy of these materials required by law or regulation? No specific provision; \$.10 per page.

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

NAME OF STATE: South Dakota

1. Who Must File Report?

| Candidates for: | | State | | Judicial | County | Municipal | Political | Special District | Referendum |
|-----------------|---------|-------------|---------|----------|---------|-----------|------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| All statewide | Offices | Legislature | Offices | Offices | Offices | Offices | Committees | (poll and water districts, etc.) | Committees |
| YES | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| NO | | | | | | | | | |

2. Number of reports required of candidates for statewide office:

| Before Primary Election | | Between Primary and General | | After General Election | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|---|
| Report # | Date Due | Report # | Date Due | Report # | Date Due |
| 1 | last Tuesday before | 2 | last Tuesday before general | 3 | Feb. 1 for preceding calendar year (for statewide office); July 1 and Dec. 31 of each year (for legislative office) |
| | | | | 3,4 | |

Note: State office candidates and all other political committees that receive an aggregate contribution of \$500 or more within 9 days prior to the election must file a supplemental statement within 48 hours.)

3. With what agency must reports be filed?

Name of Agency: Secretary of State for statewide office,

state legislature; County Auditor for all others

Address and phone number of agency:

State Capitol Building

500 E. Capitol

Pierre, SD 57501-5077

(605) 773-3337

4. Penalty(ies) for noncompliance:

(a) Filing report(s) late? None.

(b) not filing report? 1) Class 2 misdemeanor.

2) forfeiture of office, removal from ballot, not to be certified for election.

(c) are extensions allowed? No.

Citation for State Campaign Reporting Act: South Dakota Codified Laws Annotated §12-25-1--§12-25-34

Citation for State Administrative Regulations: ARSD 5:02

5. Information which candidate or other reporting entity is required to supply in report:

| | Required to supply | Not Required to supply |
|---|--------------------|------------------------|
| a. Name of contributor | X | |
| b. Address of contributor | X | |
| c. Occupation/principal place of business/employment of contributor | X | |
| d. Name of contributor's spouse | X | |
| e. Amount of contribution | X | |
| f. Amount of loan | X | |
| g. Amount given to date | X | |
| h. Amount loaned to date | X | |
| i. Name of candidate to whom contribution is being made | X | |
| j. Purpose for which the contribution will be used | X | |

6. What kinds of contributions* are covered by the law?

| | | |
|---|-----|----|
| a. money/checks | YES | NO |
| b. contribution of in-kind services and other things of value | X | |
| c. loans | X | |

* There is no specific definition of contribution in the statute.

7. Minimum Contribution to be reported: \$100

8. Is there a form of public financing for certain elections in this state? (yes/no) No

a) If yes, for which races?

b) If yes, please describe scheme of financing:

c) If yes, to whom are funds distributed and how?

9. Contributions Allowed and Limits:

| Are Contributions by the Following Groups Allowed? | If yes, what is the maximum amount (if any) that can be contributed by one in this category? | |
|---|--|--------------------------|
| | YES | NO |
| a. Corporations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Unions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Regulated Industries | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Political action committees (i) state (ii) federal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Out-of-state contributors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Individual contributions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Contributions by candidate him/herself | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Contributions by candidate's family | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Anonymous contributions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Contributions in the name of another person | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Government employees | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Professional associations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. Tax Provisions on Campaign Finance | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

a. Is there a state tax credit given for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____

b. Is there a state tax deduction allowed for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____

II. CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

What information is required on:

| | Is required | Is not required |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. name of each expenditure recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. address of each recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. occupation of each recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. amount paid to each expenditure recipient | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. expenditures over a certain amount (if yes, what amount?) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. purpose of expenditure | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. check number | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. date expenditure made | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. total number and amounts of disbursements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. credit arrangements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

NOTE: SDCLA §12-25-13.3 says "shall itemize all expenditures," but has no further requirements.

III. PUBLIC RECORDS

- Is all of the information listed above under campaign contributions available to the public? Yes.
- Is all of the information listed above under campaign expenditures available to the public? Yes.
- Is any additional analysis of the data required by law or regulation? No.
- Is there any charge for a copy of these material required by law or regulation? \$.50 per page.

1. CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTION

NAME OF STATE: Tennessee

1. Who Must File Report? (NOTE: Act does not apply to a candidate for an office for which the service is part-time

and the compensation is less than \$100, unless the candidate's expenditures exceed \$500.)

Candidates for:

All statewide

Office

YES

NO

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

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not elected by ballot

2. Number of reports required of candidates for statewide office:

Before Primary Election

Report #

Date Due

1

7 days before

2

7 days before general

3

48 days after

4

If an unexpended balance or expenditure deficit exists after the post-election statement is filed, a supplemental statement must be filed within 1 year after the election.

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NOTE: Continuing committees not organized in support of any particular party or candidate must report within 10 days after each quarter and not less than 7 days before any election in which contributions are made.

3. With what agency must reports be filed?

Name of Agency: Elections Division

Address and phone number of agency: Secretary of State's Office

5th floor, James K. Polk Bldg.

Elections Division

Nashville, TN 37219

(615) 741-7956

Citation for State Campaign Reporting Act: Tennessee Code Annotated-Campaign Financial Disclosure Act:

2-10-101--2-10-117. Also see 2-19-132, 133, and 140

Citation for State Administrative Regulations: None

5. Information which candidate or other reporting entity is required to supply in report:

Required | Not Required
to supply | to supply

a. Name of contributor

b. Address of contributor

c. Occupation/principal place of business/employment of contributor

d. Name of contributor's spouse

e. Amount of contribution

f. Amount of loan

g. Amount given to date

h. Amount loaned to date

i. Name of candidate to whom contribution is being made

j. Purpose for which the contribution will be used

X

X

X

X

X

4. Penalty(ies) for noncompliance:

(a) failing report(s) late?

(b) not filing report?

1) Misdemeanor with fine of not more than \$1,000.

2) If willful violation, forfeit right to be qualified as a nominee for the general election, to be qualified as a candidate for a runoff election, or to be given a certificate of election.

No.

(c) are extensions allowed?

No.

6. What kinds of contributions are covered by the law?

a. money/checks

b. contribution of in-kind services and other things of value

c. loans

YES | NO

X | X

X | X

X | X

X | X

7. Minimum Contribution to be reported: All must be reported, but \$100 and over must be itemized.
8. Is there a form of public financing for certain elections in this state? (yes/no) No
- a) If yes, for which races?
- b) If yes, please describe scheme of financing:
- c) If yes, to whom are funds distributed and how?

9. Contributions Allowed and Limits:

| Are Contributions by the Following Groups Allowed? | If yes, what is the maximum amount (if any) that can be contributed by one in this category? | |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|
| | YES | NO |
| a. Corporations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Unions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Regulated industries | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Political action committees (i) state (ii) federal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Out-of-state contributors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Individual contributions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Contributions by candidate him/herself | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Contributions by candidate's family | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Anonymous contributions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Contributions in the name of another person | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Government employees | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Professional associations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

— (Superior may not solicit their employees)

10. Tax Provisions on Campaign Finance

- a. Is there a state tax credit given for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____
- b. Is there a state tax deduction allowed for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____

II. CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

What information is required on:

| | Is required | Is not required |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. name of each expenditure recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b. address of each recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c. occupation of each recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d. amount paid to each expenditure recipient | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. expenditures over a certain amount (if yes, what amount?) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| f. purpose of expenditure | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| g. check number | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| h. date expenditure made | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| i. total number and amounts of disbursements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| j. credit arrangements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

III. PUBLIC RECORDS

1. Is all of the information listed above under campaign contributions available to the public? Yes
2. Is all of the information listed above under campaign expenditures available to the public? Yes
3. Is any additional analysis of the data required by law or regulation? Develop filing, coding, and cross-indexing system; no annual reports.
4. Is there any charge for a copy of these material required by law or regulation? \$.25 per page.

1. Who Must File Report?

Candidates for:

| All statewide offices | State legislature | Judicial Offices | County Offices | Municipal Offices | Political Action Committees | Special District (soil and water districts, etc.) | Referendum Committees |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| YES <u>X</u> | <u>X</u> | <u>X</u> | <u>X</u> | <u>X</u> | <u>X</u> | <u>X</u> | <u>X</u> |
| NO | | | | | | | |

2. Number of reports required of opposed candidates for statewide offices:

| Before Primary Election | | Between Primary and General | | After General Election | |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| Report # | Date Due | Report # | Date Due | Report # | Date Due |
| 1 | 30 days before | 3 | July 15 | 6 | January 15th |
| 2 | 8 days before | 4 | 30 days before election | | |
| | | 5 | 8 days before election | | |

NOTE: (1) Unopposed candidates only file semi-annual reports by July 15 and Jan. 15.

(2) Candidates involved in a primary runoff election must also file a report by 8 days before the runoff.

(3) Aggregate contributions of more than \$1,000 for state senate and \$200 for state representative accepted from a person between 9th and 12 noon on the 2nd day before an election must be reported within 48 hours of acceptance. However, this does not apply to unopposed candidates for the legislature.

A losing candidate who retains unexpended political contributions after filing a final report, must file an annual report by Jan. 15 of the next year.

3. With what agency must reports be filed?

Name of Agency: Secretary of State

4. Penalty(ies) for noncompliance:

(a) Filing report(s) late? Civil penalty of \$100.

(b) Not filing report? 1) Guilty of a Class C misdemeanor.

2) Civilly liable to opposing candidates for double the amount of any unlawful contribution or expenditure he/she fails to report and liable to state for triple the amount.

(c) Are extensions allowed? No.Capitol StationP.O. Box 12070Austin, TX 78711-2060 (512) 463-5704Citation for State Campaign Reporting Act: Title 15 of the Texas Election Code, §§251.001--256.007Citation for State Administrative Regulations: Secretary of State, Texas Administrative Code, §§81.161--81.165.

5. Information which candidate or other reporting entity is required to supply in report:

| | Required to supply | Not Required to supply |
|---|--------------------|------------------------|
| a. Name of contributor | <u>X</u> | |
| b. Address of contributor | <u>X</u> | |
| c. Occupation/principal place of business/employment of contributor | <u>X</u> | |
| d. Name of contributor's spouse | | <u>X*</u> |
| e. Amount of contribution | <u>X</u> | |
| f. Amount of loan | <u>X</u> | |
| g. Amount given to date | | <u>X</u> |
| h. Amount loaned to date | | <u>X</u> |
| i. Name of candidate to whom contribution is being made | <u>X</u> | |
| j. Purpose for which the contribution will be used | | <u>X</u> |

6. What kinds of contributions are covered by the law?

| | | |
|---|--------------|----|
| a. money/checks | YES <u>X</u> | NO |
| b. contribution of in-kind services and other things of value | <u>X</u> | |
| c. loans | <u>X</u> | |

* General purpose PACs must disclose the principal occupation of contributor.

7. Minimum Contribution to be reported: All must be reported, but only those over \$50 must be itemized.
 For general-purpose PACs that file monthly, contributions over \$10 must be itemized. Texas (cont'd)
8. Is there a form of public financing for certain elections in this state? (yes/no) No
- a) If yes, for which races?
 b) If yes, please describe scheme of financing;
 c) If yes, to whom are funds distributed and how?

9. Contributions Allowed and Limits:

| Are Contributions by the Following Groups Allowed? | If yes, what is the maximum amount (if any) that can be contributed by one in this category? | |
|---|--|---|
| | YES | NO |
| a. Corporations | | x* |
| b. Unions | | x* |
| c. Regulated industries | | x* |
| d. Political action committees (i) state (ii) federal | x | - Unlimited |
| e. Out-of-state contributors | x | - But have stricter reporting requirements; see e. below. - Contributions over \$500 from out-of-state committees prohibited unless individual contributions over \$100 to such committees during the 12 preceding months are identified or a certified copy of committee's statement of organization is provided. |
| f. Individual contributions | | - Unlimited |
| g. Contributions by candidate him/herself | x | - Unlimited |
| h. Contributions by candidate's family | x | - Unlimited |
| i. Anonymous contributions | x | - Unlimited |
| j. Contributions in the name of another person | x | - As long as other person's name is disclosed. |
| k. Government employees | x | |
| l. Professional associations | x | |

* But they may use organization money: 1) to establish a political committee whose fund is made up of the individual contributions of members or employees; and 2) to make contributions to a political committee that supports or opposes measures exclusively.

