

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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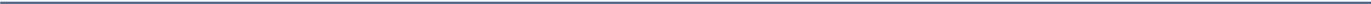
COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENTAL ETHICS AND ELECTION PRACTICES
135 STATE HOUSE STATION
AUGUSTA, MAINE 04333

2018 Candidate Guidebook

Running for Governor in Maine

Maine Clean Election Act Candidates







IMPORTANT NOTICE

Information concerning the petitioning process and qualifications for office is provided by the Secretary of State in a separate publication.

The Commission has taken care to make this guide concise and accurate; however, you should not substitute the information presented here for the applicable provisions of Maine Election Law and the Commission's Rules. The statutes and rules are available on the Commission's website. The statutory and regulatory requirements are controlling in the event of any omission or error in this publication. Its contents are subject to statutory changes enacted by the Legislature and rule changes adopted under the Administrative Procedure Act.

Please contact the Commission staff at (207) 287-4179 if you have any questions.

NOTE FROM THE COMMISSION STAFF

Congratulations on your decision to run for office in the State of Maine! We, the staff at the Ethics Commission, would like all candidates, treasurers, and members of campaign staffs to know that our main priority is helping you. While we have put a lot of time and information into this guidebook, it simply cannot contain everything. We encourage your calls, emails, and visits to our office for any questions or concerns you may have. At the beginning of your campaign, you will be assigned a Candidate Registrar who will continue to work with you throughout the entirety of your campaign. Your Candidate Registrar will handle all of your calls, emails, questions, and concerns, as well as the reviews of your reports and any compliance matters. To make sure you receive the best guidance and assistance, please make your Candidate Registrar your main point of contact with the Commission. When you decide to run, please reach out to our office to get to know your assigned Candidate Registrar, and learn what next steps you need to take. We look forward to working with you!



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Department of Transportation

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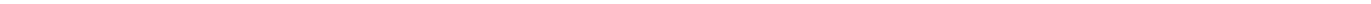
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CHAPTER 1

Getting Started as a Candidate as a Maine Clean Election Act Candidate

BECOMING A CANDIDATE

Generally, there are four ways a person becomes a candidate:

- when he or she files nomination papers and gets on the ballot;
- when he or she starts raising and/or spending money on his or her candidacy;
- when he or she registers with the Commission; or
- when a party committee nominates him or her to fill a vacancy.

Definition of a “Candidate”

‘Candidate’ means any person who has filed a [primary or nomination petition] and has qualified as a candidate by either procedure, or any person who has received contributions or made expenditures or has given his or her consent for any other person to receive contributions or make expenditures with the intent of qualifying as a candidate. (21-A M.R.S.A. § 1(5))

REGISTERING AS A CANDIDATE

Within 10 days of appointing a treasurer, a candidate must file the Candidate Registration form with the Commission. The timely appointment of a treasurer and registration as a candidate are statutory requirements under 21-A M.R.S.A. § 1013-A(A). The registration form provides basic contact information

about the candidate, his or her treasurer, deputy treasurer (if appointed), and campaign committee (if any).

When registering, a candidate should remember while he or she can register online, he or she must print, sign, and return the signed versions of the Registration and Declaration of Intent to the Commission. Also, if the information for the candidate, treasurer, deputy treasurer, or campaign committee changes (including after the election), the candidate must file an amended Candidate Registration form with the Commission or submit the changes in writing or by email to the Commission within 10 days of the change. These updates are required by law and allow the Commission to contact the candidate with reminders, notices, and telephone calls.

SELECTING A CAMPAIGN TREASURER

Every candidate is required to appoint a campaign treasurer before accepting any cash or in-kind contributions, making any expenditures, or incurring any debts or obligations. MCEA candidates may not serve as their own treasurers longer than 14 days after registering with the Commission. After 14 days, the candidate must appoint a treasurer other than him- or herself. A deputy treasurer may also be appointed, but one is not required.



The treasurer has specific duties under the Election Law:

- keeping detailed records of all campaign contributions and expenditures,
- completing campaign finance reports, and
- filing campaign finance reports on time.

Every candidate should select a capable and reliable treasurer. This is a particularly important choice for an MCEA candidate's campaign. An MCEA candidate uses public funds to run for office, and therefore has a high but reasonable standard of accountability for the use of those funds. It is important for a candidate to appoint a reliable treasurer who will actively keep track of campaign finances, save records of campaign contributions and expenditures, and file complete and accurate reports. MCEA candidates are not allowed to file their own reports, placing the responsibility of filing campaign finance reports solely on the campaigns' treasurers.

Candidates sometimes wish to select someone who has name recognition to be the campaign's treasurer. While this may be politically helpful, it may not be the

best way to manage a campaign's finances. One way to have a recognized name associated with a campaign is to appoint that person as the chair of the campaign committee and not as the treasurer. A treasurer should be actively involved with the campaign, as both the candidate and treasurer are legally responsible for accurate reporting and record-keeping.

FORMING A CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

A candidate may choose to organize a campaign committee to promote his or her election, such as "Friends of John Smith" or "Committee to Elect Jane Smith." If a candidate chooses to form a committee, it must be identified on the Candidate Registration form.

