



STATE OF MAINE
COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENTAL ETHICS
AND ELECTION PRACTICES
135 STATE HOUSE STATION
AUGUSTA, MAINE
04333-0135

NEW LAW AFFECTING MAINE CLEAN ELECTION ACT CANDIDATES INVOLVED IN POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEES

Beginning with the 2016 election cycle, Maine Clean Election Act (MCEA) candidates will no longer be allowed to establish or maintain a political action committee (PAC) to promote his or her election for a legislative leadership position (a “leadership PAC”), to raise money for legislative expenses, or for most other purposes. ([P.L. 2015, ch. 116](#)) However, MCEA candidates may continue to be involved in other PACs, such as those organized by their legislative caucus or formed to influence a ballot question election.

1. I’m thinking of running as a Maine Clean Election Act candidate in 2016. How does this change apply to me?

Any candidate who has declared an intention to qualify for MCEA funding in the 2016 elections may not establish a PAC, or maintain a PAC that the candidate has previously established, for which the candidate is:

- the principal officer or the treasurer, or
- primarily responsible for fund-raising or making decisions.

2. How long does the prohibition last?

The prohibition will begin April 1, 2016. The prohibition ends on January 1, 2018 if you win the 2016 general election. If you lose the 2016 primary or general election, or withdraw from the race, the prohibition ends on the day of the lost election or date of withdrawal.

3. I established a leadership PAC years ago. Do I have to terminate the PAC to run as an MCEA candidate in 2016?

Yes. If you have established a PAC that meets the criteria in the answer to Question 1, you must terminate the PAC or your involvement with the PAC no later than April 1, 2016.

4. Can I be involved in the political activities of other PACs or political committees?

Yes. Although you may not establish your own PAC, you may be involved in other PACs, ballot question committees and state and local party committees. As an MCEA candidate:

- You may be active in a PAC organized by your party's legislative caucus, including raising money and making decisions for the PAC. However, you must not be involved in any way with any spending by the PAC to promote your election.
- You may raise money for other candidates, endorse other candidates, or use personal funds to promote other candidates.
- You may be involved in the raising and spending of funds by a state or local political party committee, provided that you are not involved in any way with spending to promote your election (with the exception of "slate cards").
- You may raise money and make decisions for ballot question committees and PACs organized for the purpose of promoting or defeating a ballot question.

If you have any questions about this guidance, please contact the Commission staff at (207) 287-4179 or ethics@maine.gov.

August 14, 2015



THINKING OF RUNNING AS A MAINE CLEAN ELECTION ACT CANDIDATE IN 2016?

What is the 2016 Maine Clean Election Act (MCEA) program?

Candidates for the Legislature may qualify to receive public funding for their campaigns, as an alternative to raising traditional campaign contributions. In 2015, voters approved a citizen initiative to improve the program so that candidates can be assured that they will have access to sufficient resources for their campaigns.

How do I get started?

- Register as a candidate with the Commission.
- Find someone reliable and competent to be your treasurer.
- File other required forms (please request a Getting Started Packet for MCEA Candidates).
- Open a separate campaign account at a bank or credit union.
- Begin collecting seed money (you can do this after you register until April 20, 2016).
- Starting on January 1, 2016, you may begin to collect qualifying contributions to become eligible for MCEA funding (see below).

After you register, the Commission will send you a 2016 Quick Guide with more detailed information and guidance about running as an MCEA candidate.

What is seed money?

To get your campaign started, you may raise private contributions (seed money contributions) of up to \$100 from individuals, including you and your family members. House candidates may collect up to a maximum of \$1,000, and Senate candidates may collect up to \$3,000. Seed money must come from individuals – not organizations or businesses. The individuals who contribute seed money do not have to live in your district or even in Maine. Collecting seed money is not required, but experienced MCEA candidates usually recommend it.

How do I qualify for the basic level of MCEA funding?

Candidates must collect a minimum number of valid qualifying contributions (QCs) of \$5 or more from registered voters in their district and submit them to the Commission by 5:00 p.m. on April 20, 2016. You may collect them by check, through the Commission's online QC service, or by money order.

These are small contributions of personal funds from the voters in your district that demonstrate they support you qualifying to receive public funding from the State.

	House Candidates		Senate Candidates	
	<i>60 QCs to qualify</i>		<i>175 QCs to qualify</i>	
	Uncontested	Contested	Uncontested	Contested
Primary Payment	\$500	\$2,500	\$2,000	\$10,000
General Payment	\$1,500	\$5,000	\$6,000	\$20,000

How do I qualify for supplemental payments of MCEA funding?

As a result of the citizen initiative, general election candidates in a contested race may request up to eight supplemental payments of MCEA funds. Whether a candidate seeks supplemental funding and the level of funding is entirely up to the candidate who should make a realistic assessment of the resources he or she needs to run a successful campaign.

To qualify for supplemental payments, candidates can continue to collect qualifying contributions and submit them to the Commission until October 18, 2016.

- For every 15 valid qualifying contributions collected by a House candidate, the Commission will make a supplemental payment of \$1,250.
- For every 45 valid qualifying contributions collected by a Senate candidate, the Commission will make a supplemental payment of \$5,000.

Supplemental Payments for the General Election								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
House	\$1,250 <i>(15 QCs)</i>	\$2,500 <i>(30 QCs)</i>	\$3,750 <i>(45 QCs)</i>	\$5,000 <i>(60 QCs)</i>	\$6,250 <i>(75 QCs)</i>	\$7,500 <i>(90 QCs)</i>	\$8,750 <i>(105 QCs)</i>	\$10,000 <i>(120 QCs)</i>
Senate	\$5,000 <i>(45 QCs)</i>	\$10,000 <i>(90 QCs)</i>	\$15,000 <i>(135 QCs)</i>	\$20,000 <i>(180 QCs)</i>	\$25,000 <i>(225 QCs)</i>	\$30,000 <i>(270 QCs)</i>	\$35,000 <i>(315 QCs)</i>	\$40,000 <i>(360 QCs)</i>

For More Information: Call the Commission at 287-4179 and ask for a Candidate Registrar.

OVERVIEW OF 2015 CITIZEN INITIATIVE
(AN ACT TO STRENGTHEN THE MAINE CLEAN ELECTION ACT, IMPROVE DISCLOSURE AND MAKE OTHER CHANGES TO THE CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS)

Changes to the Maine Clean Election Act Program
(Sections 14-28 of the initiative)

Participation in the Maine Clean Election Act Program

The Maine Clean Election Act (MCEA) program is a voluntary system of public campaign financing for candidates for the Legislature and for Governor, enacted by voters in 1996. Once a candidate qualifies for the program, the candidate may spend only MCEA funds and may not collect campaign contributions.

From 2004-2010, the rate of participation by legislative candidates was around 75% - 80%. Participation declined to 63% (2012) and 53% (2014).

The program has been available to gubernatorial candidates in three elections during 2002-2010. Participants have included candidates from all three political parties in Maine as well as an independent candidate. Because of the elimination of matching funds in 2011, the level of general election funding (\$600,000) is now insufficient to finance a gubernatorial campaign. The Legislature suspended the gubernatorial program for the 2014 election cycle.

Current qualifying procedures

Under current law, candidates qualify for MCEA funding by collecting qualifying contributions of \$5 or more from registered Maine voters through April of the election year (see chart below). Gubernatorial candidates are also required to collect \$40,000 in seed money (up to \$100 per individual); seed money is optional for legislative candidates.

Proposal in citizen initiative

Under the initiative, candidates could qualify to receive additional MCEA funds by collecting more qualifying contributions (QCs) through the summer and early fall. The range of funding is shown on the next page. To qualify for maximum funding, candidates would need to collect approximately three or four times the number of QCs required for the basic level of funding. The Commission staff assumes that, due to this increased workload, some legislative candidates will be satisfied with the lower levels of funding.

	Current Law	Citizen Initiative	
	To qualify for MCEA funds	Basic level of MCEA funding	Maximum MCEA funding
House	60 QCs	60 QCs	180 QCs
Senate	175 QCs	175 QCs	535 QCs
Governor	3,250 QCs, \$40,000 in seed money	3,200 QCs, No seed money req't	12,800 QCs, No seed money req't

Changes to the Maine Clean Election Act Program (continued)

Funding Available to General Election Candidates Under the Citizen Initiative			
	House	Senate	Governor
Seed money (optional)	\$1,000	\$3,000	\$200,000
Primary election payment*	\$500	\$2,000	\$400,000 - \$1,000,000
Initial general election payment	\$5,000	\$20,000	\$600,000
Basic level funding (including seed money)	\$6,500	\$25,000	\$1,200,000 - \$1,800,000
Additional funding available through collecting more QCs	\$1,250 - \$10,000	\$5,000 - \$40,000	\$175,000 - \$1,400,000
Maximum level funding (including seed money)	\$16,500	\$65,000	\$3,200,000

*The funding available to candidates varies depending on whether they have an opponent in an election. However, legislative candidates are not eligible for additional funding in the primary election, even if they are in a contested race. For purposes of this table, legislative candidates are assumed to be uncontested in the primary election, and gubernatorial candidates are assumed to be contested in the primary and general elections.

Top Three Funders Disclosed in Electioneering Communications (Sec. 3)

- When an organization makes an independent expenditure advocating for or against a candidate, the organization would be required to name its three largest funders in the communication (*e.g.*, a mailer or advertisement).
- A sample disclosure statement might be: “Paid for by Committee for a Better Maine, 2 Oak Street, Bangor, Maine. The top 3 funders of Committee for a Better Maine are Americans for a Fair Workplace, the National Business-Labor Council, and Get America Moving. Not authorized by any candidate.”
- The communication must state the top three funders of the organization since the last general election. The organization could exclude certain donations from the disclosure statement in the communication. For example, the organization may “disregard any funds that [it] can show were used for purposes unrelated to the candidate mentioned in the communication on the basis that the funds were spent in the order received or were segregated in other accounts.”

Increased Penalties for Campaign Finance Violations

- Preliminary penalties for late-filed campaign finance reports would be increased by adjusting the statutory formula for calculating penalties. For example, the preliminary penalties for a first late report would be doubled, because the percentage in the formula would increase from 1% of financial activity per day to 2%. (Sec. 7 & 9)
- If more than \$50,000 in financial activity is reported late, the maximum penalty would be 100% of the amount reported late (the current maximum is 20%). (Sec. 8 & 10)
- The Commission would have the discretion to double or triple penalties in the last weeks before an election. (Sec. 2)
- If a PAC or ballot question committee does not file a campaign finance report, the current maximum penalty is \$10,000 per report. Under the citizen initiative, the Commission could assess a penalty of up to \$10,000, or the amount of financial activity not reported, whichever is greater. (Sec. 11)
- The penalty for a PAC that fails to keep internal records for three years after an election (*e.g.*, bank account statements or receipts for payments) would be increased from \$2,500 to \$10,000 per violation, or the amount of financial activity for which no records were kept, whichever is greater. (Sec. 12)

Presumption of Electioneering after Labor Day (Sec. 5)

- Under current law, certain campaign communications mentioning a candidate are presumed to be independent expenditures if distributed to voters within 35 days before a general election. The citizen initiative would make this presumption period in effect from Labor Day until the general election.

Financial Disclosure for a Gubernatorial Transition and Inauguration Committee (Sec. 1)

- In order to solicit and accept donations for a Governor's transition to office or for an inauguration, those involved in the fundraising would be required to form a committee, appoint a treasurer, deposit all funds in a separate bank account, and register with the Commission.
- The proposed law does not impose any limit on the amount that a donor could give to the transition and inaugural committee.
- Lobbyists and their clients could not donate during a legislative session.
- The committee would be required to file two financial disclosure statements by January 1st and February 15th. The reports must disclose donors' names, addresses and employment information for all donations greater than \$50 and all payments made by the committee.
- Prior to filing its last report, the committee would be required to dispose of any surplus funds.

STATE OF MAINE

—
IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
TWO THOUSAND AND FIFTEEN

—
H.P. 132 - L.D. 174

**An Act To Amend the Maine Clean Election Act Regarding Candidate
Participation in Political Action Committees**

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

Sec. 1. 21-A MRSA §1125, sub-§6-F is enacted to read:

6-F. Participation in political action committees. A participating candidate or a certified candidate may not establish a political action committee for which the candidate is a treasurer or principal officer or for which the candidate is primarily responsible for fund-raising or decision making. This prohibition applies between April 1st immediately preceding a general election through:

A. The date on which the candidate withdraws from a race;

B. The date of the primary election or general election for a candidate who loses either election; or

C. January 1st immediately preceding the next general election for a candidate who wins the general election.

This prohibition also applies to a participating candidate or certified candidate in a special election, except that the prohibition begins on the date of the candidate's nomination. This subsection does not prohibit a participating candidate or certified candidate, including a certified candidate who wins a general or special election, from engaging in fund-raising or decision making for a party caucus political action committee, a ballot question committee or a political action committee formed for the purpose of promoting or opposing a ballot question. This prohibition applies to a participating candidate or certified candidate regardless of the date on which the political action committee was established.