Note: Contributions to state officers/holders and members of legislature prohibited for 30 days before and during regular legislative session.

10. Tax Provisions on Campaign Finance

- a. Is there a state tax credit given for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____
 b. Is there a state tax deduction allowed for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____
 (Texas has no personal or state income tax)

11. CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

What information is required on:

| | Is required | Is not required |
|--|-------------|-----------------|
| a. name of each expenditure recipient or payee | x | |
| b. address of each recipient or payee | x | |
| c. occupation of each recipient or payee | | x |
| d. amount paid to each expenditure recipient | x | |
| e. expenditures over a certain amount (If yes, what amount?) | x | |
| f. purpose of expenditure | \$50 | |
| g. check number | x | |
| h. date expenditures made | x | |
| i. total number and amounts of disbursements | x (amount) | x (number) |
| j. credit arrangements | | x |

111. PUBLIC RECORDS

1. Is all of the information listed above under campaign contributions available to the public? Yes
 2. Is all of the information listed above under campaign expenditures available to the public? Yes
 3. Is any additional analysis of the data required by law or regulation? No
 4. Is there any charge for a copy of these material required by law or regulation? Yes; \$.85 for the first page, and \$.15 for additional pages.

1. CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

NAME OF STATE: Utah

1. Who Must File Report?

| Candidates for: | | State | | Judicial | | County | | Municipal | | Political | | Special District | |
|-----------------|--|-------------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|-----------|--|------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| All statewide | | Legislature | | Offices | | file with | | file with | | Committees | | (soil and water districts, etc.) | |
| YES | | X | | X | | X | | X | | X | | X | |
| NO | | X | | X | | X | | X | | X | | X | |

*If receiving contributions or making expenditures totaling at least \$750 in a calendar year.

2. Number of reports required of candidates for statewide office:

| Before Primary Election | | Between Primary and General | | After General Election | |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--|
| Report # | Date Due | Report # | Date Due | Report # | Date Due |
| 1 | 5 days before | 2 | July 10 | 5 | Dec. 10 |
| | | 3 | Oct. 10 | | (state legislative office candidates by 30 days after) |
| | | 4 | 5 days before general | | |

3. With what agency must reports be filed?

Name of Agency: (1) Lieutenant Governor

(2) State auditor administers act and promulgates rules

Address and phone number of agency:

203 State Capitol

Salt Lake City, UT 84114

(801) 533-5113

4. Penalty(ies) for noncompliance:

(a) filing report(s) late?

1) misdemeanor: fine of not more than \$250, imprisoned for not more than 6 months, or both.

2) exclusion of name from ballot;

candidate may not take oath of office or collect salary.

(c) are extensions allowed? Not specified in statute.

Citation for State Campaign Reporting Act: Utah Code Annotated-Corrupt Practices in Elections Act: §20-14-1-§20-14-47

Citation for State Administrative Regulations: R570-2-1 & R570-2-2

5. Information which candidate or other reporting entity is required to supply in report:

| | Required to supply | Not Required to supply |
|---|--------------------|------------------------|
| a. Name of contributor | X | |
| b. Address of contributor | X | |
| c. Occupation/principal place of business/employment of contributor | X | |
| d. Name of contributor's spouse | | X |
| e. Amount of contribution | X | |
| f. Amount of loan | X | |
| g. Amount given to date | X | |
| h. Amount loaned to date | X | |
| i. Name of candidate to whom contribution is being made | X | |
| j. Purpose for which the contribution will be used | X | |

6. What kinds of contributions are covered by the law?

| | YES | NO |
|---|-----|----|
| a. money/checks | X | |
| b. contribution of in-kind services and other things of value | X | |
| c. loans | X | |

7. Minimum Contribution to be reported: \$50.01

8. Is there a form of public financing for certain elections in this state? (yes/no) Yes

a) If yes, for which races? None specified; public money goes to the parties.

b) If yes, please describe scheme of financing: \$1 checkoff to political party designated by taxpayer

c) If yes, to whom are funds distributed and how? 50% to state central committee
50% to county central committees, proportionately divided

9. Contributions Allowed and Limits:

| Are Contributions by the following Groups Allowed? | YES | NO | If yes, what is the maximum amount (if any) that can be contributed by one in this category? |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| a. Corporations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| b. Unions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| c. Regulated industries | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| d. Political action committees (I) state | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| (II) federal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| e. Out-of-state contributors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| f. Individual contributors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| g. Contributions by candidate him/herself | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| h. Contributions by candidate's family | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| i. Anonymous contributions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| j. Contributions in the name of another person | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | - May not be required |
| k. Government employees | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - May not be required |
| l. Professional associations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - May not be required |

10. Tax Provisions on Campaign Finance

a. Is there a state tax credit given for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____

b. Is there a state tax deduction allowed for campaign contributions? Yes If yes, how much? \$25

11. CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

What information is required on:

| | Is required | Is not required |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. name of each expenditure recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. address of each recipient or payee | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c. occupation of each recipient or payee | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d. amount paid to each expenditure recipient | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. expenditures over a certain amount (if yes, what amount?) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. purpose of expenditure | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. check number | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| h. date expenditure made | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| i. total number and amounts of disbursements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. credit arrangements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

111. PUBLIC RECORDS

1. Is all of the information listed above under campaign contributions available to the public? Yes
2. Is all of the information listed above under campaign expenditures available to the public? Yes
3. Is any additional analysis of the data required by law or regulation? Yes; If Gov.'s office must prepare a summary of the financial reports submitted by PACs or corporations, including aggregate contributions to each candidate, and aggregate contributions each candidate receives from PACs and corporations.
4. Is there any charge for a copy of these material required by law or regulation? Yes; \$.35 per page.

1. CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

NAME OF STATE: Vermont

1. Who Must File Report?

Candidates for:

| All statewide offices | State legislative offices | Judicial offices | County offices | Municipal offices | Political Action Committees | Special District (soil and water districts, etc.) | Referendum Committee |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|---|----------------------|
| YES | x | x* | Justice of the Peace | x* | x* | x* | x* |

* If receive contributions of \$500 or more.

2. Number of reports required of candidates for statewide offices:

| <u>Before Primary Election</u> | | <u>Between Primary and General</u> | | <u>After General Election</u> | |
|---|------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Report # | Date Due | Report # | Date Due | Report # | Date Due |
| | | | | | |
| e. for state officers, political committees, and political parties: | 1 40 days before | 3 | 40 days before general | 5 | 10 days after |
| f. for state legislative, justices of the peace, and county officers: | 2 10 days before | 4 | 10 days before general | | |
| | | 2 | 10 days before general | | |

NOTE: All candidates must file supplemental reports annually on July 15, until all contributions and expenditures have been accounted for and any indebtedness and surplus have been eliminated.

3. With what agency must reports be filed?

Name of Agency: Secretary of State (for state office, political committees and political parties)
Senatorial or representative district clerk (for legislative office)
County clerk for county offices

Address and phone number of agency:

Secretary of State
Pavilion Office Building
Montpelier, VT 05602 (802) 828-2363

(c) are extensions allowed?

4. Penalty(ies) for noncompliance:
 (a) filing report(s) late? See (b) below.
 (b) not filing report?
 1) denial of certificate of nomination or election until all reports filed.
 2) If intentional violation, fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment not more than six months, or both.
 3) a state's attorney or attorney general may institute any appropriate action, injunction, or other proceeding to prevent, restrain, correct or abate any violation of campaign finance law.
No provision in the law.

Citation for State Campaign Reporting Act: Vermont Statutes Annotated 17 Chapter 59

Citation for State Administrative Regulations: None.

5. Information which candidate or other reporting entity is required to supply in report:

| | Required to supply | Not Required to supply |
|---|--------------------|------------------------|
| a. Name of contributor | x if > \$100 | |
| b. Address of contributor | x | |
| c. Occupation/principal place of business/employment of contributor | | x |
| d. Name of contributor's spouse | | x |
| e. Amount of contribution | x | |
| f. Amount of loan | x | |
| g. Amount given to date | x | |
| h. Amount loaned to date | x | |
| i. Name of candidate to whom contribution is being made | x | |
| j. Purpose for which the contribution will be used | | x |

6. What kinds of contributions are covered by the law?

| | YES | NO |
|---|-----|----|
| a. money/checks | x | |
| b. contribution of in-kind services and other things of value | x | |
| c. loans | x* | |

*However, does not include a personal loan to a candidate or political committee from a lending institution.

7. Minimum Contribution to be reported: All must be reported, but contributions of over \$100 must be itemized.
8. Is there a form of public financing for certain elections in this state? (yes/no) No.
- a) If yes, for which races?
- b) If yes, please describe scheme of financing:
- c) If yes, to whom are funds distributed and how?

9. Contributions Allowed and Limits:

| Are Contributions by the Following Groups Allowed? | If yes, what is the maximum amount (if any) that can be contributed by one in this category? | |
|---|--|--|
| | YES | NO |
| a. Corporations | X | - \$1,000/candidate or committee/election |
| b. Unions | X | - \$1,000/candidate or committee/election |
| c. Regulated industries | X | - \$1,000/candidate or committee/election |
| d. Political action committees (i) state (ii) federal | X | - \$1,000/candidate or committee/election (as of 1/1/89) |
| e. Out-of-state contributors | X | - \$1,000/candidate or committee/election (as of 1/1/89) |
| f. Individual contributions | X | - Unlimited |
| g. Contributions by candidate him/herself | X | - Allowed for contributions \$100 and under |
| h. Contributions by candidate's family | X | - \$1,000/candidate or committee/election |
| i. Anonymous contributions | X | - solicitation by government employees prohibited |
| j. Contributions in the name of another person | X | - \$1,000/candidate or committee/election |
| k. Government employees | X | |
| l. Professional associations | X | |

10. Tax Provisions on Campaign Finance

- a. Is there a state tax credit given for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____
- b. Is there a state tax deduction allowed for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____

II. CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

What information is required on:

| | Is required | Is not required |
|--|-------------|-----------------|
| a. name of each expenditure recipient or payee | X | |
| b. address of each recipient or payee | | X |
| c. occupation of each recipient or payee | | X |
| d. amount paid to each expenditure recipient | X | |
| e. expenditures over a certain amount (if yes, what amount?) | X | |
| f. purpose of expenditure | all | |
| g. check number | X | |
| h. date expenditure made | | X |
| i. total number and amounts of disbursements | X | |
| j. credit arrangements | X | |

III. PUBLIC RECORDS

1. Is all of the information listed above under campaign contributions available to the public? Yes.
2. Is all of the information listed above under campaign expenditures available to the public? Yes.
3. Is any additional analysis of the data required by law or regulation? No.
4. Is there any charge for a copy of these material required by law or regulation? \$1.10 per page.

1. CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS
1. Who Must File Report?

| Candidates for: | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|-------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|
| All statewide offices | | State Legislature | Judicial Offices | County Offices | Municipal Offices | Political Action Committees | Special District (soil and water districts, etc.) | Referendum Committees | |
| YES | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| NO | | | | | | | | | |

2. Number of reports required of candidates for statewide offices:

| Before Primary Election | Between Primary and General | After General Election |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Report # | Report # | Report # |
| Date Due | Date Due | Date Due |
| 1 January 15 | 4 July 15 | 9 December 1 |
| 2 May 1 | 5 August 15 | 10 January 15 after general if outstanding obligations or unreported funds received. |
| 3 8 days before primary | 6 September 1 | 11 July 15 after general if outstanding obligations or unreported funds received. |
| | 7 October 1 | 12 After January 15 & annually if outstanding obligations or unreported funds received. |
| | 8 8 days before general | 13 Final report disclosing all previously unreported receipts and disbursements |

NOTE: Any contribution of \$1,000 or more received between the 11th day and nominating method or election must be reported prior to nomination or election, must be reported within 72 hours and if received within 72 hours of nomination or election, must be reported prior to nomination or election.