DECLARATION OF INTENT TO RUN AS A MAINE CLEAN ELECTION ACT CANDIDATE

The Election Law requires candidates to file the Declaration of Intent (DOI) form within 5 business days after beginning to collect QCs. QCs received more than 5 business days before the filing of the DOI will not count towards the eligibility requirements. It is the date

WHEN TO REGISTER AS A CANDIDATE		
Event occurs:	What to do:	How to register:
If a candidate accepts cash or in-kind contributions, makes expenditures, or incurs debts or obligations for his or her campaign;	Candidates must appoint a treasurer <u>before</u> accepting any contributions, making expenditures, or incurring debts or obligations, and then register as a candidate within 10 days of appointing a treasurer.	Candidates should complete the Candidate Registration form and submit it to the Commission
If a candidate gives consent for any other person to receive contributions or make expenditures with the intent of qualifying as a candidate;		
If a candidate files a primary or nomination petition and qualifies as a candidate under either procedure;	Candidates should appoint a treasurer within 10 days of qualifying as a candidate, and register as a candidate within 10 days of appointing a treasurer.	



on which the DOI is filed with the Commission — not the date on which the form is signed — that determines whether QCs will count.

The DOI form, signed by the candidate, is the only acceptable form of the declaration.

CODE OF FAIR CAMPAIGN PRACTICES

The Maine Code of Fair Campaign Practices was adopted by the Maine Legislature in 1989 and is a voluntary statement for candidates running for Governor, the State Senate, and the State House of Representatives. Subscribing to the Code is voluntary. The Commission does not investigate alleged violations of the Code.

The Code lists standards of conduct “consistent with the best Maine and American traditions, [of] discussing the issues and presenting [the] record and policies with sincerity and candor.” If a candidate wishes to subscribe to the Code, he or she should sign the Maine Code of Fair Campaign Practices form, which is part of the registration packet.

AUDIT & COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

In the early autumn of 2017, or within one month of the Commission receiving a gubernatorial candidate's DOI, the Commission staff will schedule an audit and compliance requirements meeting with the MCEA gubernatorial candidate and his or her campaign staff to discuss audit standards, expenditure guidelines, record-keeping requirements, and qualifying contribution compliance. The candidate, treasurer, deputy treasurer, and other relevant campaign staff should plan on participating in the meeting. See Chapter 12 for more information on the audit process.

After attending the audit and compliance requirements meeting, the campaign must appoint one or more compliance officers who will oversee the collection of QCs, and also must submit a compliance plan for training and oversight of persons collecting QCs for the campaign. See Chapter 3 for more information on appointing a compliance officer and creating a compliance plan.

OPEN A SEPARATE BANK ACCOUNT

A candidate must have a separate bank account that is used only for his or her campaign and must deposit all contributions into that account. A candidate may never commingle campaign funds with any other funds. If a candidate has kept a bank account from a previous election open by maintaining personal funds in that account, he or she must remove those personal funds as soon as possible after becoming a candidate. Candidates are allowed to spend any interest earned on campaign accounts, but the interest must be reported as an unitemized contribution.

The Commission staff recommends using a campaign account's debit card and checkbook as much as possible when making campaign expenditures. This will help the candidate and treasurer keep track of the dates, amounts, and payees of the campaign's expenditures for reporting purposes.

GETTING ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE'S ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

Becoming a Vendor. In order for a candidate to receive public funds, the State government must establish him or her as a vendor in its accounting system. The Commission recommends that he or she



file a Vendor form at the same time he or she files his or her registration. This avoids any delays in the first payment of MCEA funds, as the State's accounting office takes several weeks to set up a new vendor.

Even if a candidate was an MCEA candidate in a prior election, he or she will need to complete a new Vendor form at the beginning of his or her 2018 campaign. Completing the form for each election cycle ensures the State's accounting office has the most up-to-date information, which results in the issuance of timely payments.

Electronic Funds Transfer/Direct Deposit. A gubernatorial MCEA candidate must receive payments by direct deposit into his or her campaign bank account. To set up direct deposit, he or she will need to fill out the Request for Direct Deposit (EFT) form.

Even if a candidate was an MCEA candidate in a prior election, he or she will need to complete the direct deposit form at the beginning of his or her 2018 campaign.

CANDIDATES WITH LEADERSHIP PACS

MCEA candidates are not allowed to maintain a PAC which was intended 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 legislative caucuses or formed to influence a ballot question election.

If an MCEA candidate has a leadership PAC, he or she must terminate the PAC or his or her involvement with the PAC no later than April 1, 2018. See the Appendix for more information about MCEA candidates and leadership PACs. Candidates with specific questions about how this requirement applies to them should contact the Commission staff.

EXPLORATORY ACTIVITIES PRIOR TO BECOMING A CANDIDATE

Under the Election Law, an individual is allowed to raise and spend funds to explore whether to become a candidate. Any funds received to pay for exploratory activities are subject to the seed money contribution limit (\$100) and restrictions. If the individual decides to become a candidate, all seed money raised and spent must be reported in his or her first campaign finance report. If the individual decides not to become a candidate, no report is required.



LEGAL REFERENCES

Selecting a Treasurer	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1013-A(1)
Removal of Treasurer	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1013-B
Duties of Treasurer	21-A M.R.S.A. §§ 1013-A(1)(A) and (4); 1016; 1016-A; 1017(2), (3-A) and (10); 1125(12-A)
Authorizing One Campaign Committee	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1013-A(1)(B)
Registration	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1013-A(1)
Reporting Changes in Registration Information	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1013-A(5)
Commingling of Campaign and Personal Funds	21-A M.R.S.A. §§ 1016(1), 1125(7-A); Rules, Chapter 3, Section 8(1)(A)
Code of Fair Campaign Practices	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1101 <i>et seq.</i>
Declaring Intent as an MCEA Candidate	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1125(1); Rules, Chapter 3, Section 2(1) and (2)
Filing Declaration of Intent Before Collecting Qualifying Contributions	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1125(1); Rules, Chapter 3, Section 2(4)(A)
Leadership PACs	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1125(6-F)



CHAPTER 2

Seed Money

SEED MONEY

Seed Money Contributions. Before becoming a certified MCEA candidate, participating candidates finance their campaigns through limited contributions of \$100 or less from individuals, which are called seed money contributions.