Sec. 2. Effective date. This Act takes effect January 1, 2016.

STATE OF MAINE

—
IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
TWO THOUSAND AND FIFTEEN

—
S.P. 552 - L.D. 1449

An Act To Amend the State Election Laws

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

Sec. 1. 21-A MRSA §783, sub-§5, as enacted by PL 2009, c. 563, §9, is amended to read:

5. Electronic receipt of absentee ballots. Authorizing the electronic receipt of ~~an image of~~ voted absentee ballots ~~transmitted by e-mail or fax~~ from uniformed service voters or overseas voters by a method authorized by the Secretary of State.

Sec. 2. 21-A MRSA §809-A, sub-§1-A, as amended by PL 2007, c. 455, §50, is further amended to read:

1-A. Prohibition not applicable. For the purpose of providing a voting system equipped for individuals with disabilities as required by section 812-A, subsection 1 and the federal Help America Vote Act of 2002, Public Law 107-252, the prohibition in subsection 1 does not apply to the connection of individual voting devices to a central server ~~using a wired, point to point telephone connection that is not Internet enabled~~ when the central server is operated or managed by the Secretary of State.

Sec. 3. 21-A MRSA §809-A, sub-§3, as enacted by PL 2003, c. 651, §4, is amended to read:

3. Internet voting. Use of the Internet for the casting of votes ~~on-line~~ online is prohibited. This subsection does not apply to a ballot-marking system or software that is used for voters with disabilities, uniformed service voters or overseas voters to mark a ballot online and securely transmit the marked ballot to a central server operated or managed by the Secretary of State, as long as the system does not tabulate the votes marked on those ballots.

Sec. 4. 21-A MRSA §1013-A, sub-§1, ¶C, as amended by PL 2007, c. 443, Pt. A, §7, is further amended to read:

C. No later than 10 days after becoming a candidate, as defined in section 1, subsection 5, a candidate for the office of State House of Representatives or Senate ~~shall~~ may file in writing a statement declaring that the candidate agrees to accept voluntary limits on political expenditures or that the candidate does not agree to accept voluntary limits on political expenditures, as specified in section 1015, subsections 7 to 9. A candidate who has filed a declaration of intent to become certified as a candidate under the Maine Clean Election Act is not required to file the written statement ~~required by~~ described in this paragraph.

The statement filed by a candidate who voluntarily agrees to limit spending must state that the candidate knows the voluntary expenditure limitations as set out in section 1015, subsection 8 and that the candidate is voluntarily agreeing to limit the candidate's political expenditures and those made on behalf of the candidate by the candidate's political committee or committees, the candidate's party and the candidate's immediate family to the amount set by law. The statement must further state that the candidate does not condone and will not solicit any independent expenditures made on behalf of the candidate.

The statement filed by a candidate who does not agree to voluntarily limit political expenditures must state that the candidate does not accept the voluntary expenditure limits as set out in section 1015, subsection 8.

Sec. 5. 21-A MRS §1017, sub-§7-A, as amended by PL 2009, c. 138, §1, is further amended to read:

7-A. Reporting exemption. A candidate seeking election to a county or municipal office or a legislative candidate seeking the nomination of a party in an uncontested primary election is exempt from reporting as provided by this subsection.

A. A candidate seeking election to a county or municipal office may, at the time the candidate registers under section 1013-A, notify the commission that the candidate and the candidate's agents, if any, will not personally accept contributions, make expenditures or incur obligations associated with that candidate's candidacy. The notification must be sworn and notarized. A candidate who provides this notice to the commission is not required to appoint a treasurer and is not subject to the filing requirements of this subchapter if the statement is true.

A-1. A legislative candidate seeking the nomination of a party in an uncontested primary election may, at the time the candidate registers under section 1013-A, notify the commission that the candidate and the candidate's agents, if any, will not personally accept contributions, make expenditures or incur obligations associated with that candidate's candidacy through the 35th day after the primary election. The notification must be sworn and notarized. A candidate who provides this notice to the commission is not required to appoint a treasurer or to file the campaign finance reports under subsection 3-A, paragraphs B and D with respect to the primary election.

B. The notice provided to the commission under paragraph A or A-1 may be revoked. Prior to revocation, the candidate must appoint a treasurer. The candidate may not accept contributions, make expenditures or incur obligations before the appointment of a treasurer and the filing of a revocation notice are accomplished. A

revocation notice must be in the form of an amended registration, which must be filed with the commission no later than 10 days after the appointment of a treasurer. The candidate and the candidate's treasurer, as of the date the revocation notice is filed with the commission, may accept contributions, make expenditures and incur obligations associated with the candidate's candidacy. Any candidate who fails to file a timely revocation notice is subject to the penalties prescribed in section 1020-A, subsection 4-A, up to a maximum of \$5,000. Lateness is calculated from the day a contribution is received, an expenditure is made or an obligation is incurred, whichever is earliest.

Sec. 6. 21-A MRS §1019-B, sub-§4, as amended by PL 2013, c. 334, §16, is further amended to read:

4. Report required; content; rules. A person, party committee, political committee or political action committee that makes any independent ~~expenditures aggregating~~ expenditure in excess of ~~\$100~~ \$250 during any one candidate's election shall file a report with the commission. In the case of a municipal election, the report must be filed with the municipal clerk.

A. A report required by this subsection must be filed with the commission according to a reporting schedule that the commission shall establish by rule that takes into consideration existing campaign finance reporting requirements. Rules adopted pursuant to this paragraph are routine technical rules as defined in Title 5, chapter 375, subchapter 2-A.

B. A report required by this subsection must contain an itemized account of each expenditure ~~aggregating~~ in excess of ~~\$100~~ \$250 in any one candidate's election, the date and purpose of each expenditure and the name of each payee or creditor. The report must state whether the expenditure is in support of or in opposition to the candidate and must include, under penalty of perjury, as provided in Title 17-A, section 451, a statement under oath or affirmation whether the expenditure is made in cooperation, consultation or concert with, or at the request or suggestion of, the candidate or an authorized committee or agent of the candidate.

C. A report required by this subsection must be on a form prescribed and prepared by the commission. A person filing this report may use additional pages if necessary, but the pages must be the same size as the pages of the form. The commission may adopt procedures requiring the electronic filing of an independent expenditure report, as long as the commission receives the statement made under oath or affirmation set out in paragraph B by the filing deadline and the commission adopts an exception for persons who lack access to the required technology or the technological ability to file reports electronically. The commission may adopt procedures allowing for the signed statement to be provisionally filed by facsimile or electronic mail, as long as the report is not considered complete without the filing of the original signed statement.

This subsection takes effect August 1, 2011.



127th MAINE LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION-2015

Legislative Document

No. 806

I.B. 1

House of Representatives, March 10, 2015

**An Act To Strengthen the Maine Clean Election Act, Improve
Disclosure and Make Other Changes to the Campaign Finance Laws**

Transmitted to the Clerk of the 127th Maine Legislature by the Secretary of State on March 6, 2015 and ordered printed.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Robert B. Hunt".

ROBERT B. HUNT
Clerk

1 **Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:**

2 **Sec. 1. 1 MRSA c. 25, sub-c. 3** is enacted to read:

3 **SUBCHAPTER 3**

4 **GUBERNATORIAL TRANSITION**

5 **§1051. Gubernatorial transition committee**

6 **1. Definitions.** As used in this subchapter, unless the context otherwise indicates,
7 the following terms have the following meanings.

8 A. "Commission" means the Commission on Governmental Ethics and Election
9 Practices.

10 B. "Election cycle" means the period beginning on the day after the general election
11 for any state, county or municipal office and ending on the day of the next general
12 election for that office.

13 **2. Transition and inaugural activities; funding.** A person may solicit and accept
14 donations for the purpose of financing costs related to the transition to office and
15 inauguration of a new Governor. A person who accepts donations for these purposes
16 must establish a committee and appoint a treasurer who is responsible for keeping records
17 of donations and for filing a financial disclosure statement required by this section. All
18 donations received must be deposited in a separate and segregated account and may not
19 be commingled with any contributions received by any candidate or political committee
20 or any personal or business funds of any person. An individual who has served as a
21 treasurer of any candidate committee or political action committee in the same election
22 cycle may not serve as treasurer of a gubernatorial transition committee.

23 **3. Registration with the commission and financial disclosure statement.** A
24 committee established pursuant to this section shall register and file a financial disclosure
25 statement with the commission as required by this subsection.

26 A. The committee shall register with the commission within 10 days after
27 appointment of a treasurer. The registration must include the name and mailing
28 addresses of the members of the committee, its treasurer and all individuals who are
29 raising funds for the committee.

30 B. The financial disclosure statement must contain the names, addresses, occupations
31 and employers of all donors who have given money or anything of value in a total
32 amount exceeding \$50 to the committee, including in-kind donations of goods or
33 services, along with the amounts and dates of the donations. Donors who have given
34 donations with a total value of \$50 or less may be disclosed in the aggregate without
35 itemization or other identification.

36 C. Any outstanding loan, debt or other obligation of the committee must be disclosed
37 as a donation.

1 D. The financial disclosure statement must identify the amounts, dates, payees and
2 purposes of all payments made by the committee.

3 E. An interim financial disclosure statement must be filed by 5:00 p.m. on January
4 1st following the gubernatorial election and must be complete as of 10 days prior to
5 that date. The final financial disclosure statement must be filed by 5:00 p.m. on
6 February 15th following the gubernatorial election and must be complete as of that
7 date.

8 **4. Limitation on fund-raising activity.** A committee established pursuant to this
9 section may accept donations until January 31st of the year following the gubernatorial
10 election.

11 **5. Prohibited donations during a legislative session.** A committee established
12 pursuant to this section may not directly or indirectly solicit or accept a donation from a
13 lobbyist, lobbyist associate or employer during any period of time in which the
14 Legislature is convened before final adjournment. A lobbyist, lobbyist associate or
15 employer may not directly or indirectly give, offer or promise a donation to a committee
16 established pursuant to this section during any period of time in which the Legislature is
17 convened before final adjournment.

18 **6. Anonymous donations.** A committee established pursuant to this section may not
19 accept an anonymous donation in excess of \$50.

20 **7. Disposing of surplus funds.** Prior to the filing of the final financial disclosure
21 statement under subsection 3, paragraph E, any surplus funds remaining in the
22 committee's account must be refunded to one or more donors, donated to a charitable
23 organization that qualifies as a tax-exempt organization under 26 United States Code,
24 Section 501(c)(3) or remitted to the State Treasurer.

25 **8. Rulemaking.** The commission may establish by routine technical rule, adopted in
26 accordance with Title 5, chapter 375, subchapter 2-A, forms and procedures for ensuring
27 compliance with this section.

28 **9. Enforcement and penalty.** The commission shall administer and enforce this
29 subchapter. A person who violates this subchapter is subject to a civil penalty not to
30 exceed \$10,000, payable to the State and recoverable in a civil action.

31 **Sec. 2. 21-A MRSA §1004-C** is enacted to read:

32 **§1004-C. Enhanced penalties for violations with aggravating circumstances**

33 Notwithstanding any maximum penalty otherwise set forth in this chapter, when
34 assessing a penalty or monetary sanction, the commission may double the authorized
35 penalty or monetary sanction for a violation occurring less than 28 days prior to an
36 election day and may triple the authorized penalty or monetary sanction for a violation
37 occurring less than 14 days prior to an election day.

38 **Sec. 3. 21-A MRSA §1014, sub-§2-B** is enacted to read:

1 **2-B. Top 3 funders; independent expenditures.** A communication that is funded
2 by an entity making an independent expenditure as defined in section 1019-B, subsection
3 1 must conspicuously include the following statement:

4 "The top 3 funders of (name of entity that made the independent expenditure) are (names
5 of top 3 funders)."

6 The information required by this subsection may appear simultaneously with any
7 statement required by subsection 2 or 2-A. A communication that contains a visual
8 aspect must include the statement in written text. A communication that does not contain
9 a visual aspect must include an audible statement. This statement is required only for
10 communications made through broadcast or cable television, broadcast radio, Internet
11 audio programming, direct mail or newspaper or other periodical publications.