3. With what agency must reports be filed?

Name of Agency: State Board of Elections and election

board where candidate resides

Address and phone number of agency:

101 Ninth Street Office Building

Richmond, VA 23219

(804) 786-6551 or

(800) 552-9745 (outside Richmond area and within Virginia)

(c) are extensions allowed? No.

4. Penalty(ies) for noncompliance:

(a) filing report(s) later? See (b) below.

(b) not filing report? 1) If willfully violate, aid, abet or participate in violation of provisions of Act, guilty of Class 4 misdemeanor.

2) Withholding of certificate of election until report filed.

Citation for State Campaign Reporting Act: Code of Virginia 24.1-251-24.1-263 ("Fair Elections Practices Act")

and 24.1-266 ("Voluntary Contribution to Political Party")

Citation for State Administrative Regulations: Code of Virginia 24.1-263 (State Board of Elections reports any willful violation of Fair Elections Practices Act to Commonwealth's Attorney)

5. Information which candidate or other reporting entity is required to supply in report:

| | Required to supply | Not Required to supply |
|---|----------------------|------------------------|
| a. Name of contributor | <u>if > \$100</u> | |
| b. Address of contributor | <u>if > \$100</u> | |
| c. Occupation/principal place of business/employment of contributor | <u>if > \$250</u> | |
| d. Name of contributor's spouse | | X |
| e. Amount of contribution | <u>if > \$100</u> | |
| f. Amount of loan | X | |
| g. Amount given to date | X | |
| h. Amount loaned to date | X | |
| i. Name of candidate to whom contribution is being made | X | |
| j. Purpose for which the contribution will be used | | X |

6. What kinds of contributions are covered by the law?

| | |
|---|-----|
| a. money/checks | YES |
| b. contribution of in-kind services and other things of value | X |
| c. loans | X |

7. Minimum Contribution to be reported: All must be reported, but contributions over \$100 must be itemized.
8. Is there a form of public financing for certain elections in this state? (yes/no) Yes
- a) If yes, for which races? N/A
- b) If yes, please describe scheme of financing: \$2 surcharge; any individual eligible to receive a tax refund may designate that \$2 of refund be paid to the State Central Committee of any party which meets the code's definition of a political party.
- c) If yes, to whom are funds distributed and how? Surcharge funds are distributed to political party designated by taxpayer.
9. Contributions Allowed and Limits:

| Are Contributions by the Following Groups Allowed? | If yes, what is the maximum amount (if any) that can be contributed by one in this category? | |
|---|--|-------------|
| | YES | NO |
| a. Corporations | X | - Unlimited |
| b. Unions | X | - Unlimited |
| c. Regulated industries | X | - Unlimited |
| d. Political action committees (i) state (ii) federal | X | - Unlimited |
| e. Out-of-state contributors | X | - Unlimited |
| f. Individual contributions | X | - Unlimited |
| g. Contributions by candidate him/herself | X | - Unlimited |
| h. Contributions by candidate's family | X | - Unlimited |
| i. Anonymous contributions | X | - Unlimited |
| j. Contributions in the name of another person | | |
| k. Government employees | X | - Unlimited |
| l. Professional associations | X | - Unlimited |

10. Tax Provisions on Campaign Finance

- a. Is there a state tax credit given for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____
- b. Is there a state tax deduction allowed for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____

II. CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

| What information is required on: | Is required | Is not required |
|--|-------------|-----------------|
| a. name of each expenditure recipient or payee | X | |
| b. address of each recipient or payee | X | |
| c. occupation of each recipient or payee | | X |
| d. amount paid to each expenditure recipient | X | |
| e. expenditures over a certain amount (if yes, what amount?) | X | |
| f. purpose of expenditure | all | |
| g. check number | X | |
| h. date expenditure made | | X |
| i. total number and amounts of disbursements | X | |
| j. credit arrangements | X | |

III. PUBLIC RECORDS

1. Is all of the information listed above under campaign contributions available to the public? Yes (to registered voters of Virginia)
2. Is all of the information listed above under campaign expenditures available to the public? Yes (to registered voters of Virginia)
3. Is any additional analysis of the data required by law or regulation? No
4. Is there any charge for a copy of these material required by law or regulation? \$.25 per page with a minimum charge of \$1.00.

1. CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

NAME OF STATE: Washington

1. Who Must File Report?

| Candidates for: | | State | Judicial | County | Municipal | Political | Special District | Referendum |
|-----------------------|---|-------------|----------|---------|-----------|-------------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| All statewide offices | | Legislature | Offices | Offices | Offices | Action Committees | (soil and water districts, etc.) | Committees |
| YES | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| NO | | | | | | | | |

Not required for an office the constituency of which does not encompass a whole county and which contains less than 5,000 registered voters as of the date of the most recent general election, unless "local option" has been exercised.

2. Number of reports required of candidates for statewide offices:

| Before Primary Election | Between Primary and General | After General Election |
|---|-----------------------------|---|
| Report # | Report # | Report # |
| Date Due | Date Due | Date Due |
| 1 | 4 | 7 |
| within two weeks of becoming a candidate. | 21 days after primary | 21 days after 10th day of every month in which no other reports filed if contributions or expenditures since last report exceed \$200 |
| 2 | 5 | 8 |
| 21 days before | 21 days before general | |
| 3 | 6 | 9 |
| 7 days before | 7 days before general | Final report |

NOTE: Contributions of over \$500 received after last pre-election report are to be reported within 24 hours.

3. With what agency must reports be filed?

Name of Agency: Public Disclosure Commission and county auditor in county of candidate's residence

4. Penalty(ies) for noncompliance:

(a) Filing report(s) late? Yes: civil penalty of \$10/day.

(b) not filing report? 1) Commission may impose:

- cease and desist order
- fine up to \$2500

2) Court may impose:

- civil penalty not to exceed amount that went unreported
- act enjoining any person to prevent prohibited act or compel compliance.
- other violations subject to civil penalty of not more than \$10,000 for each violation.

Address and phone number of agency:

403 Evergreen Plaza, Hall Stop F0-42

Olympia, WA 98504

(206) 753-1111

Citation for State Campaign Reporting Act: Revised Code of Washington Chapter 42.17

Citation for State Administrative Regulations: Washington Administrative Code, Chapter 390

(c) are extensions allowed? Yes.

5. Information which candidate or other reporting entity is required to supply in report:

| | Required to supply | Not Required to supply |
|---|--------------------|------------------------|
| a. Name of contributor | x | |
| b. Address of contributor | x | |
| c. Occupation/principal place of business/employment of contributor | x | |
| d. Name of contributor's spouse | | x |
| e. Amount of contribution | x | |
| f. Amount of loan | x | |
| g. Amount given to date | x | |
| h. Amount loaned to date | x | |
| i. Name of candidate to whom contribution is being made | x | |
| j. Purpose for which the contribution will be used | | x |

6. What kinds of contributions are covered by the law?

| | | |
|---|-----|----|
| a. money/checks | YES | NO |
| b. contribution of in-kind services and other things of value | x | |
| c. loans | x | |

7. Minimum Contribution to be reported: All must be reported, but contributions of less than \$25 in the aggregate from any one person may be reported as one lump sum so long as the campaign treasurer maintains a separate and private list of the names, addresses, and amounts of each such contribution.

8. Is there a source of public financing for certain elections in this state? (yes/no) Yes
 a) If yes, for which races? The City of Seattle administers a program for mayoral and city council candidates.
 b) If yes, please describe source of financing:
 c) If yes, to whom are funds distributed and how?

9. Contributions Allowed and Limits:

| Are Contributions by the following Groups Allowed? | If yes, what is the maximum amount (if any) that can be contributed by one in this category? | |
|---|--|--------------------------|
| | YES | NO |
| a. Corporations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Unions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Regulated Industries | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Political action committees (i) state (ii) federal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Out-of-state contributors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Individual contributions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Contributions by candidate him/herself | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Contributions by candidate's family | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Anonymous contributions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Contributions in the name of another person | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Government employees | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Professional associations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

NOTE: Solicitation or receipt of contributions on public property is prohibited.

10. Tax Provisions on Campaign Finance

a. Is there a state tax credit given for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much?
 b. Is there a state tax deduction allowed for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much?

II. CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

What information is required on:

| | Is required | Is not required |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. name of each expenditure recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. address of each recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. occupation of each recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. amount paid to each expenditure recipient | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. expenditures over a certain amount (if yes, what amount?) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. purpose of expenditure | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. check number | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. date expenditure made | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. total number and amounts of disbursements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. credit arrangements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

III. PUBLIC RECORDS

- Is all of the information listed above under campaign contributions available to the public? Yes
- Is all of the information listed above under campaign expenditures available to the public? Yes
- Is any additional analysis of the data required by law or regulation? Yes; to produce annual report on effectiveness of law and other technical studies. Also summaries of campaign finance activity during course of campaigns, "fact book" after even-numbered year's elections, and studies of trends in campaign finance.
- Is there any charge for a copy of these material required by law or regulation? Yes; "not to exceed actual costs" (\$42.17.300): \$.25/microfiche film page + \$.25 postage and handling; \$.10/paper copy.

1. CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

NAME OF STATE: West Virginia

1. Who Must File Report?

Candidates for:

| All statewide | | State | Judicial | County | Municipal | Political | Special District | Referendum |
|---------------|--|-------------|----------|--------|-----------|-----------|------------------|------------|
| Office | | Legislature | Office | Office | Office | Action | (ball and water | Committees |
| YES | | X | X | X | X | X | districts, etc.) | Committees |
| NO | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |

2. Number of reports required of candidates for statewide offices:

| Before Primary Election | | Between Primary and General | | After General Election | |
|-------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--|
| Report # | Date Due | Report # | Date Due | Report # | Date Due |
| 1 | Last Saturday in March or within 15 days thereafter before primary | 3 | 30 days after primary | 5 | 30 days after |
| 2 | 7-10 days before | 4 | 7-10 days before general | 6 | Annually on last Saturday in March or within 15 days if contributions or expenditures exceed \$500 or any loan is outstanding. |

3. With what agency must reports be filed?

Name of Agency: Secretary of State for multicounty office:Clerk of county commission for single-county offices:State Election Commission investigates alleged violations

Address and phone number of agency:

Secretary of StateW-157 State CapitolCharleston, WV 25305(304) 345-4000

4. Penalty(ies) for noncompliance:

(a) Filing report(s) late? See (b) below

(b) not filing report? 1) guilty of misdemeanor and fined not less than \$50 or more than \$1,000 or imprisoned in county jail for up to 1 year, or both.

2) Candidate's name cannot be placed on ballot nor can person elected to public office be issued certificate of election until fines.

3) If receive contribution other than by check or money order, fined sum equal to 2X amount of contribution.