Candidates for Governor in the 2018 elections may collect up to \$200,000 in seed money. Seed money contributions may be from individuals who live in Maine or out-of-state. Prior to MCEA certification, the campaign may not accept cash contributions other than seed money contributions. Loans may not be accepted.

Seed Money Restrictions. The acceptance and use of seed money must comply with the following restrictions:

- only individuals may make seed money contributions, up to \$100 per contributor;
- all seed money contributions must be from the personal funds of the individual;
- candidates and their family members may each give up to \$100 in seed money, provided the money comes from the personal funds of the contributor and not from another member of the family;
- no contribution may be accepted from businesses, groups, or associations, such

as PACs, party committees, labor unions, or trade associations; and

- during a legislative session, lobbyists, lobbyist associates, and their clients may not make seed money contributions to the Governor, Legislators, constitutional officers, or their staff and agents (even with their personal funds).

All expenditures made prior to MCEA certification must be made with seed money, and not from any other source of funds, including the personal funds of the candidate.

In-Kind Seed Money Contributions. Goods and services that are provided to a campaign at no cost or at a discounted cost are in-kind contributions. In-kind contributions must be reported in the Seed Money Report and must comply with the seed money restrictions. If goods or services are provided at a cost that is less than fair market value, the amount of the discount is an in-kind contribution.

Certain types of goods and services are excluded from the legal definition of “contribution.” The donation of these “exempt” goods and services to a campaign is not considered a contribution. Treasurers are not required to report these exempt goods and services, and they are not subject to the seed money restrictions. See the Appendix for more information.



CONSIDERATIONS WHEN COLLECTING SEED MONEY

Occupation and Employer Information Required.

Candidates are required to request and report the occupation and employer of contributors who give more than \$50 in seed money. Under the Commission's Rules, a campaign must make a reasonable effort to obtain this information from contributors.

The Commission staff recommends that campaigns ask contributors for their information at the time seed money is solicited. If the candidate uses a form for contributions or an online fundraising service, the form or webpage should have a place for the contributor's employment and occupation information. If a contributor is unwilling to provide the information upon request, the treasurer should report "information requested" in the occupation and employer fields for that contributor in the campaign finance report.

Obtain and Keep Records of Contributions.

Treasurers and candidates are also required to keep a detailed and exact account of the full name and address of every person making a contribution of more than \$10, and the date and amount of the contribution.

Contributions from Minors. Candidates for Maine State and county offices may accept contributions from minors. If a campaign receives a seed money contribution from a minor and the campaign has doubts as to the source of the funds, the Commission staff recommends the campaign confirm and document that the minor, not the parents, gave the contribution. The Election Law prohibits contributions made to a candidate in the name of another. A penalty of up to

\$5,000 may be assessed on the contributor and the campaign for such a violation.

In documenting the source of funds, the campaign may want to confirm the decision to contribute was made knowingly and voluntarily by the minor, and the funds were not given to the minor for the purpose of making the contribution.

DEPOSITING & SPENDING SEED MONEY

Depositing Seed Money. All seed money contributions received by a campaign must be deposited in the campaign bank account. Seed money contributions received by check may not be cashed to create cash reserves for a campaign. If a campaign receives any seed money contributions in the form of cash, these contributions must also be deposited in the campaign bank account. Campaign funds received by an MCEA candidate cannot be commingled with any other funds.

By depositing all seed money contributions into the campaign bank account, and by paying vendors directly from the account, a campaign creates an audit trail that satisfies the documentation requirements of the MCEA and assures the Commission the campaign has complied with the seed money restrictions.

Spending Seed Money. Candidates should remember that prior to certification they may spend only seed money. They are prohibited from accepting and spending any other funds. It is a serious seed money violation for an MCEA campaign to receive goods or services which have not yet been paid for. Therefore, it is prohibited for a candidate or supporter to purchase items for the campaign for which the campaign does



not have the funds to immediately reimburse. Candidates are allowed to obligate funds that they do not have yet, such as placing an order with a vendor, provided the campaign does not receive any goods or services that have not fully been paid for.

Sometimes a candidate wishes to place an order with a vendor prior to MCEA certification, but the order costs more than the amount of seed money the candidate has raised. It is permissible for the candidate to place the order, partially pay the vendor with seed money, and have an outstanding obligation to the vendor, as long as the value of the goods or services that the candidate receives prior to MCEA certification does not exceed the amount of the actual payment to the vendor.

Purchases made with the candidate's personal funds for campaign goods and services that are not fully reimbursed by the campaign are in-kind contributions. A candidate may contribute up to \$100 in seed money, in the aggregate (cash contributions and in-kind contributions), to his or her campaign prior to certification.