12 A cable television or broadcast television communication must include both an audible
13 and a written statement. For a cable television or broadcast television communication 30
14 seconds or less in duration, the audible statement may be modified to include only the
15 single top funder.

16 The top funders named in the required statement consist of the funders providing the
17 highest dollar amount of funding to the entity making the independent expenditure since
18 the day following the most recent general election day.

19 A. For purposes of this subsection, "funder" includes:

20 (1) Any entity that has made a contribution as defined in section 1052,
21 subsection 3 to the entity making the independent expenditure since the day
22 following the most recent general election day; and

23 (2) Any entity that has given a gift, subscription, loan, advance or deposit of
24 money or anything of value, including a promise or agreement to provide money
25 or anything of value whether or not legally enforceable, except for transactions in
26 which a fair value is given in return, since the day following the most recent
27 general election day.

28 B. If funders have given equal amounts, creating a tie in the ranking of the top 3
29 funders, the tie must be broken by naming the tying funders in chronological order of
30 the receipt of funding until 3 funders are included in the statement. If the
31 chronological order cannot be discerned, the entity making the independent
32 expenditure may choose which of the tying funders to include in the statement. In no
33 case may a communication be required to include the names of more than 3 funders.

34 C. The statement required under this subsection is not required to include the name
35 of any funder who has provided less than \$1,000 to the entity making the independent
36 expenditure since the day following the most recent general election day.

37 D. If only one or 2 funders must be included pursuant to this subsection, the
38 communication must identify the number of funders as "top funder" or "top 2
39 funders" as appropriate. If there are no funders required to be included under this
40 subsection, no statement is required.

41 E. When compiling the list of top funders, an entity making an independent
42 expenditure may disregard any funds that the entity can show were used for purposes

1 unrelated to the candidate mentioned in the communication on the basis that funds
2 were either spent in the order received or were strictly segregated in other accounts.

3 F. In any communication consisting of an audio broadcast of 30 seconds or less or a
4 print communication of 20 square inches or less, the requirements of this subsection
5 are satisfied by including the name of the single highest funder only.

6 G. If the list of funders changes during the period in which a recurring
7 communication is aired or published, the statement appearing in the communication
8 must be updated at the time that any additional payments are made for that
9 communication.

10 H. The commission may establish by routine technical rule, adopted in accordance
11 with Title 5, chapter 375, subchapter 2-A, forms and procedures for ensuring
12 compliance with this subsection. Rules adopted pursuant to this paragraph must
13 ensure that the information required by this subsection is effectively conveyed for a
14 sufficient duration and in a sufficient font size or screen size where applicable
15 without undue burden on the ability of the entity to make the communication. The
16 rules must also provide an exemption for types of communications for which the
17 required statement would be impossible or impose an unusual hardship due to the
18 unique format or medium of the communication.

19 **Sec. 4. 21-A MRSA §1014, sub-§4**, as amended by PL 2011, c. 389, §12, is
20 further amended to read:

21 **4. Enforcement.** A violation of this section may result in a civil penalty of no more
22 than ~~\$5,000~~ 100% of the amount of the expenditure in violation, except that an
23 expenditure for yard signs lacking the required information may result in a maximum
24 civil penalty of \$200. In assessing a civil penalty, the commission shall consider, among
25 other things, how widely the communication was disseminated, whether the violation was
26 intentional, whether the violation occurred as the result of an error by a printer or other
27 paid vendor and whether the communication conceals or misrepresents the identity of the
28 person who financed it. If the person who financed the communication or who
29 committed the violation corrects the violation within 10 days after receiving notification
30 of the violation from the commission by adding the missing information to the
31 communication, the commission may decide to assess no civil penalty.

32 **Sec. 5. 21-A MRSA §1019-B, sub-§1, ¶B**, as amended by PL 2013, c. 334, §15,
33 is further amended to read:

34 B. Is presumed to be any expenditure made to design, produce or disseminate a
35 communication that names or depicts a clearly identified candidate and is
36 disseminated during the ~~24~~ 28 days, including election day, before a primary election;
37 ~~or during the 35 days, including election day, before a general or special election; or~~
38 from Labor Day to a general election day.

39 **Sec. 6. 21-A MRSA §1019-B, sub-§4**, as amended by PL 2013, c. 334, §16, is
40 further amended to read:

41 **4. Report required; content; rules.** A person, party committee, political committee
42 or political action committee that makes independent expenditures aggregating in excess

1 of \$100 during any one candidate's election shall file a report with the commission. In
2 the case of a municipal election, the report must be filed with the municipal clerk.

3 A. A report required by this subsection must be filed with the commission according
4 to a reporting schedule that the commission shall establish by rule that takes into
5 consideration existing campaign finance reporting requirements. Rules adopted
6 pursuant to this paragraph are routine technical rules as defined in Title 5, chapter
7 375, subchapter 2-A.

8 B. A report required by this subsection must contain an itemized account of each
9 expenditure aggregating in excess of \$100 in any one candidate's election, the date
10 and purpose of each expenditure and the name of each payee or creditor. The report
11 must state whether the expenditure is in support of or in opposition to the candidate
12 and must include, under penalty of perjury, as provided in Title 17-A, section 451, a
13 statement under oath or affirmation whether the expenditure is made in cooperation,
14 consultation or concert with, or at the request or suggestion of, the candidate or an
15 authorized committee or agent of the candidate.

16 C. A report required by this subsection must be on a form prescribed and prepared by
17 the commission. A person filing this report may use additional pages if necessary,
18 but the pages must be the same size as the pages of the form. The commission may
19 adopt procedures requiring the electronic filing of an independent expenditure report,
20 as long as the commission receives the statement made under oath or affirmation set
21 out in paragraph B by the filing deadline and the commission adopts an exception for
22 persons who lack access to the required technology or the technological ability to file
23 reports electronically. The commission may adopt procedures allowing for the
24 signed statement to be provisionally filed by facsimile or electronic mail, as long as
25 the report is not considered complete without the filing of the original signed
26 statement.

27 ~~This subsection takes effect August 1, 2011.~~

28 **Sec. 7. 21-A MRSA §1020-A, sub-§4-A, ¶¶A to C**, as enacted by PL 2001, c.
29 714, Pt. PP, §1 and affected by §2, are amended to read:

- 30 A. For the first violation, ~~1%~~ 2%;
- 31 B. For the 2nd violation, ~~3%~~ 4%; and
- 32 C. For the 3rd and subsequent violations, ~~5%~~ 6%.

33 **Sec. 8. 21-A MRSA §1020-A, sub-§5-A**, as amended by PL 2011, c. 558, §§4
34 and 5, is further amended to read:

- 35 **5-A. Maximum penalties.** Penalties assessed under this subchapter may not exceed:
- 36 A. Five thousand dollars for reports required under section 1017, subsection 2,
37 paragraph B, C, D, E or H; section 1017, subsection 3-A, paragraph B, C, D, D-1 or
38 F; and section 1017, subsection 4, except that if the financial activity reported late
39 exceeds \$50,000, the maximum penalty is 100% of the amount reported late;

1 A-1. Five thousand dollars for reports required under section 1019-B, subsection 4,
2 except that if the financial activity reported late exceeds \$50,000, the maximum
3 penalty is ~~1/5~~ 100% of the amount reported late;

4 B. Five thousand dollars for state party committee reports required under section
5 1017-A, subsection 4-A, paragraphs A, B, C and E, except that if the financial
6 activity reported late exceeds \$50,000, the maximum penalty is ~~1/5~~ 100% of the
7 amount reported late;

8 C. One thousand dollars for reports required under section 1017, subsection 2,
9 paragraphs A and F and section 1017, subsection 3-A, paragraphs A and E; or

10 D. Five hundred dollars for municipal, district and county committees for reports
11 required under section 1017-A, subsection 4-B.

12 **Sec. 9. 21-A MRS §1062-A, sub-§3**, as amended by PL 2007, c. 443, Pt. A,
13 §39, is further amended to read:

14 **3. Basis for penalties.** The penalty for late filing of a report required under this
15 subchapter is a percentage of the total contributions or expenditures for the filing period,
16 whichever is greater, multiplied by the number of calendar days late, as follows:

17 A. For the first violation, ~~1%~~ 2%;

18 B. For the 2nd violation, ~~3%~~ 4%; and

19 C. For the 3rd and subsequent violations, ~~5%~~ 6%.

20 Any penalty of less than \$10 is waived.

21 Violations accumulate on reports with filing deadlines in a 2-year period that begins on
22 January 1st of each even-numbered calendar year. Waiver of a penalty does not nullify
23 the finding of a violation.

24 A report required to be filed under this subchapter that is sent by certified or registered
25 United States mail and postmarked at least 2 days before the deadline is not subject to
26 penalty.

27 A required report may be provisionally filed by transmission of a facsimile copy of the
28 duly executed report to the commission, as long as an original of the same report is
29 received by the commission within 5 calendar days thereafter.

30 **Sec. 10. 21-A MRS §1062-A, sub-§4**, as amended by PL 2011, c. 389, §49, is
31 further amended to read:

32 **4. Maximum penalties.** The maximum penalty under this subchapter is \$10,000 for
33 reports required under section 1056-B or section 1059, except that if the financial activity
34 reported late exceeds \$50,000, the maximum penalty is ~~1/5~~ 100% of the amount reported
35 late.

36 **Sec. 11. 21-A MRS §1062-A, sub-§8-A**, as amended by PL 2009, c. 190, Pt.
37 A, §31, is further amended to read:

1 **8-A. Penalties for failure to file report.** The commission may assess a civil penalty
2 for failure to file a report required by this subchapter. The maximum penalty for failure
3 to file a report required under section 1056-B or section 1059 is \$10,000 or the amount of
4 financial activity not reported, whichever is greater.

5 **Sec. 12. 21-A MRSA §1062-B,** as enacted by PL 2013, c. 334, §32, is amended
6 to read:

7 **§1062-B. Failure to keep records**

8 A committee that fails to keep records required by this chapter may be assessed a fine
9 of up to ~~\$2,500~~ \$10,000 or the amount of financial activity for which no records were
10 kept, whichever is greater. In assessing a fine, the commission shall consider, among
11 other things, whether the violation was intentional, whether the violation occurred as the
12 result of an error by someone outside the control of the committee, whether the
13 committee intended to conceal its financial activity, the amount of financial activity that
14 was not documented and the level of experience of the committee's volunteers and staff.

15 **Sec. 13. 21-A MRSA §1122, sub-§3-A** is enacted to read:

16 **3-A. Election cycle.** "Election cycle" means the period beginning on the day after
17 the general election for any state, county or municipal office and ending on the day of the
18 next general election for that office.

19 **Sec. 14. 21-A MRSA §1124,** as amended by PL 2011, c. 389, §50, is further
20 amended to read:

21 **§1124. The Maine Clean Election Fund established; sources of funding**

22 **1. Established.** The Maine Clean Election Fund is established to finance the
23 election campaigns of certified Maine Clean Election Act candidates running for
24 Governor, State Senator and State Representative and to pay administrative and
25 enforcement costs of the commission related to this Act. The fund is a special, dedicated,
26 nonlapsing fund and any interest generated by the fund is credited to the fund. The
27 commission shall administer the fund.

28 **2. Sources of funding.** The following must be deposited in the fund:

29 A. The qualifying contributions and additional qualifying contributions required
30 under section 1125 when those contributions are submitted to the commission;

31 B. ~~Two~~ Three million dollars of the revenues from the taxes imposed under Title 36,
32 Parts 3 and 8 and credited to the General Fund, transferred to the fund by the State
33 Controller on or before January 1st of each year, beginning January 1, 1999. These
34 revenues must be offset in an equitable manner by an equivalent reduction ~~within the~~
35 administrative divisions of the legislative branch and executive branch agencies in tax
36 expenditures as defined in Title 36, section 199-A, subsection 2. This section may
37 not affect the funds distributed to the Local Government Fund under Title 30-A,
38 section 5681.