(c) are extensions allowed? No.Citation for State Campaign Reporting Act: West Virginia Code §3-8-1-§3-8-13Citation for State Administrative Regulations: West Virginia Administrative Regulations 3-8, Series I (1980), Sections 1.01-6.08

5. Information which candidate or other reporting entity is required to supply in report:

| | Required to supply | Not Required to supply |
|---|--------------------|------------------------|
| a. Name of contributor | X | |
| b. Address of contributor | X | |
| c. Occupation/principal place of business/employment of contributor | X | |
| d. Name of contributor's spouse | X | |
| e. Amount of contribution | X | |
| f. Amount of loan | X | |
| g. Amount given to date | X | |
| h. Amount loaned to date | X | |
| i. Name of candidate to whom contribution is being made | X | |
| j. Purpose of expenditure for which this contribution will be used | X | |

6. What kinds of contributions are covered by the law?

- a. money/checks
b. contribution of in-kind services and other things of value
c. loans

| | YES | NO |
|----|-----|----|
| a. | X | |
| b. | X | |
| c. | X | |

7. Minimum Contribution to be reported: All must be reported; all > \$50 must be by money order or check.
8. Is there a form of public financing for certain elections in this state? (yes/no) No
- a) If yes, for which races?
- b) If yes, please describe scheme of financing:
- c) If yes, to whom are funds distributed and how?
9. Contributions Allowed and Limits:

| Are Contributions by the Following Groups Allowed? | YES | NO | If yes, what is the maximum amount (if any) that can be contributed by one in this category? |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| a. Corporations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - But may establish a separate segregated fund; maximum contribution of \$1,000/candidate/election |
| b. Unions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - \$1,000/candidate/election |
| c. Regulated industries | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - \$1,000/candidate/election |
| d. Political action committees (i) state (ii) federal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Not addressed in statute |
| e. Out-of-state contributors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - \$1,000/candidate/election |
| f. Individual contributions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - \$1,000/candidate/election |
| g. Contributions by candidate him/herself | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - \$1,000/candidate/election |
| h. Contributions by candidate's family | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - \$1,000/candidate/election |
| i. Anonymous contributions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Contributor disclosure required |
| j. Contributions in the name of another person | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - May not be solicited |
| k. Government employees | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - \$1,000/candidate/election |
| l. Professional associations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

10. Tax Provisions on Campaign Finance

- a. Is there a state tax credit given for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____
- b. Is there a state tax deduction allowed for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____

II. CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

| What information is required on: | Is required | Is not required |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. name of each expenditure recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. address of each recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. occupation of each recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. amount paid to each expenditure recipient | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. expenditures over a certain amount (if yes, what amount?) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. purpose of expenditure | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. check number | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. date paid | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. total number and amounts of disbursements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. credit arrangements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

III. PUBLIC RECORDS

1. Is all of the information listed above under campaign contributions available to the public? Yes
2. Is all of the information listed above under campaign expenditures available to the public? Yes
3. Is any additional analysis of the data required by law or regulation? Yes, annual report.
4. Is there any charge for a copy of these material required by law or regulation? No specific provision.

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

NAME OF STATE: Wisconsin

1. Who Must File Report?

(Applies to registrants who receive aggregate contributions or make expenditures of over \$1000, and to single source contributors of over \$100 in a calendar year.)

| Candidates for: | | All statewide | State | Judicial | County | Municipal | Political | Special District | Referendum |
|-----------------|---|---------------|-------------|----------|--------|-----------|------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| Office | | Office | Legislature | Office | Office | Office | Committees | (soil and water districts, etc.) | Committees |
| YES | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| NO | | | | | | | | | |

2. Number of reports required of candidates for statewide office:

| Before Primary Election | | Between Primary and General | | After General Election | |
|-------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--|------------------------|--|
| Report # | Date Due | Report # | Date Due | Report # | Date Due |
| 1 | no earlier than 14 days and no later than 8 days before primary | 2 | No earlier than 14 days and no later than 8 days before election | | Post election semi-annual reports between Jan 1 and Jan. 31, and July 1 and July 10 until a termination report is filed. |

NOTE: Cumulative contributions of more than \$500 received by a state office candidate or a committee within 15 days before an election must be reported within 24 hours of receipt.

3. With what agency must reports be filed?

Name of Agency: State Elections Board

4. Penalty(ies) for noncompliance:

Address and phone number of agency:

132 E. Wilson Street, Suite 300

Madison, Wisconsin 53702

(608) 266-8005

(b) not filing report?

1) Subject to criminal penalties (including fine up to \$10,000, imprisonment up to 3 years, or both, depending upon which provision of reporting law is violated (See WS 11.61)).

2) If found guilty in criminal action, court must enter a supplemental judgment declaring a forfeiture of candidate's right to office.

3) Civil penalty of not more than \$500 for each violation and 3x amount of illegal contribution.

4) State Elections Board may seek court order to compel compliance.

Citation for State Campaign Reporting Act: Wisconsin Statutes §11.001-§11.66

Citation for State Administrative Regulations: Administrative Rules of the State Elections Board, Eff. Bd. 1.02-6.03

5. Information which candidate or other reporting entity is required to supply in report:

(c) are extensions allowed?

No.

| | Required to supply | Not Required to supply |
|---|--------------------|------------------------|
| a. Name of contributor | X | |
| b. Address of contributor | X | |
| c. Occupation/principal place of business/employment of contributor | X | |
| d. Name of contributor's spouse | X | |
| e. Amount of contribution | X | |
| f. Amount of loan | X | |
| g. Amount given to date | X | |
| h. Amount loaned to date | X | |
| i. Name of candidate to whom contribution is being made | X | |
| j. Purpose for which the contribution will be used | X | |

6. What kinds of contributions are covered by the law?

| | YES | NO |
|---|-----|----|
| a. money/checks | X | |
| b. contribution of in-kind services and other things of value | X | |
| c. loans | X | |

7. Minimum Contribution to be reported: All must be reported. But itemized information in #5, above, required only if individual contribution is in excess of \$20.

8. Is there a form of public financing for certain elections in this state? (yes/no) Yes
 a) If yes, for which races? General election candidates for statewide and legislative offices.
 b) If yes, please describe scheme of financing: \$1 checkoff.
 c) If yes, to whom are funds distributed and how? According to formula, distributed out of Election Campaign Fund to general election candidates who received at least 6% of votes cast in Sept. primary for statewide executive office, Supreme Court, and legislative offices. (See WS §11.50.) Candidate who accepts public financing must agree to contributions and expenditures limitations unless opponent who is eligible for such financing refuses it.

9. Contributions Allowed and Limited:

| Are Contributions by the Following Groups Allowed? | YES | NO | If yes, what is the maximum amount (if any) that can be contributed by one in this category? |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| a. Corporations | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| b. Unions | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| c. Regulated industries | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | - Limited according to formula for statewide candidates, \$1,000 for state senator, \$500 for state representative, and \$6,000 for political parties. |
| d. Political action committees (i) state (ii) federal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | - Public utilities may not offer special privileges to candidates. - Same as b. above |
| e. Out-of-state contributors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | - Same as b. above |
| f. Individual contributions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | - Same as f. below for individuals, d. above for PACs. |
| g. Contributions by candidate him/herself | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | - Limited to \$10,000 for statewide candidates; \$1,000 for state senator, \$500 for state representative; other offices by formula with aggregate limit of \$10,000. |
| h. Contributions by candidate's family | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | - Unlimited unless candidate receives grant from the election campaign fund; then limited to 200% of individual limit |
| i. Anonymous contributions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | - Unlimited as to funds or property owned jointly by candidate and spouse. |
| j. Contributions in the name of another person | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | - If over \$10, whole amount shall be donated to the common school fund or any charitable organization |
| k. Government employees | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | |
| l. Professional associations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | - But may not contribute or be solicited during working hours |

10. Tax Provisions on Campaign Finance

- a. Is there a state tax credit given for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____
 b. Is there a state tax deduction allowed for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____

II. CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

What information is required on:

| | Is required | Is not required |
|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| a. name of each expenditure recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| b. address of each recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| c. occupation of each recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| d. amount paid to each expenditure recipient | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| e. expenditures over a certain amount (if yes, what amount?) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| f. purpose of expenditure | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | \$20 |
| g. check number | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| h. date expenditure made | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| i. total number and amounts of disbursements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| j. credit arrangements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |

III. PUBLIC RECORDS

1. Is all of the information listed above under campaign contributions available to the public? Yes
 2. Is all of the information listed above under campaign expenditures available to the public? Yes
 3. Is any additional analysis of the data required by law or regulation? Yes; to prepare and publish from time to time special reports comparing the various totals and categories of contributions made with respect to preceding elections.
 4. Is there any charge for a copy of these material required by law or regulation? Yes; at cost [WS§11.21(5)].

1. CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

NAME OF STATE: Wyoming

1. Who Must File Report?

| Candidates for: | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|
| All statewide offices | | State Legislature | Judicial Office | County Office | Municipal Office | Political Action Committees | Special District (soil and water districts, etc.) | Referendum Committees | |
| YES | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| * Following general elections only. | | | | | | | | | |

2. Number of reports required of candidates for statewide office:

| Before Primary Election | Between Primary and General | After General Election |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Report # | Report # | Report # |
| Date Due | Date Due | Date Due |
| | 10 days after primary | 10 days after general election |

3. With what agency must reports be filed?

Name of Agency: Secretary of State

4. Penalty(ies) for noncompliance:

(a) Filing report(s) late?

(b) not filing report?

Yes: No candidate can receive a certificate of nomination or election or take office until a completely itemized statement of receipts and expenditures is filed.

1) Yes: Misdemeanor penalty of not more than six months imprisonment in the county jail, and fine of no more than \$1,000, or both.

2) Additional civil penalty of fine up to \$10,000 available for violation of contribution requirements.

(c) are extensions allowed?

No.

Citation for State Campaign Reporting Act: Wyoming Statutes §22-25-101 - §22-25-115

Citation for State Administrative Regulations: None.

5. Information which candidate or other reporting entity is required to supply in report:

| | Required to supply | Not Required to supply |
|---|--------------------|------------------------|
| a. Name of contributor | X | |
| b. Address of contributor | X | |
| c. Occupation/principal place of business/employment of contributor | X | |
| d. Name of contributor's spouse | | X |
| e. Amount of contribution | X | |
| f. Amount of loan | X | |
| g. Amount given to date | X | |
| h. Amount loaned to date | X | |
| i. Name of candidate to whom contribution is being made | X | |
| j. Purpose for which the contribution will be used | X | |

6. What kinds of contributions are covered by the law?

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|----|
| a. money/checks | YES | NO |
| b. contribution of in-kind services | X | |
| c. and other things of value | X | |
| d. loans | X | |

7. Minimum Contribution to be reported: All must be reported.

8. Is there a form of public financing for certain elections in this state? (yes/no) No

a) If yes, for which races?

b) If yes, please describe scheme of financing:

c) If yes, to whom are funds distributed and how?

9. Contributions Allowed and Limits:

| Are Contributions by the Following Groups Allowed? | YES | NO | If yes, what is the maximum amount (if any) that can be contributed by one in this category? |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| a. Corporations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Prohibited |
| b. Unions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Prohibited |
| c. Regulated Industries | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Prohibited |
| d. Political action committees (1) state (11) federal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Limited to an aggregate of \$25,000 per 2-year election period. |
| e. Out-of-state contributors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| f. Individual contributions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - If out-of-state PAC, no limit. If individual, same as f. below |
| g. Contributions by candidate him/herself | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Limited to \$1,000 per 2-year election period and aggregate of \$25,000 |
| h. Contributions by candidate's family | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| i. Anonymous contributions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Unlimited |
| j. Contributions in the name of another person | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - But should be identified as such and itemized by date and amount. |
| k. Government employees | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Not addressed in statute. |
| l. Professional associations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

10. Tax Provisions on Campaign Finance

a. Is there a state tax credit given for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____

b. Is there a state tax deduction allowed for campaign contributions? No If yes, how much? _____

II. CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

What information is required on:

| | Is required | Is not required |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. name of each expenditure recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. address of each recipient or payee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. occupation of each recipient or payee | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d. amount paid to each expenditure recipient | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. expenditures over a certain amount (if yes, what amount?) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| f. purpose of expenditure | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. check number | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| h. date expenditure made | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. total number and amounts of disbursements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. credit arrangements | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

III. PUBLIC RECORDS

- Is all of the information listed above under campaign contributions available to the public? Yes
- Is all of the information listed above under campaign expenditures available to the public? Yes
- Is any additional analysis of the data required by law or regulation? No
- Is there any charge for a copy of these material required by law or regulation? No specific provision. Cost: \$.50 for first 10 pages, \$.15 for each additional page.