Goods and services received prior to MCEA certification, including mileage and travel reimbursements, must be paid for with seed money. Candidates may never use MCEA funds to pay for goods and services received prior to MCEA certification. This includes mileage reimbursements for the candidate, candidate's spouse/domestic partner, and campaign staff and volunteers. It is a serious violation to do so and could potentially result in the revocation of a candidate's certification. A candidate must raise a sufficient amount of seed money to cover

his or her campaign expenses prior to MCEA certification, and budget accordingly.

Purchasing Equipment with Seed Money. The requirement to resell campaign equipment purchased with MCEA funds (see Chapter 6) does not apply to equipment purchased with seed money. Therefore, campaigns may wish to consider purchasing campaign equipment (phones, printers, computers, tablets, cameras, etc.) with seed money.

Campaign property or equipment purchased with seed money — unlike equipment purchased with MCEA funds — does not have to be sold at fair market value at the end of the campaign.

Using Seed Money for Payments to Family or Household Members. The restrictions on using MCEA funds to compensate family or household members (see Chapter 6) do not apply to expenditures of seed money.

Candidates may use seed money to pay members of a candidate's family or household, but the campaign must report the family or other relationship (e.g., "brother" or "roommate") in the Explanation of Purpose section in the campaign finance report.

Reporting Seed Money Contributions and Expenditures. Contributions and expenditures of seed money must be reported to the Commission by filing a Seed Money Report. Most treasurers file a Seed Money Report when the candidates submit their Request for Certification forms along with their qualifying contributions. However, the Seed Money Report may be submitted after the certification



deadline, provided the candidate has requested an extension of time.

Unspent Seed Money. Any unspent seed money shown on the Seed Money Report will be deducted from the first payment of MCEA funds. A Seed Money Report must accurately disclose the amounts that were spent (expenditures), and amounts that were obligated but not paid (debts). If a debt is reported as an expenditure, the Commission staff may view the inaccurate reporting as a violation of the MCEA, because it had the effect of increasing the amount of the first MCEA payment.

COMMISSION REVIEW OF SEED MONEY REPORTS

The Commission staff reviews all Seed Money Reports to verify compliance with reporting requirements and seed money restrictions. Misrepresentations of the identity of seed money contributors or the actual source of funds for a contribution will be viewed as a serious violation of the Election Law. If a candidate has any questions about whether a contribution or expenditure will comply with the seed money

restrictions, he or she is encouraged to ask the Commission staff before accepting the contribution or making the expenditure. Seed Money Reports are also reviewed as part of the Commission’s audit of MCEA candidates.

WAIVERS OF SEED MONEY VIOLATIONS

All cash and in-kind contributions received by a participating candidate must strictly comply with the seed money restrictions. The MCEA does not permit a candidate who has violated the seed money restrictions to participate in the MCEA, unless the Commission grants a waiver.

If a candidate has unintentionally violated the seed money restrictions, a waiver may be granted in limited circumstances. Candidates are advised that not all requests for waivers will be granted, and that only those requests that strictly meet the standards in the Commission’s Rule will be granted. If a candidate believes he or she may have violated the seed money restrictions, he or she should contact the Commission staff right away.

LEGAL REFERENCES

Seed Money Contributions and Expenditures	21-A M.R.S.A. §§ 1122(9); 1125(2) and (2-A); Rules, Chapter 3, Section 2(3)
Occupation and Employer of Seed Money Contributors	21-A M.R.S.A. §§ 1016(3)(B); 1017(5)
Restrictions on Lobbyist Contributions	1 M.R.S.A. § 1015(3)
Waiver of Seed Money Requirements	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1125(2-A)(B); Rules, Chapter 3, Section 2(3)(E)
Statement of Sources of Income	1 M.R.S.A. § 1016-C



CHAPTER 3

Qualifying Contributions

QUALIFYING CONTRIBUTIONS

Definition. A qualifying contribution (QC) is a donation of \$5 or more to the Maine Clean Election Fund from a registered voter in the State of Maine. A QC is the way for registered voters to show support for a candidate's participation in the MCEA program by making a relatively small financial contribution.

Required Number of QCs. In order to be certified as an MCEA candidate, a participating candidate must collect a minimum number of QCs. Candidates for Governor must collect at least 3,200 QCs. For certification, the QCs must be collected and submitted to the Commission before the certification deadline of 5:00 p.m. on April 2, 2018.

The Commission staff reviews all QCs thoroughly, and will mark a QC as invalid if it does not meet all the collection and submission requirements. Therefore, candidates are encouraged to collect at least ten percent (10%) more than the minimum number of QCs.

From Registered Voters Only. Only QCs from registered voters in the State of Maine are valid. The contributors do not need to be enrolled in the same political party as the candidate.

From Personal Funds of the Registered Voter. QCs must be made with the personal funds of the registered voter.

Acceptable Forms of Contributions: Online, Check, or Money Order. QCs must be in the amount of \$5 or more and be made in the form of:

- a credit or debit card payment using the Commission's online QC service (see next page and Appendix);
- a personal check payable to the Maine Clean Election Fund;
- a money order payable to the Maine Clean Election Fund and signed by the contributor; or
- a business check payable to the Maine Clean Election Fund, as long as: (1) the contributor uses the business account for personal expenses, and (2) the contributor's name is imprinted on the check, or the campaign submits a written note by the contributor stating that the contributor uses the account for personal purposes (the note may be in the memo section of the check or on a separate paper).

Family members, domestic partners, and live-in caregivers who reside in the same household may combine QCs in the form of a single check, provided that each individual uses his or her own personal funds, signs the Receipt and Acknowledgement (R&A)



Form, and is registered to vote at the address of the household.