1 C. Revenue from a tax checkoff program allowing a resident of the State who files a
2 tax return with the State Tax Assessor to designate that \$3 be paid into the fund. ~~If a~~
3 ~~husband and wife file~~ In the case of a joint return, each spouse may designate that \$3
4 be paid. The State Tax Assessor shall report annually the amounts designated for the
5 fund to the State Controller, who shall transfer that amount to the fund;

6 D. Seed money contributions remaining unspent after a candidate has been certified
7 as a Maine Clean Election Act candidate;

8 E. Fund revenues that were distributed to a Maine Clean Election Act candidate and
9 that remain unspent after the candidate has lost a primary election or after all general
10 elections;

11 F. Other unspent fund revenues distributed to any Maine Clean Election Act
12 candidate who does not remain a candidate throughout a primary or general election
13 cycle;

14 G. Voluntary donations made directly to the fund; and

15 H. Fines collected under section 1020-A, subsection 4-A and section 1127.

16 ~~**3. Determination of fund amount.** If the commission determines that the fund will~~
17 ~~not have sufficient revenues to cover the likely demand for funds from the Maine Clean~~
18 ~~Election Fund in an upcoming election, by January 1st the commission shall provide a~~
19 ~~report of its projections of the balances in the Maine Clean Election Fund to the~~
20 ~~Legislature and the Governor. The commission may submit legislation to request~~
21 ~~additional funding or an advance on revenues to be transferred pursuant to subsection 2,~~
22 ~~paragraph B.~~

23 **4. Report on fund amount; operating margin.** By January 1st of each year the
24 commission shall provide to the Legislature and the Governor a report of its projection of
25 the revenues and expenditures of the Maine Clean Election Fund for the subsequent
26 4-year period. The commission shall include in the report an operating margin of 20% to
27 ensure sufficient funds in the event of higher-than-expected participation in the Maine
28 Clean Election Act. If any such report shows that the projected revenue for the
29 subsequent 4-year period exceeds the projected expenses for that 4-year period plus the
30 20% operating margin, the commission shall notify the Legislature and the Governor and
31 request that the amount of expected funding that exceeds the expected demand on the
32 fund plus the operating margin be transferred to the General Fund. The Department of
33 Administrative and Financial Services, Bureau of Revenue Services shall assist the
34 commission with revenue projections required by this subsection. If at any time the
35 commission determines that projected revenue is not sufficient to cover the projected
36 demand for funds in the 4-year period plus the operating margin, the commission may
37 submit legislation to request additional funding.

38 **Sec. 15. 21-A MRSA §1125, sub-§2, ¶¶B and C**, as enacted by IB 1995, c. 1,
39 §17, are amended to read:

40 B. ~~One thousand five hundred~~ Three thousand dollars for a candidate for the State
41 Senate; or

1 C. ~~Five hundred~~ One thousand dollars for a candidate for the State House of
2 Representatives.

3 **Sec. 16. 21-A MRSA §1125, sub-§2-A, ¶C**, as amended by PL 2009, c. 302,
4 §11 and affected by §24, is further amended to read:

5 C. Upon requesting certification, a participating candidate shall file a report of all
6 seed money contributions and expenditures. If the candidate is certified, any unspent
7 seed money will be deducted from the amount distributed to the candidate as
8 provided in subsection ~~8-A~~ 8-F.

9 **Sec. 17. 21-A MRSA §1125, sub-§2-B**, as amended by PL 2009, c. 524, §14, is
10 repealed.

11 **Sec. 18. 21-A MRSA §1125, sub-§3, ¶A**, as amended by PL 2007, c. 240, Pt. F,
12 §1 and c. 443, Pt. B, §6, is further amended to read:

13 A. For a gubernatorial candidate, at least ~~3,250~~ 3,200 verified registered voters of
14 this State must support the candidacy by providing a qualifying contribution to that
15 candidate;

16 **Sec. 19. 21-A MRSA §1125, sub-§3-A** is enacted to read:

17 **3-A. Additional qualifying contributions.** Participating candidates may collect and
18 submit to the commission additional qualifying contributions at the times specified in
19 subsection 8-E. The commission shall credit a candidate with either one qualifying
20 contribution or one additional qualifying contribution, but not both, from any one
21 contributor during the same election cycle. If any candidate collects and submits to the
22 commission qualifying contributions or additional qualifying contributions that cannot be
23 credited pursuant to this subsection, those qualifying contributions or additional
24 qualifying contributions may be refunded to the contributor or deposited into the Maine
25 Clean Election Fund at the discretion of the candidate.

26 **Sec. 20. 21-A MRSA §1125, sub-§5, ¶C-1**, as enacted by PL 2009, c. 363, §5,
27 is repealed.

28 **Sec. 21. 21-A MRSA §1125, sub-§6-A**, as amended by PL 2009, c. 302, §12 and
29 affected by §24, is further amended to read:

30 **6-A. Assisting a person to become an opponent.** A candidate or a person who later
31 becomes a candidate and who is seeking certification under subsection 5, or an agent of
32 that candidate, may not assist another person in qualifying as a candidate for the same
33 office if such a candidacy would result in the distribution of revenues under subsections 7
34 and ~~8-A~~ 8-F for certified candidates in a contested election.

35 **Sec. 22. 21-A MRSA §1125, sub-§7**, as amended by PL 2009, c. 302, §15 and
36 affected by §24 and amended by c. 363, §7, is further amended to read:

1 **7. Timing of initial fund distribution.** The commission shall distribute to certified
2 candidates revenues from the fund in amounts determined under ~~subsection 8-A~~
3 subsections 8-B to 8-D in the following manner.

4 A. Within 3 days after certification, for candidates certified prior to March 15th of
5 the election year, revenues from the fund must be distributed as if the candidates are
6 in an uncontested primary election.

7 B. Within 3 days after certification, for all candidates certified between March 15th
8 and the end of the qualifying period of the election year, revenues from the fund must
9 be distributed according to whether the candidate is in a contested or uncontested
10 primary election.

11 B-1. For candidates in contested primary elections receiving a distribution under
12 paragraph A, additional revenues from the fund must be distributed within 3 days of
13 March 15th of the election year.

14 C. No later than 3 days after the primary election results are certified, for general
15 election certified candidates, revenues from the fund must be distributed according to
16 whether the candidate is in a contested or uncontested general election.

17 Funds may be distributed to certified candidates under this section by any mechanism that
18 is expeditious, ensures accountability and safeguards the integrity of the fund.

19 **Sec. 23. 21-A MRSA §1125, sub-§7-B** is enacted to read:

20 **7-B. Timing of supplemental fund distribution.** The following provisions govern
21 the timing of supplemental fund distributions.

22 A. For gubernatorial candidates, any supplemental primary or general election
23 distributions made pursuant to subsection 8-B must be made within 3 business days
24 of certification by the commission of the required number of additional qualifying
25 contributions.

26 B. For legislative candidates, any supplemental general election distributions made
27 pursuant to subsections 8-C and 8-D must be made within 3 business days of
28 certification by the commission of the required number of additional qualifying
29 contributions.

30 **Sec. 24. 21-A MRSA §1125, sub-§8-A,** as amended by PL 2011, c. 558, §§6 and
31 7, is repealed.

32 **Sec. 25. 21-A MRSA §1125, sub-§§8-B to 8-F** are enacted to read:

33 **8-B. Distributions to participating gubernatorial candidates.** Distributions from
34 the fund to participating gubernatorial candidates must be made as follows.

35 A. For an uncontested primary election, the total distribution of revenues is \$200,000
36 per candidate.

37 B. For a contested primary election, the amount of revenues distributed is as follows:

38 (1) The initial distribution of revenues is \$400,000 per candidate;

1 (2) For each increment of 800 additional qualifying contributions a candidate
2 collects and submits pursuant to subsection 8-E, not to exceed a total of 3,200
3 additional qualifying contributions, the supplemental distribution of revenues to
4 that candidate is \$150,000; and

5 (3) The total amount of revenues distributed for a contested primary election
6 may not exceed \$1,000,000 per candidate.

7 C. For an uncontested general election, the total distribution of revenues is \$600,000
8 per candidate.

9 D. For a contested general election, the amount of revenues distributed is as follows:

10 (1) The initial distribution of revenues is \$600,000 per candidate;

11 (2) For each increment of 1,200 additional qualifying contributions a candidate
12 collects and submits pursuant to subsection 8-E, not to exceed a total of 9,600
13 additional qualifying contributions, the supplemental distribution of revenues to
14 that candidate is \$175,000; and

15 (3) The total amount of revenues distributed for a contested general election may
16 not exceed \$2,000,000 per candidate.

17 **8-C. Distributions to participating candidates for State Senate.** Distributions
18 from the fund to participating candidates for the State Senate must be made as follows.

19 A. For an uncontested primary election, the total distribution of revenues is \$2,000
20 per candidate.

21 B. For a contested primary election, the total distribution of revenues is \$10,000 per
22 candidate.

23 C. For an uncontested general election, the total distribution of revenues is \$6,000
24 per candidate.

25 D. For a contested general election, the amount of revenues distributed is as follows:

26 (1) The initial distribution of revenues is \$20,000 per candidate;

27 (2) For each increment of 45 additional qualifying contributions a candidate
28 collects and submits pursuant to subsection 8-E, not to exceed a total of 360
29 additional qualifying contributions, the supplemental distribution of revenues to
30 that candidate is \$5,000; and

31 (3) The total amount of revenues distributed for a contested general election may
32 not exceed \$60,000 per candidate.

33 **8-D. Distributions to participating candidates for State House of**
34 **Representatives.** Distributions from the fund to participating candidates for the State
35 House of Representatives must be made as follows.

36 A. For an uncontested primary election, the total distribution of revenues is \$500 per
37 candidate.

38 B. For a contested primary election, the total distribution of revenues is \$2,500 per
39 candidate.

1 C. For an uncontested general election, the total distribution of revenues is \$1,500
2 per candidate.

3 D. For a contested general election, the amount of revenues distributed is as follows:

4 (1) The initial distribution of revenues is \$5,000 per candidate;

5 (2) For each increment of 15 additional qualifying contributions a candidate
6 collects and submits pursuant to subsection 8-E, not to exceed a total of 120
7 additional qualifying contributions, the supplemental distribution of revenues to
8 that candidate is \$1,250; and

9 (3) The total amount of revenues distributed for a contested general election may
10 not exceed \$15,000 per candidate.

11 **8-E. Collection and submission of additional qualifying contributions.**
12 Participating candidates may collect and submit additional qualifying contributions in
13 accordance with subsection 3-A to the commission as follows:

14 A. For gubernatorial candidates, no earlier than October 15th of the year before the
15 year of the election and no later than 3 weeks before election day; and

16 B. For legislative candidates, no earlier than January 1st of the election year and no
17 later than 3 weeks before election day.

18 Additional qualifying contributions may be submitted to the commission at any time in
19 any amounts in accordance with the schedules in this subsection. The commission shall
20 make supplemental distributions to candidates in the amounts and in accordance with the
21 increments specified in subsections 8-B to 8-D. If a candidate submits additional
22 qualifying contributions prior to a primary election in excess of the number of qualifying
23 contributions for which a candidate may receive a distribution, the excess qualifying
24 contributions must be counted as general election additional qualifying contributions if
25 the candidate has a contested general election, but supplemental distributions based on
26 these excess qualifying contributions may not be distributed until after the primary
27 election.

28 **8-F. Amount of distributions.** On December 1st of each even-numbered year the
29 commission shall review and adjust the distribution amounts in subsections 8-B to 8-D
30 based on the Consumer Price Index as reported by the United States Department of
31 Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. If an adjustment is warranted by the Consumer Price
32 Index, the distribution amounts must be adjusted, rounded to the nearest amount divisible
33 by \$25. When making adjustments under this subsection, the commission may not change
34 the number of qualifying contributions or additional qualifying contributions required to
35 trigger an initial distribution or an increment of supplemental distribution. The
36 commission shall post information about the distribution amounts including the date of
37 any adjustment on its publicly accessible website and include this information with any
38 publication to be used as a guide for candidates.

39 **Sec. 26. 21-A MRSA §1125, sub-§10,** as amended by PL 2011, c. 389, §56 and
40 affected by §62, is further amended to read:

- 1 office and establishes requirements regarding disclosure and acceptance of donations
2 from persons involved in lobbying.
- 3 2. It amends the Maine Clean Election Act by adding a system of optional
4 supplemental funding for participating Maine Clean Election Act candidates who collect
5 additional qualifying contributions.
- 6 3. It establishes new baseline initial distribution amounts for Maine Clean Election
7 Act candidates.
- 8 4. It authorizes the Commission on Governmental Ethics and Election Practices to
9 impose enhanced penalties for campaign finance violations occurring shortly before
10 election day.
- 11 5. It increases the baseline penalties for failure to file required reports.
- 12 6. It increases the maximum penalties for certain campaign finance violations.
- 13 7. It requires communications that are independent expenditures to include a
14 conspicuous statement listing the top 3 funders of the entity making the independent
15 expenditure.
- 16 8. It increases the amount of the annual transfer to the Maine Clean Election Fund
17 from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000.
- 18 9. It requires the Commission on Governmental Ethics and Election Practices to
19 report annually on the Maine Clean Election Fund's projected needs, including an
20 operating margin of 20%.
- 21 10. It repeals the seed money requirement for gubernatorial candidates.
- 22 11. It adjusts the number of qualifying contributions required for initial certification
23 of gubernatorial candidates from 3,250 to 3,200 to correspond to the increments
24 established for supplemental funds distributions.
- 25 12. It doubles the seed money cap for legislative candidates.
- 26 13. It provides rule-making authority for the Commission on Governmental Ethics
27 and Election Practices regarding several of the statutory changes.
- 28 14. It directs the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over
29 taxation matters to report out legislation to eliminate corporate tax expenditures totaling
30 \$6,000,000 per biennium, prioritizing low-performing tax expenditures.