**APPENDIX C: REPRINT OF NORTH CAROLINA'S CAMPAIGN
REPORTING LAW**

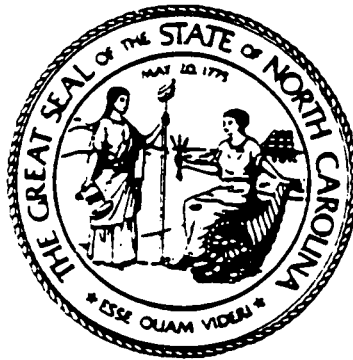
CAMPAIGN REPORTING OFFICE
STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS
RALEIGH, N.C. 27602
(919) 733-2186

CAMPAIGN REPORTING MANUAL

RELATING TO DISCLOSURE OF CAMPAIGN FUNDS FOR CANDIDATES
FOR STATE, DISTRICT, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL OFFICES AND
POLITICAL COMMITTEES SUPPORTING OR OPPOSING SUCH CANDIDATES

— CAMPAIGN REPORTING ACT —

Article 22A of Chapter 163
of General Statutes of North Carolina



Revised through Session Laws of 1987

January, 1988

RULES APPLICABLE FOR ALL PRIMARIES AND ELECTIONS FOR CALENDAR YEARS 1988 AND 1989.

YVONNE L. SOUTHERLAND
Deputy Director

ALEX K. BROCK
Executive Secretary-Director

ARTICLE 22A

Regulating Contributions and Expenditures in Political Campaigns.

Part 1. In General

§ 163-278.6. Definitions.

When used in this Article:

- (1) The term "board" means the State Board of Elections with respect to all candidates for State and multi-county district offices and the county board of elections with respect to all candidates for single-county district, county and municipal offices. The term means the State Board of Elections with respect to all statewide referenda.
- (2) The term "broadcasting station" means any commercial radio or television station or community antenna radio or television station.
- (3) The term "business entity" means any partnership, joint venture, joint-stock company, company, firm, or any commercial or industrial establishment or enterprise.
- (4) The term "candidate" means any individual who, with respect to a public office listed in G.S. 163-278.6(18), has filed a notice of candidacy or a petition requesting to be a candidate, or has been certified as a nominee of a political party for a vacancy, or has otherwise qualified as a candidate in a manner authorized by law. Status as a candidate for the purpose of this Article continues if the individual is receiving contributions to repay loans or cover a deficit or is making expenditures to satisfy obligations from an election already held.
- (5) The term "communications media" or "media" means broadcasting stations, carrier current stations, newspapers, magazines, periodicals, outdoor advertising facilities, billboards, newspaper inserts, and any person or individual whose business is polling public opinion, analyzing or predicting voter behavior or voter preferences.
- (6) The terms "contribute" or "contribution" mean any advance, conveyance, deposit, distribution, transfer of funds, loan, payment, gift, pledge or subscription of money or anything of value whatsoever, from any person or individual, whether or not made in an election year, and any contract, agreement, promise or other obligation, whether or not legally enforceable, to make a contribution, in support of or in opposition to any candidate, political committee, referendum committee, or political party. These terms include, without limitation, such contributions as labor or personal services, postage, publication of campaign literature or materials, in-kind transfers, loans or use of any supplies, office machinery, vehicles, aircraft, office space, or similar or related services, goods, or personal or real property. These terms also include, without limitation, the proceeds of sale of services, campaign literature and materials, wearing apparel, tickets or admission prices to campaign events such as rallies or dinners, and the proceeds of sale of any campaign-related services or goods notwithstanding the foregoing meanings of "contribution," the word shall not be construed to include services provided without compensation by individuals volunteering a portion or all of their time on behalf of a candidate, political committee, or referendum committee.
- (7) The term "corporation" means any corporation doing business in this State under either domestic or foreign charter, and includes a corporate subsidiary and any business entity in which a corporation participates or is a stockholder, a partner or a joint venturer.
- (8) The term "election" means any general or special election, a first or second primary, a run-off election, or an election to fill a vacancy. The term "election" shall not include any local or statewide referendum.
- (9) The terms "expend" or "expenditure" mean any purchase, advance, conveyance, deposit, distribution, transfer of funds, loan, payment, gift, pledge or subscription of money or anything of value whatsoever, from any person or individual, whether or not made in an election year, and any contract, agreement, promise or other obligation, whether or not legally enforceable, to make an expenditure, in support of or in opposition to any candidate, political committee, referendum committee, or political party.
- (10) The term "individual" means a single individual or more than one individual.
- (11) The term "insurance company" means any person whose business is making or underwriting contracts of insurance, and includes mutual insurance companies, stock insurance companies, and fraternal beneficiary associations.
- (12) The term "labor union" means any union, organization, combination or association of employees or workmen formed for the purposes of securing by united action favorable wages, improved labor conditions, better hours of labor or work-related benefits, or for handling, processing or righting grievances by employees against their employers, or for representing employees collectively or individually in dealings with their employers. The term includes any unions to which Article 10, Chapter 95 applies.
- (13) The term "person" means any business entity, corporation, insurance company, labor union, or professional association.
- (14) The term "political committee" means a combination of two or more individuals, or any person, committee, association, or organization, the primary or incidental purpose of which is to support or oppose any candidate or political party or to influence or attempt to influence the result of an election or which accepts contributions or makes expenditures for

the purpose of influencing or attempting to influence the nomination or election of any candidate at any election, or which receives contributions to repay loans or cover a deficit, or which makes expenditures to satisfy obligations of an election already held. The term includes, without limitation, any political party's State, county or district executive committee.

(16) The term "political party" means any political party organized or operating in this State, whether or not that party is recognized under the provisions of G.S. 163-46.

(17) The term "political purpose" means any purpose in aid of seeking to influence an election or a political party or candidate.

(18) The term "professional association" means any trade association, group, organization, association, or collection of persons or individuals formed for the purposes of advancing, representing, improving, furthering or preserving the interests of persons or individuals having a common vocation, profession, calling, occupation, employment, or training.

(19) The term "public office" means any office filled by election by the people on a statewide, county, municipal or district basis, and this Article shall be applicable to such elective offices whether the election therefor is partisan or nonpartisan, provided candidates for municipal and county offices in those municipalities and counties having less than 50,000 population, according to the most decennial census figures, shall not be required to file reports required by this Article, but this Article shall otherwise be applicable to such candidates for municipal and county offices.

(20a) The term "referendum" means any question, issue, or act referred to a vote of the people of the entire State by the General Assembly and includes constitutional amendments and State bond issues. The term "referendum" does not include any type of municipal, county, or special district referendum.

(20b) The term "referendum committee" means a combination of two or more individuals or any business entity, corporation, insurance company, labor union, professional association, committee, association, or organization, the primary or incidental purpose of which is to support or oppose the passage of any referendum on the ballot, or to influence or attempt to influence the result of a referendum, or which accepts contributions or makes expenditures for the purpose of influencing or attempting to influence the outcome of any referendum, or which receives contributions to repay loans or cover a deficit, or which makes expenditures to satisfy obligations of a referendum already held.

(21) The term "treasurer" means an individual appointed by a candidate, political committee, or referendum committee as provided in G.S. 163-278.7 or G.S. 163-278.40A. (1972, c. 227, § 1; 1975, c. 298, § 5, 6; 1979, c. 200, § 2; 1979, c. 227, § 1-1.1; 1981, c. 227, § 1; 1981, c. 227, § 5; 1985, c. 282, § 1-1.1)

§ 163-278.7. Appointment of political treasurers.

(a) Each candidate, political committee, and referendum committee shall appoint a treasurer and, under verification, report the name and address of the treasurer to the Board. A candidate may appoint himself or any other individual, including any relative except his spouse, as his treasurer, and, upon failure to file report designating a treasurer, the candidate shall be concluded to have appointed himself as treasurer and shall be required to personally fulfill the duties and responsibilities imposed upon the appointed treasurer and subject to the penalties and sanctions hereinafter provided.

(b) Each appointed treasurer shall file with the Board at the time required by G.S. 163-278.9(a)(1) a statement of organization that includes:

(1) The Name, Address and Purpose of the Candidate, Political Committee, or Referendum Committee. When the political committee or referendum committee is created pursuant to G.S. 163-278.19(b), the name shall be or include the name of the corporation, insurance company, business entity, labor union or professional association whose officials, employees, or members established the committee. When the political committee or referendum committee is not created pursuant to G.S. 163-278.19(b), the name shall be or include the economic interest, if identifiable, principally represented by the committee's organizers or intended to be advanced by use of the committee's receipts;

(2) The names, addresses, and relationships of affiliated or connected candidates, political committees, referendum committees, political parties, or similar organizations;

(3) The territorial area, scope, or jurisdiction of the candidate, political committee, or referendum committee;

(4) The name, address, and position with the candidate or political committee of the custodian of books and accounts;

(5) The name and party affiliation of the candidate(s) whom the committee is supporting or opposing, and the office(s) involved;

(5a) The name of the referendum(s) which the referendum committee is supporting or opposing, and whether the committee is supporting or opposing the referendum;

(6) The name of the political committee or political party being supported or opposed if the committee is supporting the ticket of a particular political committee or political party;

(7) A listing of all banks, safety deposit boxes, or other depositories used, including the names and numbers of all accounts maintained and the numbers of all such safety deposit boxes used;

(8) The name or names and address or addresses of any assistant treasurers appointed by the treasurer. Such assistant

treasurers shall be authorized to act in the name of the treasurer, who shall be fully responsible for any act or acts committed by an assistant treasurer, and the treasurer shall be fully liable for any violation of this Article committed by any assistant treasurer; and

(9) Any other information which might be requested by the Board that deals with the campaign organization of the candidate or referendum committee.

Any change in information previously submitted in a statement of organization shall be reported to the Board within a 10-day period following the change.

(1) A candidate, political committee or referendum committee may remove his or its treasurer. In case of the death, resignation or removal of his or its treasurer before compliance with all obligations of a treasurer under this Article, such candidate, political committee or referendum committee shall appoint a successor within 10 days of the vacancy of such office, and certify the name and address of the successor in the manner provided in the case of an original appointment.
(1972, c. 1272, s. 1; 1979, c. 300, s. 2; c. 1973, ss. 4, 5, 16, 18, 20; 1987, c. 113, s. 1.)

§ 163-278.8. Detailed accounts to be kept by political treasurers:

(a) The treasurer of each candidate, political committee, and referendum committee shall keep detailed accounts, current within not more than seven days after the date of receiving a contribution or making an expenditure, of all contributions received and all expenditures made by or on behalf of the candidate, political committee, or referendum committee.

(b) Accounts kept by the treasurer of a candidate, political committee, or referendum committee or the accounts of a treasurer or political committee at any bank or other depository listed under G.S. 163-278.7(b)(7), may be inspected, before or after the election to which the accounts refer, by a member, designee, agent, attorney or employee of the Board who is making an investigation pursuant to G.S. 163-278.22.

(c) A treasurer may not accept a contribution of more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) from a nonresident of this State unless the contribution is accompanied by a written statement setting forth the name and address of each contributor.

(d) A treasurer shall not be required to report the name of any resident of this State who makes a total contribution of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) or less but he shall instead report the fact that he has received a total contribution of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) or less, the amount of the contribution, and the date of receipt. If a treasurer receives contributions of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) or less, each at a single event, he may account for and report the total amount received at that event, the date and place of the event, the nature of the event, and the approximate number of people at the event. With respect to the proceeds of sale of services, campaign literature and materials, wearing apparel, tickets or admission prices to campaign events such as rallies or dinners, and the proceeds of sale of any campaign-related services or goods, if the price or value received for any single service or goods exceeds one hundred dollars (\$100.00), the treasurer shall account for and report the name of the individual paying for such services or goods, the amount received, and the date of receipt, but if the price or value received for any single service or item of goods does not exceed one hundred dollars (\$100.00), the treasurer may report only those services or goods rendered or sold at value that does not exceed one hundred dollars (\$100.00), the nature of the services or goods, the amount received in the aggregate for the services or goods, and the date of the receipt.