Online QCs: Making, Receiving, and Verifying. The Commission offers an online service to allow Maine voters to make QCs online using a debit or credit card. The online QC website will begin to accept QCs for gubernatorial candidates on October 15, 2017. The address for the website is www.maine.gov/cleanelections. Candidates may place a link to the site on their campaign websites, and may also distribute it by email or other means.

To make an online QC, a Maine voter enters his or her address, chooses the participating candidate(s) he or she wishes to support, and enters his or her name and credit or debit card information. The contributor signs a form electronically to acknowledge that the contribution was made from his or her personal funds and that he or she did not receive anything in exchange for the contribution. Candidates and treasurers can access the QC website to monitor QCs received on their behalves by entering their E-Filing usernames and passwords.

The online QC website attempts to verify contributors' voter registrations automatically. The system tries to match the information entered by the contributors with the list of registered voters stored in the Central Voter Registration system (CVR) of the Maine Secretary of State. If the system can verify a contributor's voter registration, the candidate will not be required to obtain verification by the municipal clerk for that contributor.

A small percentage of the time, a contributor cannot be verified as a registered voter by the QC website. Candidates are advised to plan ahead for these situations and to allow sufficient time to bring system-

generated forms listing unverified contributors to the municipal clerks.

The Commission staff does not verify the voter registration of individual contributors. If a contributor's registration status has not been verified through the QC website or by the municipal clerk, the QC will not be valid.

Receiving QCs in Cash. A campaign is allowed to receive a QC in cash only if the cash is converted to a money order and certain other legal requirements are met. This allows campaigns to collect QCs in person from Maine voters who do not have a checkbook with them at the time the campaign solicits the contribution.

The Commission will accept a QC made by money order provided the campaign complies with all legal requirements, including:

- the contributor must sign the money order; a contributor's signature is required by statute; the printed name of a contributor on the money order is not sufficient;
- the money order must be payable to the "Maine Clean Election Fund" ("MCEF");
- the money order must be for the same amount of cash given by the contributor;
- the contributor must sign the R&A Form (discussed below) attesting that the money for the contribution was from his or her personal funds; and
- the campaign must actually receive money from the personal funds of the contributor, and not from any other source; misrepresenting the source of cash for a QC is a violation of the MCEA that could be cause for disqualification or revocation from the program.



If these requirements are not met, the QC will not be valid.

Money Order Purchases. The Commission staff recommends the candidate or supporter who purchased the money orders (the purchaser) keep a record of every purchase, showing the date, number of money orders purchased, and amount of the purchase (the face value of the money orders plus the transaction fees). Depending on whether the campaign uses seed money, MCEA funds, or other funds to purchase money orders, the campaign should follow the steps outlined in the table below.

PERIOD FOR COLLECTING QCs

For the 2018 gubernatorial election, QCs may be collected from October 15, 2017 until 5:00 p.m. on October 16, 2018. Any QCs collected outside this period will not be valid. In addition, QCs collected more than 5 business days before a candidate files a Declaration of Intent with the Commission will not be valid.

While QCs may be collected until October 16, 2018, a candidate must submit 3,200 valid QCs to the Commission by 5:00 p.m. on April 2, 2018 to be certified as an MCEA candidate. QCs collected after April 2nd can be used to request payments of supplemental funds. (See Chapter 5.)

RECEIPT AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FORMS

In order for a QC to be valid, the contributor must acknowledge that the contribution was made from his or her personal funds and in support of the candidate, and he or she did not receive anything of value in exchange for the contribution.

All contributors making a QC by check or cash must complete the name and address lines and personally sign the R&A Form. A family member or friend may not sign the form on behalf of a contributor.

If the QC is made using the Commission's online service, the contributor makes the required

IF SEED MONEY OR MCEA FUNDS ARE USED TO PURCHASE MONEY ORDERS:	IF PERSONAL FUNDS ARE USED TO PURCHASE MONEY ORDERS:
The campaign must obtain cash from the contributor in exchange for the face value of the money order.	Anyone who uses personal funds must obtain cash from the contributor in exchange for the face value of the money order.
Cash received from the contributor in exchange for the money order <u>must be deposited</u> into the campaign account (do not use the money for petty cash).	Regarding the transaction fees, the campaign must either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use seed money to reimburse the purchaser for the fees and report the fees as an expenditure, <li style="text-align: center;">or • report the amount of the transaction fees as an in-kind contribution from the purchaser if the purchaser is not reimbursed (subject to the \$100 limit).
The campaign bank statement should reflect deposits equal to the face value amount of the money orders purchased.	
<u>Only the transaction fees</u> for the money orders should be reported as an expenditure. The total face value amount of the money orders should <u>not</u> be reported.	The campaign should obtain the receipt for the money order purchase from the purchaser



acknowledgement online and the online service will create an R&A Form automatically.

Using Circulators. When anyone, including a candidate, collects QCs, that person must complete the statement in the “Circulators” section in the lower right corner of the R&A Form. QCs will not be accepted unless the circulator section is completed on the corresponding R&A Form. Circulators should sign this affirmation after finishing collecting all of the signatures on the form. If a campaign mails the R&A Form to contributors, or if the contributor prints the form from the Commission’s website, the circulators section is not required to be completed, unless the contributor circulates the form outside of his or her household.