1 **Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:**

2 **Sec. 1. 21-A MRSA §1017-A, sub-§4-A, ¶E**, as amended by PL 2013, c. 334,
3 §12, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:

4 E. A state party committee shall report within 24 hours the following contributions
5 and expenditures if made or received after the 14th day before the election and more
6 than 24 hours before 5:00 p.m. on the day of the election:

7 (1) Any single contribution of \$5,000 or more received; and

8 (2) Any single expenditure of \$1,000 or more made for:

9 (a) Communications to influence a ballot measure as described in section
10 1052, subsection 1, paragraphs A to F;

11 (b) Polling that clearly identifies a candidate or ballot measure; or

12 (c) A contribution to a candidate, party committee, political action
13 committee or ballot question committee.

14 **Sec. 2. 21-A MRSA §1017-A, sub-§4-B, ¶C**, as amended by PL 2013, c. 334,
15 §13, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:

16 C. A committee shall report within 24 hours the following contributions and
17 expenditures if made or received after the 14th day before the election and more than
18 24 hours before 5:00 p.m. on the day of the election:

19 (1) Any single contribution of \$5,000 or more received; and

20 (2) Any single expenditure of \$1,000 or more made for:

21 (a) Communications to influence a ballot measure as described in section
22 1052, subsection 1, paragraphs A to F;

23 (b) Polling that clearly identifies a candidate or ballot measure; or

24 (c) A contribution to a candidate, party committee, political action
25 committee or ballot question committee.

26 **Sec. 3. 21-A MRSA §1019-B, sub-§4, ¶B**, as amended by PL 2015, c. 350, §6,
27 is further amended to read:

28 B. A report required by this subsection must contain an itemized account of each
29 expenditure in excess of \$250 in any one candidate's election, the date and purpose of
30 each expenditure and the name of each payee or creditor. The report must state
31 whether the expenditure is in support of or in opposition to the candidate and must
32 include, under penalty of ~~perjury~~ unsworn falsification, as provided in Title 17-A,
33 section ~~451~~ 453, a statement ~~under oath or affirmation~~ whether the expenditure is
34 made in cooperation, consultation or concert with, or at the request or suggestion of,
35 the candidate or an authorized committee or agent of the candidate.

36 **Sec. 4. 21-A MRSA §1019-B, sub-§4, ¶C**, as amended by PL 2013, c. 334, §16,
37 is further amended to read:

1 C. A report required by this subsection must be on a form prescribed and prepared by
2 the commission. A person filing this report may use additional pages if necessary,
3 but the pages must be the same size as the pages of the form. The commission may
4 adopt procedures requiring the electronic filing of an independent expenditure report,
5 as long as the commission ~~receives the statement made under oath or affirmation set~~
6 ~~out in paragraph B by the filing deadline and the commission~~ adopts an exception for
7 persons who lack access to the required technology or the technological ability to file
8 reports electronically. ~~The commission may adopt procedures allowing for the~~
9 ~~signed statement to be provisionally filed by facsimile or electronic mail, as long as~~
10 ~~the report is not considered complete without the filing of the original signed~~
11 ~~statement.~~

12 **Sec. 5. 21-A MRSA §1059, sub-§2, ¶E**, as amended by PL 2013, c. 334, §28, is
13 repealed and the following enacted in its place:

14 E. A committee shall report within 24 hours the following contributions and
15 expenditures if made or received after the 14th day before the election and more than
16 24 hours before 5:00 p.m. on the day of the election:

- 17 (1) Any single contribution of \$5,000 or more received; and
- 18 (2) Any single expenditure of \$1,000 or more made for:
 - 19 (a) Communications to influence a ballot measure as described in section
20 1052, subsection 1, paragraphs A to F;
 - 21 (b) Polling that clearly identifies a candidate or ballot measure; or
 - 22 (c) A contribution to a candidate, party committee, political action
23 committee or ballot question committee.

24 **SUMMARY**

25 This bill narrows the requirement for political action committees, ballot question
26 committees and party committees to disclose within 24 hours expenditures greater than
27 \$1,000 made in the last 13 days before an election. The 24-hour reporting requirement is
28 limited to expenditures for communications to voters to influence a ballot measure,
29 expenditures for polling activities and expenditures in the form of contributions to a
30 political action committee, party committee, ballot question committee or candidate.

31 The bill permits organizations making independent expenditures to affirm in writing
32 or electronically that the expenditure was made independently of candidates in the race
33 without requiring that the statement be made under oath.



STATE OF MAINE
COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENTAL ETHICS
AND ELECTION PRACTICES
135 STATE HOUSE STATION
AUGUSTA, MAINE
04333-0135

To: Commissioners
From: Jonathan Wayne, Executive Director
Date: November 25, 2015
Re: Explanation of Proposed Rule Amendments

Chapter 1, Section 7(12) - Disclosure of top funders in paid communications

Section 3 of the citizen initiative approved by voters on November 3, 2015 requires paid communications to voters advocating for or against candidates to include a statement identifying the top three funders of the organization making the independent expenditure. This new requirement was added to the existing disclaimer statute (21-A M.R.S.A. § 1014).

The initiative specifies that the "statement is required only for communications made through broadcast or cable television, broadcast radio, internet audio programming, direct mail or newspaper or other periodical publications." Accordingly, the statement is not required for electronic advertisements on the internet, electronic mail, social media messages, or campaign signs.

The statute directs the Commission to adopt rules on a few topics, such as the duration of the statement in video communications and the text size or screen size of the statement. The Commission proposes a 12-point font size, which is already a requirement in the disclaimer statute for communications not authorized by a candidate. For duration and screen size, the proposed rule relies on current requirements in federal communications law. We also propose that the statement of funders be conditioned on paying more than \$250 to support or oppose a candidate, which is the spending threshold for when an independent expenditure report must be filed with the Commission.

OFFICE LOCATED AT: 242 STATE STREET, AUGUSTA, MAINE
WEBSITE: WWW.MAINE.GOV/ETHICS

PHONE: (207) 287-4179

FAX: (207) 287-6775

Chapter 1, Section 10 - Independent Expenditure Reports

Independent expenditures are paid communications which expressly advocate for or against a candidate's election. They are usually made by PACs and party committees.

Schedule for filing reports. In 2015, the Legislature enacted Chapter 350 of the Public Laws of 2015. Section 6 of the chapter law increased the spending threshold for when an independent expenditure report must be filed. The new threshold is making an expenditure greater than \$250 for a paid communication to support or oppose a candidate (increased from \$100). The \$250 threshold applies to each expenditure separately. This reduces the administrative burden on filers, because the spenders do not need to aggregate smaller expenditures per candidate to determine if they exceed \$250.

The proposed new schedule for independent expenditure reports would be:

If the expenditure is made	The report is due
through the 61 st day before an election	the 60 th day before an election
during the 60 th – 14 th day before an election	within 2 days of the expenditure
after the 14 th day before an election	within 1 day of the expenditure

The proposed rule eliminates an 11-day report due for expenditures between \$100 and \$250 per candidate and (consistent with Chapter 350) eliminates the aggregating of expenditures per candidate.

Extension of presumption period. Communications made in the weeks before an election are presumed to be an independent expenditure if the communication names or depicts a clearly identified candidate. The citizen initiative extended this presumption period to 28 days before a primary election, 35 days before a special election, and from Labor Day to the date of a general election.

Chapter 3, Section 2(3) - Seed Money Collected by Maine Clean Election Act Candidates

To be consistent with changes to the Maine Clean Election Act (MCEA) in the citizen initiative, the Commission proposes updating the rule that covers seed money contributions. These are contributions of up to \$100 from individuals that candidates may solicit and spend to start their campaigns while they are qualifying for MCEA funds. The citizen initiative doubled the total amount of seed money that legislative candidates may collect.

In addition, the citizen initiative eliminated the requirement for gubernatorial candidates to collect \$40,000 in seed money. This was an eligibility requirement that was in effect during the 2010 gubernatorial elections.

Chapter 3, Sections 2(4)(A), (C), (F) & (G) - Extending the Period of Time for Collecting Qualifying Contributions

To be eligible for MCEA funding, candidates must collect a minimum number of qualifying contributions during a qualifying period, which ends on April 20 for legislative candidates. The qualifying contributions are intended to be an indication of personal support of the candidate by the registered voter making the contribution. The donor is required to affirm, through a signature, that he or she made the contribution from personal funds in support of the candidate and did not receive anything in return for making the contribution.

Under the citizen initiative, after qualifying for MCEA funding ("certification"), candidates may continue to collect qualifying contributions in order to receive additional payments of MCEA funds. Candidates may collect these additional contributions until three weeks before the general election. The Commission proposes rule amendments to reflect that candidates may collect qualifying contributions *after* certification. These amendments include changing the phrase "participating

candidate" to "candidate," because the term "participating candidate" refers to a candidate who is seeking to qualify for MCEA funding (*i.e.*, prior to certification).

Chapter 3, Section 2(4)(E) - Signatures by Family Members on Commission Forms

The Commission has an existing rule setting out conditions under which family members and others living in a single household may make qualifying contributions in the form of a single check or money order. The Commission proposes an amendment clarifying that each individual must affirm that they have made a qualifying contribution from their personal funds in support of the candidate. We seek to formalize existing policy that a qualifying contribution is not valid if the person purportedly making the contribution has not made the written acknowledgement required by statute.

Chapter 3, Section 2(4)(H) - Online Qualifying Contribution Service

The Commission has established an online qualifying contribution service for members of the public to use a credit card to make qualifying contributions. This service can reduce the administrative burden for candidates, because the candidate does not need to submit any paperwork to the Commission for these contributions. (The service attempts to verify through data from the Central Voter Registry that the donor is registered to vote in the legislative district of the candidate.) The Commission proposes a rule to acknowledge this service, which has been in operation since 2008.

The website requires the donor to

1. enter their street address and name,
2. select the candidate(s) to be supported through checking an online box,
3. type the amount(s) of the qualifying contribution(s) (\$5 is the default),
4. affirm through checking a box that the donor made a contribution from their personal funds in support of the candidate and did not receive anything in exchange for the contribution,
5. enter their credit card number, name of account holder, and billing address, and
6. submit the payment.

If the website cannot verify the donor's registration status on the first try, the website offers the donor a second opportunity to type his or her name.

The website is designed for *use by the donor* who is making the contribution. The Commission staff believes that, in the past, some candidates, supporters or political party volunteers may have assisted donors in completing the online forms.

Our proposed rule specifies that the donor may receive assistance in person in completing the online forms, but the donor must personally make the affirmation and submit the payment (steps 4 and 6 above). This is intended to strengthen confidence that the donor personally supports the candidate and has elected to use personal funds to make a qualifying contribution. The proposed rule prohibits collecting the information by phone and entering the contribution on behalf of the donor.

Chapter 3, Section 2(4)(I)(J)& (K) - Non-Compliant or Fraudulent Qualifying Contributions; Additional Compliance Procedures for Gubernatorial Candidates

The overwhelming majority of candidates follow correct procedures in collecting qualifying contributions. In the experience of the Commission staff, it is very rare that candidates submit forms falsely claiming the collection of qualifying contributions. Most contributions are made by check, which confirms that the donor has made the contribution from his or her personal funds.

On occasions when the Commission staff has detected that a candidate or volunteer has falsely claimed to have collected qualifying contributions *by cash* from donors, the Commission staff has invalidated the contributions attributed to that candidate or volunteer. This has generally resulted in the denial of MCEA funds to the candidate. In some cases the Commission, or its staff, has referred these matters to the Attorney General's office for criminal prosecution. In Section 2(4)(1), the staff proposes a rule describing these existing procedures.