(e) All expenditures for media expenses shall be made by check only. All media expenditures in any amount shall be accounted for and reported individually and separately.

(f) All expenditures for nonmedia expenses (except postage) of more than fifty dollars (\$50.00) shall be made by check only. All expenditures for nonmedia expenses of fifty dollars (\$50.00) or less may be made by check or by cash payment. All nonmedia expenditures of more than fifty dollars (\$50.00) shall be accounted for and reported individually and separately, but expenditures of less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) may be accounted for and reported in an aggregated amount, but in that case the treasurer shall account for and report that he made expenditures of less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) each, the amounts, dates, and the purposes for which made. In the case of a nonmedia expenditure required to be accounted for individually and separately by this subsection, if the expenditure was to an individual, the report shall list the name and address of the individual.

(g) All proceed from loans shall be recorded separately with a detailed analysis reflecting the amount of the loan, the source, the period, the rate of interest, and the security pledged, if any, and all makers and endorsers. (1972, c. 1272, s. 1; 1977, c. 638, s. 1; 1979, c. 1072, ss. 16, 20; 1981, c. 816, s. 1; 1988, c. 392, ss. 1, 2.)

§ 163-278.9. Statements filed with Board

(a) The treasurer of each candidate and of each political committee shall file under verification with the Board the following reports:

(1) Organizational Report. -- The appointment of the treasurer as required by G.S. 163-278.7(a), the statement of organization required by G.S. 163-278.7(b), and a report of all contributions and expenditures not previously reported shall be filed with the Board no later than the tenth day following the day the candidate files his notice of candidacy or the tenth day following the organization of the political committee, whichever occurs first. Any

candidate whose campaign is being conducted by a political committee which is handling all contributions and expenditures for his campaign shall file a statement with the Board stating such fact at the time required herein for the organizational report. Thereafter, the candidate's political committee shall be responsible for filing all reports required by law.

(2) Preprimary Report. -- The treasurer shall file a report with the Board no later than the tenth day preceding the primary election.

(3) Postprimary Reports. -- The treasurer shall file a report with the Board no later than the tenth day after the primary election if the candidate was eliminated in the primary. If there is a second primary, the treasurer shall file a report with the Board no later than the tenth day after the second primary election if the candidate was eliminated in the second primary.

(4) Preelection Report. -- The treasurer shall file a report with the Board no later than the tenth day preceding the general election.

(5) Repealed by Session Laws 1985, c. 164, s. 1, effective January 1, 1986.

(6) Annual Reports. -- If contributions are received or expenditures made during a calendar year, for which no reports are otherwise required by this Article, any and all such contributions and expenditures shall be reported by January 1 of the following year.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this Article, each report shall be current within seven days prior to the date the report is due and shall list all contributions received and expenditures made which have not been previously reported.

(c) Repealed by Session Laws 1985, c. 164, s. 6.1, effective January 1, 1986.

(d) Candidates and committees for municipal offices in a city with a population of 50,000 or greater, which are required to submit reports by G.S. 163-278.6(18) are not subject to subsections (a), (b) and (c) of this section. Reports for those candidates and committees are covered by Part 2 of this Article.

(e) Notwithstanding subsections (a) through (c) of this section, any political party (including a State, district, county, or precinct committee thereof) which is required to file reports under those subsections and under the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended (2 U.S.C. 434), shall instead of filing the reports required by those subsections, file with the State Board of Elections:

(1) The organizational report required by subsection (a)(1) of this section, and

(2) A copy of each report required to be filed under 2 U.S.C. 434, such copy to be filed on the same day as the federal report is required to be filed.

(f) Any report filed under subsection (e) of this section may include matter required by the federal law but not required by this Article.

(g) Any report filed under subsection (e) of this section must contain all the information required by G.S. 163-278.3 or G.S. 163-278.11, notwithstanding that the federal law may set a higher reporting threshold.

(h) Any report filed under subsection (e) of this section may reflect the cumulative totals required by G.S. 163-278.11 in an attachment, if the federal law does not permit such information in the body of the report.

(i) Any report or attachment filed under subsection (e) of this section must be made under oath. (1971, c. 2272, s. 1; 1975, c. 569, s. 1; 1979, c. 900, ss. 2, 16; c. 720; 1981, c. 837, s. 2; 1985, c. 164, ss. 1, 6-6.2.)

5 163-278.9A. Statements filed by referendum committees.

(a) The treasurer of each referendum committee shall file under verification with the Board the following reports:

(1) Organizational Report. -- The appointment of the treasurer as required by G.S. 163-278.7(a), the statement of organization required by G.S. 163-278.7(b), and a report of all contributions and expenditures shall be filed with the Board no later than the tenth day following the organization of the referendum committee.

(2) Pre-Referendum Report. -- The treasurer shall file a report with the Board no later than the tenth day preceding the referendum.

(3) Final Report. -- The treasurer shall file a final report no later than the tenth day after the referendum. If the final report fails to disclose a final accounting of all contributions and expenditures, a supplemental final report shall be filed no later than January 7, after the referendum, and shall be current through December 31 after the referendum.

(4) Annual Reports. -- If contributions are received or expenditures made during a calendar year for which no reports are otherwise required by this Article, any and all such contributions and expenditures shall be reported by January 1 of the following year.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this Article, each report shall be current within seven days prior to the date the report is due and shall list all contributions received and expenditures made which have not been previously reported.

(1979, c. 1071, s. 1.)

§ 163-278.10. Procedure for inactive candidate or committee.

If no contribution is received or expenditure made by or on behalf of a candidate, political committee, or referendum committee, during a period described in G.S. 163-278.9, the treasurer shall file with the Board, at the time required by G.S. 163-278.9, a statement to that effect and it shall not be required that any inactive candidate or committee so filing a report of inactivity file any additional reports required by G.S. 163-278.9 so long as the candidate or committee remains inactive. (1973, c. 1272, § 1; 1979, c. 197, § 10.)

§ 163-278.11. Contents of treasurer's statement of receipts and expenditures.

(a) Statements filed pursuant to provisions of this Article shall set forth the following:

- (1) Contributions. -- A list of all contributions required to be listed under G.S. 163-278.8 received by or on behalf of a candidate, political committee, or referendum committee. The statement shall list the name and complete mailing address of each contributor, the amount contributed, and the date such contribution was received. The total sum of all contributions to date shall be plainly exhibited. Forms for required reports shall be prescribed by the Board.
 - (2) Expenditures. -- A list of all expenditures required under G.S. 163-278.8 made by or on behalf of a candidate, political committee, or referendum committee. The statement shall list the name and complete mailing address of each payee, the amount paid, the purpose, and the date such payment was made. The total sum of all expenditures to date shall be plainly exhibited. Forms for required reports shall be prescribed by the Board.
 - (3) Loans. -- Every candidate and treasurer shall attach to the campaign transmittal submitted with each report an addendum listing all proceeds derived from loans for funds used or to be used in this campaign. The addendum shall be in the form as prescribed by the State Board of Elections and shall list the amount of the loan, the source, the period, the rate of interest, and the security pledged, if any, and all makers and endorsers.
- (b) Statements shall reflect anything of value paid for or contributed by any person or individual, both as a contribution and expenditure. (1973, c. 1272, § 1; 1977, c. 633, § 2; 1979, c. 197, § 10.)

§ 163-278.12. Contributions and expenditures by an individual other than a candidate.

Subject to G.S. 163-278.16(f) and 163-278.14, it shall be permissible for an individual other than a candidate to make contributions or expenditures in support of, or in opposition to, any candidate, political committee, or referendum committee other than by contribution to a candidate, political committee, or referendum committee. In the event an individual makes contributions or expenditures, other than by contribution to a candidate, political committee, or referendum committee, in excess of one hundred dollars (\$100.00), then, within 10 days after making such a contribution or expenditure, he shall file a statement of such contribution or expenditure with the Board in accordance with the terms and conditions of G.S. 163-278.11. (1973, c. 1272, § 1; 1979, c. 197, § 15; c. 1972, § 10.)

§ 163-278.13. Limitation on contributions.

(a) No individual or political committee shall contribute to any candidate or other political committee any money or make any other contribution in any election in excess of four thousand dollars (\$4,000) for that election.

(b) No candidate or political committee shall accept or solicit any contribution from any individual or other political committee of any money or any other contribution in any election in excess of four thousand dollars (\$4,000) for that election.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (a) and (b) of this section, it shall be lawful for a candidate or a candidate's spouse, parents, brothers, and sisters to make a contribution to the candidate or to the candidate's treasurer of any amount of money or to make any other contribution in any election in excess of four thousand dollars (\$4,000) for that election.

(d) For the purposes of this section, the term "an election" means any primary, second primary, or general election in which the candidate or political committee may be involved, without regard to whether the candidate is opposed or unopposed in the election.

(e) This section shall not apply to any State, district, or county executive committee of any political party. For the purposes of this section only, the term "political party" means only those political parties officially recognized under G.S. 163-96.

(e1) No referendum committee which received any contribution from a corporation, labor union, insurance company, business entity, or professional association may make any contribution to another referendum committee, to a candidate or to a political committee.

(f) Any individual, candidate, political committee, or referendum committee who violates the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor. (1973, c. 1272, § 1; 1979, c. 197, §§ 8, 10; 1981, c. 229; 1987, c. 368, § 16.)

§ 163-278.14. No contributions in names of others; no anonymous contributions; contributions in excess of one hundred dollars.

(a) No candidate, political committee, referendum committee, political party, or treasurer shall knowingly accept any

contribution made by any individual or person in the name of another individual or person or made anonymously except as provided in G.S. 163-278.3(d). If a candidate, political committee, referendum committee, political party, or treasurer receives any such contributions, he shall pay the money over to the Board, by check, and all such moneys received by the Board shall be deposited in the general fund of the State of North Carolina.

(b) No individual or person shall give, and no candidate, committee or treasurer shall accept, any monetary contribution in excess of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) unless such contribution be in the form of a check, draft, or money order.

(c) No political committee or referendum committee shall make any contribution unless in doing so it reports to the recipient the contributor's name as required in G.S. 163-278.7(b)(1). (1973, c. 1272, s. 1; 1979, c. 163, s. 1; 1987, c. 111, s. 1.)

§ 163-278.15. No acceptance of contributions made by corporations, foreign and domestic.

No candidate, political committee, political party, or treasurer shall accept any contribution made by any corporation, foreign or domestic, regardless of whether such corporation does business in the State of North Carolina. (1973, c. 1272, s. 1.)

§ 163-278.16. Regulations regarding contributions, expenditures and media advertising.

(a) Except as provided in G.S. 163-278.12, no contribution may be received or expenditure made by or on behalf of a candidate, political committee, or referendum committee:

(1) Until the candidate, political committee, or referendum committee appoints a treasurer and certifies the name and address of the treasurer to the Board; and

(2) Unless the contribution is received or the expenditure made by or through the treasurer of the candidate, political committee, or referendum committee.

(b) to (e) Repealed by Session Laws 1975, c. 565, s. 2.

(f) No media advertisement of any kind may be made by a treasurer, candidate, political committee, referendum committee or individual unless

(1) It bears the legend or includes the statement: "Paid for by (or Sponsored by).....(Name of candidate, political committee, referendum committee, individual)";

(2) The name used in the labeling required in subdivision (1) of this subsection is the name that appears on the statement of organization as required in G.S. 163-278.7(b)(1), provided that this subdivision applies only if the sponsor is a political committee or referendum committee;

(3) The sponsor states in the media advertisement its position:

a. for or against the candidate; or

b. for or against an opposing candidate provided that this subdivision applies only if the media advertisement is made for or against a candidate; and

(4) The sponsor states in the media advertisement its position for or against the ballot measure; provided this subdivision applies only if the media advertisement is made for or against a ballot measure.