Verification of Voter Registration Status. For a QC to be valid, the contributor must be a registered voter in the State of Maine. Only QCs from individuals whose voter registration has been verified by the QC website or a municipal clerk can be valid.

Specific instructions on the methods of obtaining the verification of contributors’ voter registrations will be sent to candidates in a supplemental document in late 2017. Until then, MCEA gubernatorial candidates who wish to obtain voter registration verification for their QC contributors should take the R&A Forms to the appropriate municipal clerks, who will verify the voter registration status of each contributor in a designated area on the form.

To become a certified MCEA candidate, a candidate must submit 3,200 QCs (original checks and money orders), corresponding original R&A Forms, and voter registration verifications for contributors to the Commission by 5:00 p.m. on April 2, 2018.

COMPLIANCE PLAN & APPOINTED COMPLIANCE OFFICER

Gubernatorial MCEA candidates are required by the Commission’s Rules to appoint a compliance officer who will oversee the collection of QCs, and submit a written compliance plan for training and oversight of persons collecting QCs for the campaign.

After attending the audit and compliance requirements meeting with the Commission staff, the candidate should notify the Commission staff of his or her appointed compliance officer(s), and submit the written compliance plan. The compliance plan should address the following:

- The appointed compliance officer(s) and contact information for the officer(s);
- How the campaign plans to train the circulators who will be collecting QCs;
- The procedures the campaign will implement to minimize the risk of erroneous or fraudulent QCs;
- How the compliance officer will personally verify with each circulator that he or she complied with all procedures before the campaign accepts QCs from him or her; and
- The campaign’s process for responding to the discovery and investigation of erroneous or fraudulent QCs.



CHAPTER 4

Requesting MCEA Certification & Initial Payment of Public Campaign Funds

REQUESTING CERTIFICATION AS AN MCEA CANDIDATE

Certification Request and Deadline. After a gubernatorial candidate has collected at least 3,200 valid QCs, the next step is to request certification by submitting the QCs along with the R&A Forms and the other required documents (see chart on the next page) to the Commission. The Commission staff carefully reviews all requests and determines if all requirements have been met. A request for certification must be submitted to the Commission no later than 5:00 p.m. on April 2, 2018.

To qualify for MCEA funding, a treasurer must also file a Seed Money Report, and the candidate must submit a Request for Certification Form, and an entire list of contributors. The Commission's Rules permit Commission staff to grant an extension for submitting the list of contributors and Seed Money Report; the extension request is at the bottom of the Request for Certification Form. The Commission has no authority to grant a candidate an extension to submit R&A Forms and QCs. Late submissions will not be accepted for review.

Submit Checks/Money Orders and R&A Forms. By 5:00 p.m. on April 2, 2018, a candidate must submit at least the minimum number of valid QCs, the original R&A Forms, and verification of contributors' voter registrations. Checks and money orders must be

attached (**not stapled**) to their corresponding R&A Forms. The Commission recommends submitting at least 10% more than the required number of QCs in the event some are invalid.

File Seed Money Report. The Seed Money Report discloses all seed money contributions received and expenditures made by a campaign. Candidates and treasurers should carefully review seed money contributions and expenditures to make sure they are reported accurately, and there was no overspending. The Seed Money Report, like all other campaign finance reports, is filed electronically on the Commission's website. See Chapter 10 for more information on filing reports.

Submit List of Contributors. A candidate must provide the Commission with a list of individuals who gave QCs to the campaign. The list must include all of the QC contributors the candidate wishes to submit for certification. Specific instructions on the methods of submitting the list of contributors will be sent to candidates in a supplemental document in late 2017. Gubernatorial candidates planning to submit materials before that time should contact the Commission staff.

Request for Certification Form. This form is a candidate's signed agreement to comply with the requirements of the MCEA and the Commission's Rules. It is also a checklist for the materials he or she



2018 REQUEST FOR CERTIFICATION AS AN MCEA CANDIDATE – REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION

Submit the following documents on or before April 2, 2018 no later than 5:00 p.m.:

Request for Certification Form	Completed and signed form.	
QCs and R&A Forms	<p>For QCs received <u>by check or money order</u>, submit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Checks/money orders attached to <u>original corresponding R&A Forms</u> • <u>Original, signed R&A Forms</u> • <u>Voter registration verification</u> <p>For QCs collected <u>online</u>, submit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>System generated R&A Forms</u> verified by the municipal clerks (if necessary) 	<p><u>No time extensions permitted.</u></p> <p>QCs and R&A Forms submitted late will not be accepted for certification purposes.</p>
Seed Money Report	Completed and filed report.*	<p>*Time extension permitted. Request an extension by checking the boxes at the bottom of the Request for Certification form.</p>
List of QC Contributors	The candidate must submit a list of all contributors who gave QCs that he or she is presenting for MCEA certification.	

must submit for certification. A candidate may also use this form to request an extension of time to file the Seed Money Report and submit the list of QC contributors.

COMMISSION STAFF REVIEW OF CERTIFICATION REQUEST

The Commission staff is required to determine whether a candidate has met the requirements for certification within five business days of the candidate’s final submission of QCs and other required documents, unless additional time is necessary for further investigation to verify compliance with the MCEA. If

further investigation is necessary, the Commission staff is required to provide the candidate with an anticipated schedule for the investigation. The Commission staff gives priority to those candidates in contested primary elections, and will make every effort to certify all candidates within five business days.

The Commission staff notifies candidates and their opponents in writing of the staff determination regarding a candidate’s request for certification. The state’s accounting office makes the direct deposit soon after the Commission staff authorizes the payment.