In the past several elections, the Commission staff has denied MCEA funding to four legislative candidates who falsely claimed the collection of qualifying contributions. None of them appealed the staff's decision to the Commission. Also, the Commission staff has denied MCEA funding to two candidates for Governor because some of their volunteers falsely claimed qualifying contributions. One of the two candidates filed an appeal and later withdrew the appeal.

In Section 2(4)(J), the Commission proposes a rule setting out policies for when a candidate may be held responsible for submitting non-compliant or fraudulent qualifying contributions to the Commission. The final rule should set high but fair standards for candidates, and should be appropriate both for legislative and gubernatorial campaigns. In the proposed rule, candidates are presumed to have verified the validity of all contributions submitted to the Commission and to be responsible for noncompliant contributions. The candidate may rebut the presumption upon showing that the candidate had no knowledge of the circumstances under which the noncompliant contributions were made and exercised due diligence in the collection and submission of qualifying contributions.

Due to the very large amount of funds potentially available to gubernatorial candidates under the citizen initiative, in Section 2(4)(K) the Commission proposes additional procedures for candidates for governor seeking MCEA funding. Within three weeks of declaring an intention to qualify, the candidate would need to appoint a compliance officer and submit a compliance plan addressing topics set out in the rule.

Chapter 3, Sections 2(4)(L) & (M) – Paid Staff Time and Other Assistance Provided to Candidates

The Commission proposes rules stating that if a party committee or other organization compensates others for collecting qualifying contributions on behalf of a candidate or incurs other expenses in providing assistance to candidates in collecting qualifying contributions, those activities constitute an in-kind contribution to the candidate.

Chapter 3, Section 3(1)(C) - Requirement for Gubernatorial Candidates to Obtain Special Documentation of Required Seed Money Contributions

Since candidates for Governor are no longer required to collect \$40,000 in seed money, there is no need for them to obtain signed acknowledgement forms from their seed money donors. The Commission proposes deleting this section of the rule.

Chapter 3, Section 4(2) & (3) - Financial Projections, Adjusting Payment Amounts for Inflation

The Commission proposes rule changes reflecting new requirements in the citizen initiative to provide four-year financial projections to the Legislature and Governor and to adjust the payment amounts to candidates every two years based on inflation.

Chapter 3, Section 4(4)(B) & (F) - Authorizing Contributions Due to Shortfall in the Fund

This subsection authorizes candidates to receive traditional contributions if there is insufficient money in the MCEA fund to make payments of public funds to candidates. These contributions would be capped by the same maximum that applies to traditionally financed candidates. Since these maximums are re-adjusted every two years for inflation, the Commission proposes to delete the specific dollar amounts in the rule. The Commission also proposes deleting a clause from paragraph F which refers to the deposit of matching funds in a separate bank account, since matching funds are no longer a component of the program.

Chapter 3, Section 6(7) - Prohibiting Large Payments of Cash

The Commission proposes that MCEA candidates shall not make any payments of more than \$50 in cash. Expenditures of more than \$50 must be paid by check, debit or credit card, or wire transfer only. This will provide greater accountability of MCEA funds because the payee may be verified by the Commission through the candidates' financial institutions.

Thank you for your consideration of these proposed rule changes.

Chapter 1: PROCEDURES

SUMMARY: This Chapter describes the nature and operation of the Commission, and establishes procedures by which the Commission's actions will be governed.

SECTION 7. EXPENDITURES

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12. Disclosure of top funders in paid communications. If an organization makes an independent expenditure in excess of \$250 to influence a candidate's election, the communication is required to contain the organization's top three funders under Title 21-A, section 1014, subsection 2-B.

- A. A cable television or broadcast television communication must conform with those portions of federal regulations 47 CFR § 73.1212(a)(2)(ii) and 47 CFR § 76.1615(a) which regulate text size and duration of sponsorship information. Specifically, the text must
 - 1. be equal to or greater than four percent of the vertical picture height, and
 - 2. appear for not less than four seconds.
- B. For communications listed in Title 21-A, section 1014, subsection 2-B with a visual aspect other than television or video communications, the statement of funders must appear in a font size that is 12-point or larger.
- C. If an organization that has a major purpose other than influencing an election in Maine has established a PAC, the communication must contain the applicable number of funders of the organization that established the PAC.

Communications for which including the statement required by Title 21-A, section 1014, subsection 2-B would be impossible or impose an unusual hardship due to their format or medium are exempt from the requirements of that section.

SECTION 10. REPORTS OF INDEPENDENT EXPENDITURES

1. **General.** Any person, party committee, political committee or political action committee that makes ~~an~~any independent expenditure ~~aggregating~~ in excess of ~~\$250~~ \$100 per candidate in an election must file a report with the Commission according to this section.
2. **Definitions.** For purposes of this section, the following phrases are defined as follows:
 - A. "Clearly identified," with respect to a candidate, has the same meaning as in Title 21-A, chapter 13, subchapter II.
 - B. "Expressly advocate" means any communication that
 - (1) uses phrases such as "vote for the Governor," "reelect your Representative," "support the Democratic nominee," "cast your ballot for the Republican challenger for Senate District 1," "Jones for House of Representatives," "Jean Smith in 2002," "vote Pro-Life" or "vote Pro-Choice" accompanied by a listing of clearly identified candidates described as Pro-Life or Pro-Choice, "vote against Old Woody," "defeat" accompanied by a picture of one or more candidate(s), "reject the incumbent," or communications of campaign slogan(s) or individual word(s), which in context can have no other reasonable meaning than to urge the election or defeat of one or more clearly identified candidate(s), such as posters, bumper stickers, advertisements, etc. which say "Pick Berry," "Harris in 2000," "Murphy/Stevens" or "Canavan!"; or
 - (2) is susceptible of no reasonable interpretation other than as an appeal to vote for or against a clearly identified candidate.
 - C. "Independent expenditure" has the same meaning as in Title 21-A §1019-B. Any expenditure made by any person in cooperation, consultation or concert with, or at the request or suggestion of, a candidate, a candidate's political committee or their agents is considered to be a contribution to that candidate and is not an independent expenditure.
3. **Reporting Schedules.** Independent expenditures in excess of \$250 per candidate per election made by any person, party committee, political committee or political action committee must be reported to the Commission in accordance with the following ~~provisions~~ schedule:
 - A. ~~Independent expenditures aggregating in excess of \$100 per candidate per election made by any person, party committee, political committee or political action committee must be reported to the Commission in accordance with the following reporting schedule, unless required to be reported according to the schedule in paragraph B.~~
 - ~~(1) — Quarterly Reports. [Repealed]~~
 - ~~(1 A) — 60-Day Pre-Election Report. A report must be filed by 11:59 p.m. on the 60th day before the election is held and be complete as of the 61st day before the election.~~

~~(1 B) **11-Day Pre-Election Report.** A report must be filed by 11:59 p.m. on the 11th day before the election is held and be complete as of the 14th day before the election.~~

~~If the total of independent expenditures made to support or oppose a candidate exceeds \$100, each subsequent amount spent to support or oppose the candidate must be reported as an independent expenditure according to the schedule in this paragraph or paragraph B.~~

B. ~~Independent expenditures aggregating in excess of \$250 per candidate made during the sixty days before an election must be reported within two calendar days of those expenditures.~~

~~[NOTE: WHEN THE CUMULATIVE AMOUNT OF EXPENDITURES TO SUPPORT OR OPPOSE A CANDIDATE EXCEEDS \$250, AN INDEPENDENT EXPENDITURE REPORT MUST BE FILED WITH THE COMMISSION WITHIN TWO DAYS OF GOING OVER THE \$250 THRESHOLD.~~

~~FOR EXAMPLE, IF AN INDIVIDUAL, ORGANIZATION OR COMMITTEE MAKES THREE EXPENDITURES OF \$100 IN SUPPORT OF A CANDIDATE ON SEPTEMBER 8TH, SEPTEMBER 13TH, AND SEPTEMBER 29TH, FOR AN ELECTION ON NOVEMBER 6, 2012, AN INDEPENDENT EXPENDITURE REPORT MUST BE FILED BY OCTOBER 1ST. THE THIRD EXPENDITURE OF \$100 MADE THE CUMULATIVE TOTAL OF EXPENDITURES EXCEED \$250 AND THE TWO DAY REPORTING REQUIREMENT WAS TRIGGERED ON SEPTEMBER 29TH. THE REPORT MUST INCLUDE ALL THREE EXPENDITURES.~~

~~AFTER SEPTEMBER 29TH, IF THAT INDIVIDUAL, ORGANIZATION OR COMMITTEE MAKES ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURES TO SUPPORT THAT CANDIDATE, THE REQUIREMENT TO FILE AN INDEPENDENT EXPENDITURE REPORT WITHIN TWO DAYS WILL APPLY ONLY IF THE CUMULATIVE TOTAL SPENT AFTER SEPTEMBER 29TH EXCEEDS \$250. FOR EXAMPLE, IF THE INDIVIDUAL, ORGANIZATION OR COMMITTEE MAKES TWO PAYMENTS OF \$200 TO PROMOTE THE CANDIDATE ON OCTOBER 8TH AND OCTOBER 13TH, ANOTHER INDEPENDENT EXPENDITURE REPORT MUST BE FILED BY OCTOBER 15TH DISCLOSING THOSE TWO EXPENDITURES.]~~

~~Independent expenditures aggregating in excess of \$100 per candidate made after the 14th day before an election must be reported within one calendar day of those expenditures.~~

(1) **60-Day Pre-Election Report.** A report must be filed by 11:59 p.m. on the 60th day before the election is held and be complete as of the 61st day before the election.

(2) **Two-Day Report.** From the 60th day through the 14th day before an election, a report must be filed within two calendar days of the expenditure.

(3) **One-Day Report.** After the 14th day before an election, a report must be filed within one calendar day of the expenditure.

For purposes of the filing deadlines in this paragraph, if the expenditure relates to a legislative or gubernatorial election and the filing deadline occurs on a weekend, holiday, or state government shutdown day, the report must be filed on the deadline. If the expenditure relates to a county or municipal election, the report may be filed on the next regular business day.

- C. Reports must contain information as required by Title 21-A, chapter 13, subchapter II (§§ 1016-1017-A), and must clearly identify the candidate and indicate whether the expenditure was made in support of or in opposition to the candidate.
 - D. A separate 24-Hour Report is not required for expenditures reported in an independent expenditure report.
 - E. An independent expenditure report may be provisionally filed by facsimile or by electronic mail to an address designated by the Commission, as long as the facsimile or electronic copy is filed by the applicable deadline and an original of the same report is received by the Commission within five calendar days thereafter.
4. **Multi-Candidate Expenditures.** When a person or organization is required to report an independent expenditure for a communication that supports multiple candidates, the cost should be allocated among the candidates in rough proportion to the benefit received by each candidate.
- A. The allocation should be in rough proportion to the number of voters who will receive the communication and who are in electoral districts of candidates named or depicted in the communication. If the approximate number of voters in each district who will receive the communication cannot be determined, the cost may be divided evenly among the districts in which voters are likely to receive the communication.

[NOTE: FOR EXAMPLE, IF CAMPAIGN LITERATURE NAMING SENATE CANDIDATE X AND HOUSE CANDIDATES Y AND Z ARE MAILED TO 10,000 VOTERS IN X'S DISTRICT AND 4,000 OF THOSE VOTERS RESIDE IN Y'S DISTRICT AND 6,000 OF THOSE VOTERS LIVE IN Z'S DISTRICT, THE ALLOCATION OF THE EXPENDITURE SHOULD BE REPORTED AS: 50% FOR X, 20% FOR Y, and 30% FOR Z.]

- B. If multiple county or legislative candidates are named or depicted in a communication, but voters in some of the candidates' electoral districts will not receive the communication, those candidates should not be included in the allocation.

[NOTE: FOR EXAMPLE, IF AN EXPENDITURE ON A LEGISLATIVE SCORECARD THAT NAMES 150 LEGISLATORS IS DISTRIBUTED TO VOTERS WITHIN A TOWN IN WHICH ONLY ONE LEGISLATOR IS SEEKING RE-ELECTION, 100% OF THE COST SHOULD BE ALLOCATED TO THAT LEGISLATOR'S RACE.]

5. **Rebuttable Presumption.** Under Title 21-A M.R.S.A. §1019-B(1)(B), an expenditure made to design, produce or disseminate a communication that names or depicts a clearly identified candidate ~~in a race involving a Maine Clean Election Act candidate~~ and that is disseminated during the ~~24~~ 28 days before a primary election ~~and, the 35 days before a general special election or from Labor Day to the general election~~ will be presumed to be an independent expenditure, unless the person making the expenditure submits a written statement to the Commission within 48 hours of the expenditure stating that the cost was not incurred with the intent to influence the nomination, election or defeat of a candidate.