The requirements of subdivisions (3) and (4) of this subsection do not apply to any print advertisement less than two inches by two inches in size, or to any radio or television advertisement of less than 20 seconds in length.

The media shall not publish or broadcast any political advertisement unless it bears the legend or includes the statement required herein. For purposes of this subsection, "media" means broadcasting stations, carrier current stations, newspapers, magazines, periodicals, outdoor advertising facilities, billboards, and newspaper inserts. (1973, c. 1272, s. 1; 1979, c. 163, s. 2; 1979, c. 500, s. 4; c. 1973, ss. 19, 20; 1987, c. 152, s. 1.)

§ 163-278.17. Statements of media receiving campaign expenditures.

(a) Repealed by Session Laws 1985, c. 183, s. 1, effective May 15, 1985

(b) Each media shall require written authority for each expenditure from each candidate, treasurer or individual making or authorizing an expenditure.

A candidate may authorize advertisement paid for by a treasurer appointed by the candidate. All authorizations of expenditures signed by a candidate, treasurer or individual shall be deemed public records and copies of said authorizations shall be available for inspection during normal business hours at the office(s) of the media making the publication or broadcast nearest to the place(s) of publication or broadcast.

(c) Repealed by Session Laws 1985, c. 183, s. 2, effective May 15, 1985. (1973, c. 1272, s. 1; 1979, c. 163, s. 3; 1979, c. 500, ss. 3, 4; c. 1973, s. 9; 1985, c. 183, ss. 1, 2.)

§ 163-278.18. Normal commercial charges for political advertising.

(a) No media and no supplier of materials or services shall charge or require a candidate, treasurer, political party, or individual to pay a charge for advertising, materials, space, or services purchased for or in support of or in opposition to any candidate, political committee, or political party that is higher than the normal charge it requires other customers to pay

for comparable advertising, materials, space, or services purchased for other purposes.

(b) A newspaper, magazine, or other advertising medium shall not charge any candidate, treasurer, political committee, political party, or individual for any advertising for or in support of or in opposition to any candidate, political committee or political party at a rate higher than the comparable rate charged to other persons for advertising of comparable frequency and volume; and every candidate, treasurer, political party or individual, with respect to political advertising, shall be entitled to the same discounts afforded by the advertising medium to other advertisers under comparable conditions and circumstances. (1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025)

5 163-278.19. Violations by corporations, business entities, labor unions, professional associations, and insurance companies.

(a) Except as provided in G.S. 163-278.19(b), it shall be unlawful for any corporation, business entity, labor union, professional association or insurance company directly or indirectly:

- (1) To make any contribution or expenditure (except a loan of money by a national or State bank or federal or State savings and loan association made in accordance with the applicable banking or savings and loan association laws and regulations and in the ordinary course of business) in aid or in behalf of or in opposition to any candidate or political committee in any election or for any political purpose whatsoever;
- (2) To pay or use or offer, consent or agree to pay or use any of its money or property for or in aid of or in opposition to any candidate or political committee or for or in aid of any person, organization or association organized or maintained for political purposes, or for or in aid of or in opposition to any candidate or political committee or for any political purpose whatsoever; and
- (3) To reimburse or indemnify any person or individual for money or property so used or for any contribution or expenditure so made;

and it shall be unlawful for any officer, director, stockholder, attorney, agent or member of any corporation, business entity, labor union, professional association or insurance company to aid, abet, advise or consent to any such contribution or expenditure, or for any person or individual to solicit or knowingly receive any such contribution or expenditure. Any officer, director, stockholder, attorney, agent or member of any corporation, business entity, labor union, professional association, or insurance company aiding or abetting in any contribution or expenditure made in violation of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor as hereinafter set out, and shall in addition be liable to such corporation, business entity, labor union, professional association or insurance company for the amount of such contribution or expenditure, and the same may be recovered of him upon suit by any stockholder or member thereof.

(b) It shall, however, be lawful for any corporation, business entity, labor union, professional association or insurance company to communicate with its employees, stockholders or members and their families on any subject; to conduct nonpartisan registration and get-out-the-vote campaigns aimed at their employees, stockholders, or members and their families; or for officials and employees of any corporation, insurance company or business entity or the officials and members of any labor union or professional association to establish, administer, contribute to, and to receive and solicit contributions to a separate segregated fund to be utilized for political purposes, except as provided in G.S. 163-278.20, and those individuals shall be deemed to become and be a political committee as that term is defined in G.S. 163-278.6(14) or a referendum committee as defined in G.S. 163-278.6(18b); provided, however, that it shall be unlawful for any such fund to make a contribution or expenditure by utilizing contributions secured by physical force, job discrimination, financial reprisals or the threat of force, job discrimination or financial reprisals, or by dues, fees, or other moneys required as a condition of membership or employment or as a requirement with respect to any terms or conditions of employment, including, without limitation, hiring, firing, transferring, promoting, demoting, or granting seniority or employment-related benefits of any kind, or by moneys obtained in any commercial transaction whatsoever.

(c) A violation of this section is a misdemeanor. In addition, the acceptance of any contribution, expenditure, payment, reimbursement, indemnification, or anything of value under subsection (a) shall be unlawful and the defendant shall be subject to the same punishment as set forth in this subsection.

(d) Whenever a candidate or treasurer is an officer, director, stockholder, attorney, agent, or employee of any corporation, business entity, labor union, professional association or insurance company, and by virtue of his position therewith uses office space and communication facilities of the corporation, business entity, labor union, professional association or insurance company in the normal and usual scope of his employment, the fact that the candidate or treasurer receives telephone calls, mail, or visits in such office which relates to activities prohibited by this Article shall not be considered a violation under this section.

(e) Notwithstanding the prohibitions specified in this Article and Article 22 of this Chapter, a political committee organized under provisions of this Article shall be entitled to receive and the corporation, business entity, labor union, professional association, or insurance company designated on the committee's organizational report as the parent entity of the employees or members who organized the committee is authorized to give reasonable administrative support that shall include, but not be limited to, record keeping, computer services, billings, mailings to members of the committee, and such other

support is as reasonably necessary for the administration of the committee.

The approximate cost of any record keeping, computer services, billings, mailings, office supplies, and office space provided on a continuing basis shall be submitted to the committee, in writing, and the committee shall include that cost in the annual report required by G.S. 163-278.9(a)(e) [163-278.9(a)(6)]. Also included in the report shall be the approximate allocable portion of the compensation of any officer or employee of the corporation, business entity, labor union, professional association, or insurance company who has devoted more than thirty-five percent (35%) of his time during normal business hours of the corporation, business entity, labor union, professional association, or insurance company during the period covered by the required report. The approximate cost submitted by the parent corporation, business entity, labor union, professional association, or insurance company shall be entered on the committee's annual report as the final entry on its list of "contributions" and a copy of the written approximate cost received by it shall be attached.

The administrative support given by a corporation, business entity, labor union, professional association, or insurance company shall be designated on the books of the corporation, business entity, labor union, professional association, or insurance company as such and may not be treated by it as a business deduction for State income tax purposes. (1977, c. 1272, s. 1; 1979, c. 369, s. 6; 1979, c. 317, ss. 1, 2; 1983, c. 356; 1987, c. 213, s. 1; c. 369, s. 16.)

§ 163-278.19A. Contributions allowed.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Chapter, it is lawful for any person as defined in G.S. 163-278.5(13) to contribute to a referendum committee. (1979, c. 1972, s. 7.)

§ 163-278.20. Disclosure before soliciting contributions.

(a) It shall be unlawful for one or more individuals acting in concert, or for any group, committee, club or organization, of any type or nature, or two or more individuals, to solicit, attempt to solicit, or receive contributions for the purpose of supporting a candidate, political committee, referendum committee, or political party without first clearly advising those solicited as follows:

- (1) The name of the candidate(s) for whom the contribution will be used; or
- (2) The name of the political committee or party for which the funds will be used; or
- (3) That a decision will be reached later as to the candidate(s), political committee(s), or political party(ies) to be supported and that the contributions solicited will be expended in a manner and for a purpose to be determined at a future date but no later than 20 days prior to the pending primary or general election; or
- (4) The name of the referendum committee for which the funds will be used.

(b) A violation of this section shall be punishable by a fine not less than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) nor more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or imprisonment of not more than one year, or by both fine and imprisonment. (1977, c. 1272, s. 1; 1979, s. 1972, ss. 10, 19.)

§ 163-278.21. Promulgation of policy and administration through State Board of Elections.

The State Board of Elections shall have responsibility, adequate staff, equipment and facilities, for promulgating all necessary regulations, and for the administration of this Article. The State Board of Elections shall empower the Executive Secretary-Director with the responsibility for the administrative operations required to administer this Article and may delegate or assign to him such other duties from time to time by regulations or orders of the State Board of Elections. (1977, c. 1272, s. 1; 1979, c. 398, s. 7.)

§ 163-278.22. Duties of State Board.

It shall be the duty and power of the State Board:

- (1) To prescribe forms of statements and other information required to be filed by this Article, to furnish such forms to the county boards of elections and individuals, media or others required to file such statements and information, and to prepare, publish and distribute or cause to be distributed to all candidates at the time they file notices of candidacy a manual setting forth the provisions of this Article and a prescribed uniform system for accounts required to file statements by this Article;
- (2) To accept and file any information voluntarily supplied that exceeds the requirements of this Article;
- (3) To develop a filing, coding, and cross-indexing system consonant with the purposes of this Article;
- (4) To make statements and other information filed with it available to the public at a charge not to exceed actual cost of copying;
- (5) To preserve reports and statements filed under this Article. Such reports and statements, after a period of two years following the election year, may be transferred to the Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History, and shall be preserved for a period of 10 years.
- (6) To preserve and publish such reports as it may deem appropriate;

- 10) To make investigations to the extent the Board deems necessary with respect to statements filed under the provisions of this Article and with respect to alleged failures to file any statement required under the provisions of this Article, and, upon complaint under oath by any registered voter, with respect to alleged violations of any part of this Article; and
- 11) After investigation, to report apparent violations by candidates, political committees, referendum committees, individuals or persons to the proper district attorney as provided in G.S. 163-278.27.
- 12) To prescribe and furnish forms of statements and other material to the county boards of elections for distribution to candidates and committees required to be filed with the county boards.
- 13) To instruct the chairman and supervisors of elections of each county board as to their respective duties and responsibilities relative to the administration of this Article.
- 14) To require appropriate certification of delinquent or late filings from the county boards of elections and to execute the same responsibilities relative to such reports as provided in G.S. 163-278.27.
- 15) To assist county boards of elections in resolving questions arising from the administration of this Article.
- 16) To require county boards of elections to hold such hearings, make such investigations, and make reports to the State Board as the State Board deems necessary in the administration of this Article. (1973, c. 1272, s. 1; 1975, c. 198, s. 1; 1977, c. 226, s. 1; 1979, c. 300, ss. 1, 12, 13; c. 1073, s. 18.)

§ 163-278.23. Duties of Executive Secretary-Director of Board.

The Executive Secretary-Director of the Board shall inspect or cause to be inspected each statement filed with the Board under this Article within 30 days after the date it is filed. The Executive Secretary-Director shall advise, or cause to be advised, no more than 30 days and at least five days before each report is due, each candidate or treasurer whose organizational report has been filed, of the specific date each report is due. He shall immediately notify any individual, candidate, treasurer, political committee, referendum committee, or media required to file a statement under this Article if:

- (1) It appears that the individual, candidate, treasurer, political committee, referendum committee or media has failed to file a statement as required by law or that a statement filed does not conform to this Article; or
- (2) A written complaint is filed under oath with the Board by any registered voter of this State alleging that a statement filed with the Board does not conform to this Article or to the truth or that an individual, candidate, treasurer, political committee, referendum committee or media has failed to file a statement required by this Article.