APPEALING THE COMMISSION STAFF'S CERTIFICATION DETERMINATION

If a candidate, his or her opponent, or other interested person believes the Commission staff has made an error in granting or denying a request for certification, he or she may submit an appeal to the Commission within seven days of the certification decision.

The members of the Commission will hold a hearing within five days of the submission of the appeal. The Commission will issue its decision within five business days after the hearing is completed. The Commission's decision may be appealed by commencing an action in Superior Court. Frivolous appeals, or those intended to cause delay or hardship for a campaign, may result in the party who appealed the determination being required to pay the costs of the appeal.

VIOLATIONS

It is a serious violation of the MCEA to misreport or falsify the actual source of funds for a QC. If the Commission determines that a candidate, or an agent of the candidate, submitted fraudulent QCs, the Commission could deny the candidate's certification request and seek substantial penalties.

When a candidate or his or her campaign workers solicit individuals for QCs, the purpose for asking a Maine voter to sign the R&A Form must be clearly stated. Misrepresenting the reason for the signature is a serious violation of the MCEA.

These violations could result in the denial or revocation of certification, as well as being barred from participating in the program in future elections.

It is also a violation of the MCEA for a candidate or his or her agent to assist another person to become an opponent, in order for the candidate to receive the higher amount of MCEA funds for a contested election.

REVOCAION OF CERTIFICATION

If the Commission finds that a certified candidate has engaged in serious misconduct, the candidate's certification may be revoked by the Commission after the candidate has had an opportunity for a hearing. Grounds for revocation involve serious violations of the MCEA, such as submitting fraudulent QCs, making false statements or material misrepresentations in reports to the Commission, and misrepresenting to a Maine voter the purpose of the voter's signature on the R&A Form.

If a certification is revoked, the candidate must return all unspent MCEA funds to the Commission within three business days of the Commission's decision. Depending on the circumstances, the candidate may be required to return all MCEA funds paid to the candidate and be assessed a civil penalty. The candidate may appeal the Commission's decision to Superior Court.

AMOUNTS AND TIMING OF INITIAL PAYMENTS FOR THE PRIMARY AND GENERAL ELECTIONS

The table on the next page shows the base amount of the initial payments of MCEA funds for the primary and general elections.



AMOUNTS OF INITIAL GUBERNATORIAL MCEA PAYMENTS IN 2018		
ELECTION	UNCONTESTED	CONTESTED
PRIMARY ELECTION	\$200,000	\$400,000
GENERAL ELECTION	\$600,000	\$600,000

Initial Payment for the Primary Election. The initial payment for the primary election will be reduced if a candidate has any unspent seed money. While MCEA candidates are not required to spend all of their seed money, if a candidate has not spent all of his or her seed money by the time he or she requests certification, the Commission must deduct the amount of unspent seed money from the first payment of MCEA funds made to the candidate. Unspent seed money is indicated by a positive cash balance on the summary page of a candidate’s Seed Money Report.

An MCEA candidate running as a member of one of Maine’s established political parties will participate in their party’s primary election in June. MCEA candidates in contested primaries receive a larger initial payment of MCEA funds; if a candidate’s request for certification is filed prior to the deadline for filing nominating petitions with the Secretary of State, it may be unsettled as to whether the candidate is in a contested primary election (although this is unlikely in the case of gubernatorial primaries). In this situation, the amount of the initial payment to the candidate will be the amount for an uncontested primary election. An additional amount will be distributed within three days after the deadline if the candidate is determined to be in a contested primary election.

A candidate will usually receive the initial payment for the primary election within ten days after certification.

Primary Payments to Unenrolled Candidates.

Candidates who are not enrolled in a political party receive the initial primary election payment for an uncontested party candidate.

Unspent Primary Election Funds. If an MCEA candidate does not spend all of his or her primary election funds, the Commission does not deduct the unspent primary campaign funds from the initial payment to the candidate for the general election.

Initial Payment for the General Election. The MCEA requires the Commission to make initial payments for the general election no later than three days after the Secretary of State certifies the results of the primary election. In practice, the Commission staff will make initial payments for the general election as soon as the results of the primary elections are certain – which in most races is likely to be before certification by the Secretary of State.

The initial payment for the general election to an MCEA candidate who is involved in a recount in a primary election will be made when the election results are certain.

MCEA gubernatorial candidates in uncontested general elections receive the same initial payment of public funds as a contested candidate, but are not eligible to request supplemental payments of MCEA funds (see next chapter).



LEGAL REFERENCES

Qualifying Contributions	21-A M.R.S.A. §§ 1122(7) and 1125(3); Rules, Chapter 3, Section 2(4)
Qualifying Period	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1122(8)
Required Number of Qualifying Contributions	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1125(3)
Receipt and Acknowledgement Form	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1122(7)(D); Rules, Chapter 3, Section 2(4)
Verification by Municipal Clerks	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1122(7)(B); Rules, Chapter 3, Sections 2(4)(F), (G)
Misrepresentation of Purpose	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1125(3)
Prohibition against Assisting an Opponent	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1125(6-A)
Requesting Certification	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1125(4) and (5); Rules, Chapter 3, Sections 3(1) - (3)
Certification by Commission	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1125(5); Rules, Chapter 3, Section 3(4)
Revocation of Certification	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1125(5-A)
Appeals	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1125(14); Rules, Chapter 3, Section 3(5)
Timing of Initial Payments	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1125(7)
Unenrolled Candidates	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1125(10)
Amounts of Initial Payments	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1125(8-C) and (8-D)
Forms of Payment	Rules, Chapter 3, Section 5(1)



CHAPTER 5

Collecting Additional Qualifying Contributions & Requesting Supplemental Campaign Funds

OVERVIEW

On November 3, 2015, Maine voters approved a citizen initiative increasing the amount of public funding MCEA candidates could receive. Certified gubernatorial MCEA candidates in contested primary and general elections may continue to collect QCs after certification and request supplemental payments of MCEA funds. These payments are intended to ensure that MCEA candidates will have access to sufficient campaign funds for their elections. Whether a candidate seeks supplemental funding is entirely up to him or her, who should make a realistic assessment of the resources he or she needs to run a successful campaign.