A. The following types of communications may be covered by the presumption if the specific communication satisfies the requirements of Title 21-A M.R.S.A. §1019-B(1)(B):

- (1) Printed advertisements in newspapers and other media;
- (2) Television and radio advertisements;
- (3) Printed literature;
- (4) Recorded telephone messages;
- (5) Scripted telephone messages by live callers; and
- (6) Electronic communications.

This list is not exhaustive, and other types of communications may be covered by the presumption.

B. The following types of communications and activities are not covered by the presumption, and will not be presumed to be independent expenditures under Title 21-A M.R.S.A. §1019-B(1)(B):

- (1) news stories and editorials, unless the facilities distributing the communication are owned or controlled by the candidate, the candidate's immediate family, or a political committee;
- (2) activity or communication designed to encourage individuals to register to vote or to vote if that activity or communication does not name or depict a clearly identified candidate;
- (3) any communication from a membership organization to its members or from a corporation to its stockholders if the organization or corporation is not organized primarily for the purpose of influencing the nomination or election of any person for state or county office;

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- (4) the use of offices, telephones, computers, or similar equipment when that use does not result in additional cost to the provider; and
 - (5) other communications and activities that are excluded from the legal definition of “expenditure” in the Election Law.
- C. If an expenditure is covered by the presumption and is greater, ~~in the aggregate, than \$100~~\$250 per candidate per election, the person making the expenditure must file an independent expenditure report or a signed written statement that the expenditure was not made with the intent to influence the nomination, election or defeat of a candidate. The filing of independent expenditure reports should be made in accordance with the filing schedule in subsections 3(A) and 3(B) of this rule. Any independent expenditures aggregating of \$100\$250 or less per candidate per election does not require the filing of an independent expenditure report or a rebuttal statement.
- D. If a committee or association distributes copies of printed literature to its affiliates or members, and the affiliates or members distribute the literature directly to voters, the applicable ~~21-day or 35-day~~ presumption period applies to the date on which the communication is disseminated directly to voters, rather than the date on which the committee or association distributes the literature to its affiliates or members.
- E. For the purposes of determining whether a communication is covered by the presumption, the date of dissemination is the date of the postmark, hand-delivery, or broadcast of the communication.
- F. An organization that has been supplied printed communications covered by the presumption and that distributes them to voters must report both its own distribution costs and the value of the materials it has distributed, unless the organization supplying the communications has already reported the costs of the materials to the Commission. If the actual costs of the communications cannot be determined, the organization distributing the communication to voters must report the estimated fair market value.
- G. If a person wishes to distribute a specific communication that appears to be covered by the presumption and the person believes that the communication is not intended to influence the nomination, election or defeat of a candidate, the person may submit the rebuttal statement to the Commission in advance of disseminating the communication for an early determination. The request must include the complete communication and be specific as to when and to whom the communication will be disseminated.

Chapter 3: MAINE CLEAN ELECTION ACT AND RELATED PROVISIONS

SECTION 1. APPLICABILITY

This chapter applies to candidates running for Governor, State Senator and State Representative who choose the alternative campaign financing option established by the Maine Clean Election Act for elections to be held beginning in the year 2000. Candidates participating in the Maine Clean Election Act must comply with these rules and all other applicable election and campaign laws and regulations. Some sections in this chapter also apply to and impose obligations on privately financed candidates and political committees that raise contributions and make expenditures in races involving Maine Clean Election Act candidates.

SECTION 2. PROCEDURES FOR PARTICIPATION

1. **Declaration of Intent.** A participating candidate must file a Declaration of Intent within five days of collecting qualifying contributions. The Commission will provide a form for this purpose.
2. **Content.** The Declaration of Intent must include the following information:
 - A. an affirmation that the candidate is seeking certification as a Maine Clean Election Act candidate;
 - B. an affirmation that the candidate understands that any qualifying contributions collected more than five days before filing the Declaration of Intent will not be counted toward the eligibility requirement;
 - C. an affirmation that the candidate has not accepted any contributions, except for seed money contributions, after becoming a candidate;
 - D. an affirmation that the candidate has disposed of any campaign surplus before becoming a candidate for the new election, as required by paragraph 3.C [Campaign Surplus] of this section;
 - E. an affirmation that if the candidate has any campaign deficit, that the candidate will not accept contributions to repay that deficit as a participating candidate or certified candidate, except that the candidate may forgive any campaign loans to himself or herself made during any previous campaigns;
 - F. an affirmation that the candidate will continue to comply with applicable seed money restrictions and other requirements of the Act including, but not limited to, procedures for collecting qualifying contributions;
 - G. an affirmation that the candidate has read and will comply with the Commission's guidelines on permissible expenditures; and

- H. authorization by the candidate for the Commission, its agents or representatives to conduct financial audits of the candidate's campaign financial records and account(s).

3. Seed Money Restrictions

- A. **General.** After becoming a candidate and before certification, a participating candidate may collect and spend only seed money contributions. The restrictions on seed money contributions apply to both cash and in-kind contributions.
- B. **Total Amount**
- (1) A participating candidate must limit the candidate's total seed money contributions to the following amounts:
 - (a) two hundred thousand dollars for a gubernatorial candidate;
 - (b) ~~one thousand five hundred~~ three thousand dollars for a candidate for the State Senate; or
 - (c) ~~five hundred~~ one thousand dollars for a candidate for the State House of Representatives.
 - (2) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, a candidate may carry forward to a new candidacy of that candidate campaign equipment or property, subject to the reporting requirements of Title 21-A, chapter 13 [Campaign Reports and Finances].
 - (3) The Commission periodically will review these limitations and, through rulemaking, revise these amounts to ensure effective implementation of the Act.
- C. ~~**Required seed money for gubernatorial candidates.** In addition to the other requirements for certification, a candidate for Governor seeking to qualify for Maine Clean Election Act funding shall collect at least \$40,000 in seed money contributions from registered voters in Maine. Only cash seed money contributions count toward the \$40,000 requirement. The candidate shall obtain documentation of the contributions as required by the Act [§1125(2-B)].~~
- D. **Campaign surplus.** A candidate who has carried forward campaign surplus according to Title 21-A, chapter 13, subchapter II [§1017(8) and §1017(9)], and who intends to become a participating candidate, must dispose of campaign surplus in accordance with the requirements of Title 21-A, chapter 13, subchapter II [§1017(8)]; provided, however, that a candidate may carry forward only those portions of campaign surplus that comply with the provisions of this Act regarding seed money contributions [§§ 1122(9) and 1125(2)]. Any campaign surplus (excluding campaign equipment or property) carried forward under this provision will be counted toward that candidate's total seed money limit.

INFORMATIONAL NOTE: The Commission will provide educational materials to all former candidates who have a campaign surplus describing the requirement that individuals must dispose of campaign surplus to remain eligible for participation as a Maine Clean Election Act candidate.

- E. **Return of Contributions Not in Compliance with Seed Money Restrictions.** A participating candidate who receives a contribution exceeding the seed money per donor restriction or the total amount restriction must immediately return the contribution and may not cash, deposit, or otherwise use the contribution.
- F. **Case-by-Case Exception.** A participating candidate who has accepted contributions or made expenditures that do not comply with seed money restrictions may petition the Commission to remain eligible for certification as a Maine Clean Election Act candidate. The Commission may approve the petition and restore a candidate's eligibility for certification if the candidate successfully establishes all of the following criteria:
- (1) the failure to comply was the result of an unintentional error;
 - (2) the candidate immediately returned all contributions that did not comply with seed money restrictions or paid for goods or services contributed that did not comply with seed money restrictions;
 - (3) the candidate petitioned the Commission promptly upon becoming aware of the unintentional error; and
 - (4) the failure to comply did not involve expenditures by the participating candidate significantly in excess of seed money total amount restrictions or otherwise constitute systematic or significant infractions of seed money restrictions.
- G. After becoming a candidate and prior to certification, accepting a loan from any source including a financial institution and spending money received in the form of a loan, are violations of the seed money restrictions of the Act.
- H. **Other.** A seed money contributor may also make a qualifying contribution to the same participating candidate provided that the contributor otherwise meets the requirements for making a qualifying contribution.

4. **Qualifying Contributions**

- A. **General.** A ~~participating~~ candidate may collect qualifying contributions only during the relevant qualifying period for certification and the relevant period for additional qualifying contributions [§§ 1122(8) and 1125(8-E)]. Qualifying contributions collected more than five days before filing a Declaration of Intent with the Commission will not be counted toward the eligibility requirement. Qualifying contributions must be acknowledged by the person making the contribution and reported on forms provided by the Commission.

The forms must include:

- (1) the name, residential address and signature of the contributor;
- (2) an affirmation by the contributor that the contribution was made with his or her personal funds, in support of the candidate and that the contributor did not receive anything of value in exchange for his or her signature and contribution;
- (3) a clear and conspicuous statement that the candidate is collecting signatures and qualifying contributions in order to obtain public funding to finance the candidate's campaign;
- (4) the signature of the municipal registrar or his or her designee verifying the voter registration of the contributors listed on the form; and
- (5) an affirmation by the person who circulated the form that the circulator collected the contribution, that to the best of the circulator's knowledge and belief the contribution came from the personal funds of the contributor, that nothing was provided to the contributor in exchange for the contribution, and any additional information required by the Commission in order to protect the reliability of the qualification process. Contributions made through the Commission's online qualifying contribution service do not require a circulator's affirmation.

B. Required Number of Qualifying Contributions. A participating candidate must obtain the number of qualifying contributions for certification during the qualifying period as required by the Act [§1122(7); §1122(8); §1125(3)].

C. Exchanges for Qualifying Contributions Prohibited

- (1) A ~~participating~~ candidate or an agent of that candidate may not give or offer to give a payment, gift, or anything of value in exchange for a qualifying contribution.
- (2) This provision does not prohibit a ~~participating~~ candidate or that candidate's agent from collecting qualifying contributions at events where food or beverages are served, or where campaign promotional materials are distributed, provided that the food, beverage, and campaign materials are offered to all persons attending the event regardless of whether or not particular persons make a qualifying contribution to the ~~participating~~ candidate.
- (3) This provision does not prohibit a candidate from using seed money to pay the fee for a money order provided the qualifying contributor pays the \$5 amount reflected on the money order as permitted by 21-A M.R.S.A. §1125(3).

D. Checks Drawn on Business Accounts. Qualifying contributions must be made with the personal funds of the contributor. The Commission will not count a check drawn from an account with a business name toward the eligibility requirements, unless the name of the contributor is included in the name of the

account or the candidate submits a written statement from the contributor indicating that he or she uses the business account for personal expenses.

- E. **Family Members.** Family members, domestic partners, and live-in caregivers who reside in a single household may make qualifying contributions in the form of a single check or money order of more than \$5 provided that:

- (1) all contributors sign the receipt and acknowledgement form;
- (2) all contributors are registered to vote at the address of the household; and
- (3) all contributions are made with the personal funds of the contributors.

For a qualifying contribution to be considered valid, the contributor must affirm that the contribution was made with his or her personal funds, in support of the candidate and that the contributor did not receive anything of value in exchange for his or her signature and contribution. The affirmation may not be made by a family member, domestic partner or live-in caregiver, unless the contributor is unable to sign the form due to a physical impairment.

- F. **Verification of Registered Voters**

- (1) Before submitting qualifying contributions to the Commission, a ~~participating~~ candidate must establish that contributors who made qualifying contributions to that candidate are registered voters.
- (2) For qualifying contributions made by check or by money order, a ~~participating~~ candidate must obtain written verification from the Registrar of the number of persons providing qualifying contributions who are registered voters within the electoral division for the office the candidate is seeking.
- (3) For qualifying contributions made over the Internet, the Commission may establish an automated system by which the contributor can verify his or her voter registration based on data derived from the Central Voter Registration System. If the contributor is unable to verify the voter registration, the ~~participating~~ candidate must obtain written verification from the Registrar.
- (4) Upon request of a ~~participating~~ candidate, and within 10 business days after the date of the request, the Registrar must verify the names of contributors of qualifying contributions who are registered voters within the electoral division for the office the candidate is seeking.

- G. **Timing of Verification.** For purposes of this chapter, the Commission will deem verification of registered voters by the Registrar at any time during the qualifying period for certification or the relevant period for additional qualifying contributions [§§ 1122(8) and 1125(8-E)] to be an accurate verification of voter registration even if the registration status of a particular voter may have changed at the time the Commission determines certification of the participating candidate or before the additional qualifying contribution is submitted to the Commission.