The Executive Secretary-Director of the Board of Elections shall issue written rulings to candidates and may issue written rulings to the communications media, political committees, and referendum committees upon request, regarding filing procedures and compliance with this Article. Any such ruling so issued shall specifically refer to this paragraph. If the candidate, communications media, political committees, or referendum committees rely on and comply with the ruling of the Executive Secretary-Director of the Board of Elections, then prosecution on account of the procedure followed pursuant thereto and prosecution for failure to comply with the statute inconsistent with the written ruling of the Executive Secretary-Director of the Board of Elections issued to the candidate or committee involved shall be barred. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to prohibit or delay the regular and timely filing of reports.

(1973, c. 1272, s. 1; 1975, c. 326, s. 1; 1979, c. 365, s. 6; 1979, c. 300, s. 7; c. 1073, ss. 12, 13, 17; 1985, c. 759, s. 6.1.)

§ 163-278.24. Statements examined within four months.

Within four months after the date of each election or referendum, the Executive Secretary-Director shall examine or cause to be examined each statement filed with the Board under this Article, and, referring to the election or referendum, determine whether the statement conforms to law and to the truth. (1973, c. 1272, s. 1; 1979, c. 300, s. 8; c. 1073, s. 16; 1985, c. 183, s. 1.)

§ 163-278.25. Issuance of declaration of nomination or certificate of election.

No declaration of nomination and no certificate of election shall be granted to any candidate until the candidate or his treasurer has filed the statements referring to the election he is required to file under this Article. Within 24 hours after reaching a decision that a declaration of nomination or certificate of election should not be granted, the Board shall give written notice of that decision, by telegraph or certified mail, to the candidate and the candidate's treasurer. Failure to grant certification shall not affect a successful candidate's title to an office to which he has been otherwise duly elected. (1973, c. 1272, s. 1.)

§ 163-278.26. Appeals from State Board of Elections; early docketing.

Any candidate for nomination or election who is denied a declaration of nomination or certificate of election, pursuant to G.S. 163-278.25, may, within five days after the action of the Board under that section, appeal to the Superior Court of Wake County for a final determination of any questions of law or fact which may be involved in the Board's action. The cause shall

be entitled "In the Matter of the Candidacy of.....". It shall be placed on the civil docket of that court and shall have precedence over all other civil actions. In the event of an appeal, the chairman of the Board shall certify the record to the clerk of that court within five days after the appeal is noted.

The record on appeal shall consist of all reports filed by the candidate or his treasurer with the Board pursuant to this Article, and a memorandum of the Board setting forth with particularity the reasons for its action in denying the candidate a declaration of nomination or certificate of election. Written notice of the appeal shall be given to the Board by the candidate or his attorney, and may be effected by mail or personal delivery. On appeal, the cause shall be heard de novo.

(1977, c. 1272, § 11)

§ 163-278.27. Penalty for violations; duty to report and prosecute.

(a) Any individual, candidate, political committee, referendum committee, treasurer, person or media who violates the provisions of G.S. 163-278.7, 163-278.3, 163-278.9, 163-278.10, 163-278.11, 163-278.12, 163-278.14, 163-278.16, 163-278.17, 163-278.18, 163-278.40A, 163-278.40B, 163-278.40C, 163-278.40D or 163-278.40E is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(b) Whenever the Board has knowledge of or has reason to believe there has been a violation of any section of this Article, it shall report that fact, together with accompanying details, to the following prosecuting authorities:

(1) In the case of a candidate for nomination or election to the State Senate or State House of Representatives: report to the district attorney of the prosecutorial district in which the candidate for nomination or election resides;

(2) In the case of a candidate for nomination or election to the office of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, State Attorney General, State Commissioner of Agriculture, State Commissioner of Labor, State Commissioner of Insurance, and all other State elective offices, Justice of the Supreme Court, Judge of the Court of Appeals, judge of a superior court, judge of a district court, and district attorney of the superior court: report to the district attorney of the prosecutorial district in which Wake County is located;

(3) In the case of an individual other than a candidate, including, without limitation, violations by members of political committees, referendum committees or treasurers: report to the district attorney of the prosecutorial district in which the individual resides; and

(4) In the case of a person or any group of individuals: report to the district attorney or district attorneys (of) the prosecutorial district or districts in which any of the officers, directors, agents, employees, or members of the person or group reside.

(c) Upon receipt of such a report from the Board, the appropriate district attorney shall prosecute the individual or persons alleged to have violated a section or sections of this Article. (1977, c. 1272, § 11; 1979, c. 300, § 10; c. 1973, §§ 15, 19; 1981, c. 237, § 4; 1987, c. 369, § 17.)

§ 163-278.28. Issuance of injunctions; special prosecutors named.

(a) The superior courts of this State shall have jurisdiction to issue injunctions or grant any other equitable relief appropriate to enforce the provisions of this Article upon application by any registered voter of the State.

(b) If the Board makes a report to a district attorney under G.S. 163-278.27 and no prosecution is initiated within 45 days after the report is made, any registered voter of the prosecutorial district to whose district attorney a report has been made, or any board of elections in that district, may, by verified affidavit, petition the superior court for that district for the appointment of a special prosecutor to prosecute the individuals or persons who have or who are believed to have violated any section of this Article. Upon receipt of a petition for the appointment of a special prosecutor, the superior court shall issue an order to show cause, directed at the individuals or persons alleged in the petition to be in violation of this Article, why a special prosecutor should not be appointed. If there is no answer to the order, the court shall appoint a special prosecutor. If there is an answer, the court shall hold a hearing on the order, at which both the petitioning and answering parties may be heard, to determine whether a prima facie case of a violation and failure to prosecute exists. If there is such a prima facie case, the court shall so find and shall thereupon appoint a special prosecutor to prosecute the alleged violators. The special prosecutor shall take the oath required of assistant district attorneys by G.S. 7A-63, shall serve as an assistant district attorney pro tem of the appropriate district, and shall prosecute the alleged violators. (1977, c. 1272, § 11; 1979, c. 300, § 11.)

§ 163-278.29. Compelling self-incriminating testimony; individual so testifying excused from prosecution.

No individual shall be excused from attending or testifying or producing any books, papers, or other documents before any court upon any proceeding or trial of another for the violation of any of the provisions of this Article, upon the ground or for the reason that the testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, required of him may tend to incriminate him, but such individual may be subpoenaed and required to testify by and for the State relative to any offense arising under the provisions

of this Article; but such individual shall not be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter or thing concerning which he may be compelled to testify or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, and no compelled testimony so given or produced shall be used against him upon any criminal proceeding, but such individual so compelled to testify with respect to any acts of his own shall be immune from prosecution on account thereof. (1977, c. 1272, s. 1.)

§ 163-278.30. Candidates for federal offices to file information reports.

Candidates for nomination in a party primary or for election in a general or special election to the offices of United States Senator, member of the United States House of Representatives, President or Vice-President of the United States shall file with the Board all reports they or political committee treasurers or other agents acting for them are required to file under the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, P.L. 92-225, as amended (T.2, U.S.C. section 439). Those reports shall be filed with the Board at the times required by that act. The Board shall, with respect to those reports, have the following duties only:

- (1) To receive and maintain in an orderly manner all reports and statements required to be filed with it;
 - (2) To preserve reports and statements filed under the Federal Election Campaign Act. Such reports and statements, after a period of two years following the election year, may be transferred to the Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History, and shall be preserved for a period of 10 years or for such period as may be required by federal law.
 - (3) To make the reports and statements filed with it available for public inspection and copying during regular office hours, commencing as soon as practicable but not later than the end of the day during which they were received, and to permit copying of any such report or statement by hand or by duplicating machine, requested by any individual, at the expense of such individual; and
 - (4) To compile and maintain a current list of all statements or parts of statements pertaining to each candidate.
- (1977, c. 1272, s. 1; 1979, c. 500, s. 16.)

§ 163-278.31. Repealed by Session Laws 1985, c. 193, s. 4, effective May 15, 1985.

163-278.32. Statements under oath.

Any statement required to be filed under this Article shall be signed and certified as true and correct by the individual, media, candidate, treasurer or others required to file it, and shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the individual, media, candidate, treasurer or others filing the statement, taken before any officer authorized to administer oaths; provided further that the candidate shall certify as true and correct to the best of his knowledge each report filed by a treasurer appointed by him or by his principal campaign committee. (1977, c. 1272, s. 1.)

§ 163-278.33. Applicability of Article 22.

Sections 163-271 through 163-278 shall be applicable to the offices covered by this Article and G.S. 163-269 through 163-278 shall be applicable to all elective offices not covered by this Article. (1977, c. 1272, s. 3; 1979, c. 50; c. 568, s. 10.)

§ 163-278.34. Filings; penalty for late filings.

(a) All reports, statements or other documents required by this Article to be filed with the Board shall be filed either by manual delivery to or by certified or registered mail addressed to the Board. Timely filing shall be complete if postmarked on the day the reports, statements or other documents are to be delivered to the Board. If a report, statement or other document is not filed within the time required by this Article, then the individual, person, media, candidate, political committee, referendum committee or treasurer responsible for filing shall pay to the State Board of Elections a late penalty of twenty dollars (\$20.00) per day for each day the filing is late not to exceed five days. The Board shall immediately notify, or cause to be notified, late filers, from which reports are apparently due, by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, of the penalties under this section. If the penalty has not been paid to or the report has not been filed with the Board within five days after receipt of the notification, then the Board shall report the late filing or failure to file to the appropriate district attorney who shall indict and prosecute the offender as required in G.S. 163-278.27. No criminal penalty shall be imposed if the penalty required by this section is paid and the delinquent report is filed within five days after notification by the Board.

(b) When a report, statement, or other document, required by this Article is not apparently due (i.e., media, inactive candidate, individual, no organizational report filed, supplementary final report or annual report), the Board shall notify, as set forth above, the person or persons responsible for filing if information is presented indicating that the report, statement, or other document was in fact due. No criminal penalties shall be imposed if the late penalty is paid and the delinquent report is filed within five days after notification. (1977, c. 1272, s. 1; 1979, c. 568, s. 3; 1979, c. 1073, s. 19)

statement, or other document was in fact due. No criminal penalties shall be imposed if the late penalty is paid and the delinquent report is filed within five days after notification. (1977, c. 1272, s. 1272.5; 1979, c. 1272, s. 1272.5)

§ 163-278.35. Preservation of records.

All reports, records and accounts required by this Article to be made, kept, filed, or maintained by any individual, media, candidate, or treasurer shall be preserved and retained by the individual, media, candidate or treasurer for at least two years counting from the date of the election to which such reports, records and accounts refer. (1977, c. 1272, s. 1272.5)

§ 163-278.36. Elected officials to report funds.

All contributions to, and all expenditures from any "booster fund," "support fund," "unofficial office account" or any other similar source which are made to, in behalf of, or used in support of any person holding an elective office for any political purpose whatsoever during his term of office shall be deemed contributions and expenditures as defined in this Article and shall be reported as contributions and expenditures as required by this Article. The annual report shall show the balance of each separate fund or account maintained on behalf of the elected office holder. (1977, c. 619.)

§ 163-278.37. County boards of elections to preserve reports.

The county boards of elections shall preserve all reports and statements filed with them pursuant to this Article for such period of time as directed by the State Board of Elections. (1979, c. 500, s. 19.)

§ 163-278.38. Effect of failure to comply.

The failure to comply with the provisions of this Article shall not invalidate the results of any referendum. (1979, c. 1272, s. 1272.5)

§ 163-278.39. Reserved for future codification purposes.

**APPENDIX D: REPRINT OF NORTH CAROLINA'S FORM FOR
REPORTING CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS AND
EXPENDITURES**

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*Complete only if previous payments to payee

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