Proof of voter verification submitted after the qualifying period for certification will not be accepted by the Commission and those qualifying contributions will not be counted toward the number required for certification.

- H. Online Qualifying Contribution Service.** The Commission may establish an online service for members of the public to make qualifying contributions in support of candidates seeking Maine Clean Election Act funding. To make an online qualifying contribution, the contributor must use the Commission's procedures to affirm that the contributor made a contribution from their personal funds in support of the candidate and that the contributor did not receive anything of value in exchange for his or her contribution. The affirmation and the payment must be made and submitted by the contributor and not by any other person. Assistance may be provided to a contributor in using the online service, as long as the assistance is provided in person and the contributor personally makes the affirmation and submits the online payment. A candidate and any person collecting qualifying contributions on behalf of a candidate may not collect the required information from the contributor by phone or any other means, other than in-person contact, and enter it into the online service on behalf of the contributor.
- I. Fraudulent qualifying contributions.** If the Commission staff reasonably believes that fraudulent qualifying contributions have been submitted to the Commission, the staff shall undertake an investigation to determine whether the qualifying contributions are fraudulent. The Commission staff may request investigative assistance from the Office of the Maine Attorney General or refer the matter for possible criminal prosecution. For purposes of this chapter, "fraudulent qualifying contributions" includes, but is not limited to, asking an individual to sign a Receipt and Acknowledgement form as a contributor when the individual did not make a qualifying contribution, giving money or something of value to someone in exchange for making a qualifying contribution, making false statements in the circulator section of a Receipt and Acknowledgement form, or signing the name of another person in the contributor section of the Receipt and Acknowledgment form unless the person signing the form does so on behalf of a family member who is unable to sign due to a physical impairment.
- J. Compliance; oversight.** If a candidate has other individuals collect qualifying contributions on the candidate's behalf, the candidate is responsible for ensuring that these individuals receive adequate training in the procedures for collecting qualifying contributions. The candidate must exercise due diligence to ensure that all qualifying contributions submitted to the Commission on the candidate's behalf comply with requirements of the Act and the Commission's rules. A candidate is presumed to have verified the validity of all qualifying contributions submitted to the Commission on the candidate's behalf and to be responsible for noncompliant qualifying contributions. A candidate may rebut the presumption if the Commission determines by a preponderance of evidence that the candidate had exercised due diligence in the collection and submission of qualifying contributions, had no involvement with the collection of the noncompliant qualifying contribution, and had no knowledge of the circumstances under which the noncompliant qualifying contribution was made. For the purpose of rebutting the presumption, the term "candidate" includes an agent of the candidate or the candidate's committee, including a gubernatorial candidate's compliance officer.

K. Compliance by gubernatorial candidates. Within three weeks of declaring an intention to qualify for Maine Clean Election Act funding, candidates for Governor must appoint one or more compliance officers who will oversee the collection of qualifying contributions and must submit a compliance plan for training and oversight of persons collecting qualifying contributions. The compliance plan must describe the procedures for

- (1) training the circulators who will be collecting qualifying contributions,
- (2) minimizing the risk of error or fraud by communicating with circulators during the collection process to verify that the circulator received personal funds from each contributor listed in qualifying papers, nothing of value was provided to the contributor, and every contributor personally made the required acknowledgment by signing a paper form or completing the online procedure for making a qualifying contribution,
- (3) the compliance officer's personal verification with each circulator that he or she complied with required procedures before the campaign's acceptance of qualifying contributions from that circulator, and
- (4) responding appropriately when receipt and acknowledgement forms have been completed erroneously or fraudulent qualifying contributions have been collected through investigating the extent of the error or fraud and taking remedial action to avoid risk of future error or fraud.

L. Collection of qualifying contributions by paid staff. If a party committee or other person compensates others for collecting qualifying contributions on behalf of a candidate, the paid staff time constitutes an in-kind contribution to the candidate, unless specifically exempted under Title 21-A M.R.S.A. §§ 1012 and 1052.

M. Assistance from political party committees and political action committees. A candidate may receive assistance from a political party committee or a political action committee to collect qualifying contributions provided that political party committee or political action committee incurs no expense for providing the assistance or any cost associated with the assistance is excepted from the definitions of contribution and expenditure in 21-A M.R.S.A. §§ 1012 and 1052. Otherwise, the candidate must reimburse the committee for the cost of the assistance provided.

SECTION 3. CERTIFICATION OF PARTICIPATING CANDIDATES

1. **Request for Certification.** A participating candidate may submit a completed request for certification to the Commission at any time during the qualifying period but not later than 5:00 p.m. on the last day of the relevant qualifying period. The request will be deemed complete and considered for certification only when the candidate has submitted to the Commission:
 - A. the qualifying contributions attached to the corresponding original receipt and acknowledgement forms that have been verified by the Registrar(s) of the electoral division for the office the candidate is seeking;

- B. a list of all individuals making qualifying contributions and their town or city of residence, sorted alphabetically by the contributor's last name;
- ~~C. for gubernatorial candidates, the following documentation for required seed money contributions as required by the Act ([1125(2-B)]: the acknowledgement forms signed by the contributors of seed money, list of seed money contributions, photocopies of checks or money orders received from seed money contributors, and bank or merchant account statements which list contributions made by credit or debit card;~~
- D. a seed money report of contributions, expenditures, and obligations made or incurred after becoming a candidate, including a report of any unspent seed money; and
- E. a signed request for certification on a form provided by the Commission which contains an affirmation by the candidate that he or she has complied with all seed money and qualifying contribution requirements, has established a separate federally-insured bank account for campaign purposes and, if applicable, that any person who circulated receipt and acknowledgement forms and collected qualifying contributions acted with the candidate's knowledge and consent, and any other information relevant to the certification process.
- F. A candidate may request an extension of time to comply with paragraphs B, D, and E. The Commission staff shall grant all reasonable requests or state in writing the reasons for denying the request. The Commission and the Commission staff may not grant an extension of time to comply with paragraph A or C.
2. **Order of Review.** The Commission will review candidate requests for certification in the order in which they are received, except that it will give priority to those candidates who are in a contested primary election.
3. **Unspent Seed Money.** In order to distribute funds expeditiously, the Commission will deduct from the initial distribution from the Fund to a certified candidate an amount equal to the amount of unspent seed money reported by that candidate.
4. **Certification.** The Commission will certify a candidate as a Maine Clean Election Act candidate upon the participating candidate's satisfaction of the requirements of the Act [§1125] and this chapter.
5. **Appeals.** Any appeals challenging a certification decision by the Commission must be in accordance with the Act [§1125(14)].

SECTION 4. FUND ADMINISTRATION

1. **Coordination with State Agencies.** The Commission will coordinate with the Office of the Controller and other relevant State agencies to ensure the use of timely and accurate information regarding the status of the Fund.
2. **Publication of Fund Revenue Estimates.** ~~By September 1st preceding each election year, the Commission will publish an estimate of revenue in the Fund available for distribution to certified candidates during the upcoming year's election. The Commission~~

~~will update the estimate of available revenue in the Fund after April 15th of an election year and again within 30 days after the primary election in an election year. The Commission will provide the Legislature and Governor with financial projections required under the Act [§1124(4)] and may submit legislation to request additional revenues to the Fund if the Commission determines that projected revenue will not be sufficient to meet demands.~~

3. **Computation of Disbursement Amounts.** ~~By July 1, 1999, and at least every 4 years after that date, the Commission will determine the amount of revenue to be distributed to certified candidates based on the type of election and office in accordance with the Act [§1125(8)]. Every two years, the Commission shall adjust the amounts of distributions made to candidates in accordance with the Act [§§ 1125(8-B) - (8-F)].~~
4. **Authorizing Contributions due to Shortfall in the Fund.**
 - A. **Authorization by Commission to accept contributions.** If the Commission determines that the revenues in the Fund may be insufficient to make payments under section 1125 of the Act, the Commission may reduce payments of public campaign funds to certified candidates and permit them to accept and spend contributions in accordance with the Act [§1125(13)].
 - B. **Limitations on permitted contributions.** If permitted to accept contributions, a certified candidate may not accept a contribution in cash or in-kind from any contributor, including the candidate and the candidate's spouse or domestic partner, that exceeds ~~\$750 per election for gubernatorial candidates and \$350 per election for State Senate and State House candidates~~ the applicable statutory contribution limit as adjusted for inflation. [§§ 1015(1) & (2)]. A candidate may not solicit or receive any funds in the form of a loan with a promise or expectation that the funds will be repaid to the contributor. If a contributor made a seed money contribution to a candidate, the amount of the seed money contribution shall count toward the contribution limit for the primary election. For a replacement candidate or candidate in a special election, a seed money contribution shall count toward the contribution limit for the election in which the candidate is running.
 - C. **Apportioning reductions in public funds payments.** Upon determining the amount of the projected shortfall, the Commission shall then determine the amount and apportionment of the reductions in payments to certified candidates.
 - D. **Campaign contributions to replace matching funds.** *[Repealed]*
 - E. **Written notice to candidates.** The Commission shall notify participating and certified candidates in writing of any projected shortfall in the Fund and specify timelines and procedures for compliance with this subsection in the event of a shortfall.
 - F. **Procedures for candidates.** The candidate shall deposit any authorized contributions into the campaign account into which Maine Clean Election Act funds have been deposited, ~~except funds which must be deposited in a separate account under paragraph D.~~ The candidate shall disclose all contributions received in regular campaign finance reports. The Commission's expenditure guidelines for Maine Clean Election Act funds apply to the spending of the contributions authorized under this subsection.

- G. **Disposing of surplus campaign funds.** After the election, the candidate must return any surplus campaign funds which the candidate was authorized to spend to the Commission upon the filing of the 42-day post-election report except for any money retained for purposes of an audit by the Commission pursuant to section 7, subsection 2(B). If the candidate has collected campaign contributions which the candidate was not authorized to spend, the candidate may dispose of those funds within 60 days after the election by returning them to the contributors, donating them to the Maine Clean Election Fund, or by making an unrestricted gift to the State. All expenditures of surplus campaign funds must be disclosed in campaign finance reports in accordance with 21-A M.R.S.A. § 1017.
- H. **Effect of fundraising on matching funds calculation.** *[Repealed]*

SECTION 5. DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS TO CERTIFIED CANDIDATES

1. Fund Distribution

- A. **Establishment of Account.** Upon the certification of a participating candidate, the Commission will establish an account with the Office of the Controller, or such other State agency as appropriate, for that certified candidate. The account will contain sufficient information to enable the distribution of revenues from the Fund to certified candidates by the most expeditious means practicable that ensures accountability and safeguards the integrity of the Fund.
- B. **Manner of Distribution of Fund.** The Commission will authorize distribution of revenues from the Fund to certified candidates in accordance with the time schedule specified in the Act [~~§§1125(7), (7)(B) & (8-B) - (8-F)~~] by the most expeditious means practicable that ensures accountability and safeguards the integrity of the Fund. Such means may include, but are not limited to:
- (1) checks payable to the certified candidate or the certified candidate's political committee; or
 - (2) electronic fund transfers to the certified candidate's or the certified candidate's political committee's campaign finance account.
- C. **Coordination with Other State Agencies.** The Commission will coordinate with the Office of the Controller and other relevant State agencies to implement a mechanism for the distribution of Fund revenues to certified candidates that is expeditious, ensures public accountability, and safeguards the integrity of the Fund.

SECTION 6. LIMITATIONS ON CAMPAIGN EXPENSES

A certified candidate ~~must~~ shall:

1. limit the candidate's campaign expenditures and obligations to the applicable Clean Election Act Fund distribution amounts;
2. not accept any contributions unless specifically authorized in writing to do so by the Commission in accordance with the Act [§1125(2) and §1125(13)];

3. use revenues distributed from the Fund only for campaign-related purposes as outlined in guidelines published by the Commission, and not for personal or any other use;
4. not use revenues distributed from the Fund to purchase goods to sell for profit;
5. not spend more than the following amounts of Fund revenues on post-election parties, thank you notes, or advertising to thank supporters or voters:
 - A. \$250 for a candidate for the State House of Representatives;
 - B. \$750 for a candidate for the State Senate; and
 - C. \$2,500 by a gubernatorial candidate.

The candidate may also use his or her personal funds for these purposes; ~~and~~

6. not use revenues distributed from the Fund for the payment of fines, forfeitures, or civil penalties, or for the defense of any enforcement action of the Commission; and
7. not make any payment of more than \$50 in cash. Payments of more than \$50 in Maine Clean Election Act funds must be made by check, debit or credit card or wire transfer.