ADDITIONAL QCS

An additional QC collected for the purpose of requesting supplemental funds must meet all the requirements explained in Chapter 3. Additional QCs may be collected from October 15, 2017 to October 16, 2018, and cannot be from contributors who gave QCs used for certification or for other supplemental payment requests.

If a gubernatorial candidate submits more than 3,200 valid QCs for certification, the excess QCs will be reviewed by the Commission staff. Those which are valid can be used to obtain supplemental payments of MCEA funds.

LEVELS OF SUPPLEMENTAL PAYMENTS

The table on this page shows the levels of supplemental payments and the number of valid additional QCs that must be submitted to receive each supplemental payment. The additional QCs for supplemental payments are over and above the number of QCs needed for certification.

Primary Supplemental Payments	
3,200 QCs (Certification)	\$400,000 (Initial Payment)
800 QCs	\$150,000
1,600 QCs	\$300,000
2,400 QCs	\$450,000
3,200 QCs	\$600,000
6,400 QCs for maximum	\$1,000,000 maximum
General Supplemental Payments	
Certification	\$600,000 (Initial Payment)
1,200 QCs	\$175,000
2,400 QCs	\$350,000
3,600 QCs	\$525,000
4,800 QCs	\$700,000
6,000 QCs	\$875,000
7,200 QCs	\$1,050,000
8,400 QCs	\$1,225,000
9,600 QCs	\$1,400,000
9,600 QCs for maximum	\$2,000,000 maximum



Contested Primary Election Supplemental Funds.

Gubernatorial MCEA candidates who are in contested primary elections are allowed to submit additional QCs to receive supplemental payments of MCEA funds. Unenrolled MCEA candidates and those in uncontested primaries are not eligible to receive supplemental payments for the primary election. For every 800 valid additional QCs submitted, the candidate will receive a supplemental payment of \$150,000. Candidates may request up to four payments of supplemental funds by submitting 3,200 valid additional QCs. The maximum amount of public funds a gubernatorial MCEA candidate can receive for a contested primary election is \$1,000,000.

Additional QCs, corresponding R&A Forms, and verification of voter registrations must be submitted no later than 5:00 p.m. on May 22, 2018 for a candidate to be eligible for supplemental funds for the primary election.

Contested General Election Supplemental Funds.

MCEA candidates participating in a contested general election are eligible to receive supplemental payments of MCEA funds by submitting valid additional QCs. For gubernatorial candidates, every 1,200 valid additional QCs submitted, the candidate will receive a supplemental payment of \$175,000. Candidates may request up to eight payments of supplemental funds by submitting 9,600 valid additional QCs. The maximum amount of public funds a gubernatorial MCEA candidate can receive for a contested general election is \$2,000,000.

Additional QCs, corresponding R&A Forms, and verification of voter registrations must be submitted no later than 5:00 p.m. on October 16, 2018 for a candidate to be eligible for supplemental funds for the general election.

Maximum Funding. A gubernatorial MCEA candidate who participates in and wins a contested primary election (running as a member of an established Maine political party), and then participates in a contested general election, could receive a maximum of \$3,000,000 in MCEA funding. This would require the candidate to submit 16,000 valid QCs (3,200 for certification, 3,200 for the contested primary, and 9,600 for the contested general).

An unenrolled gubernatorial MCEA candidate who participates in a contested general election could receive a maximum of \$2,200,000 in MCEA funding. This would require the candidate to submit 12,800 valid QCs (3,200 for certification, and 9,600 for the contested general).

VERIFYING VOTER REGISTRATION STATUS

To be valid, additional QCs must be from registered voters in the State of Maine. Specific instructions on the methods of obtaining the verification of contributors' voter registrations will be sent to candidates in a supplemental document in late 2017. Until then, MCEA gubernatorial candidates who wish to obtain voter registration verification for their QC contributors should take the R&A Forms to the appropriate municipal clerks, who will verify the voter registration status of each contributor in a designated area on the form.



SUBMITTING ADDITIONAL QCs & REQUESTING SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDS

Candidates do not have to wait until they have collected a level’s exact amount of QCs before submitting them. Instead, candidates can submit additional QCs in a way that best works for their campaigns. The Commission staff will review and validate QCs after each submission, and authorize MCEA payments when the minimum number for each payment level is reached. The last day for submissions and requests for supplemental funds is May 22, 2018 at 5:00 p.m. for the primary election, and October 16, 2018 at 5:00 p.m. for the general election. A submission of additional QCs will not be considered complete and will not be reviewed by the Commission staff unless the submission includes all the following required documents.

Checks/Money Orders and R&A Forms. The original checks, money orders, R&A Forms, and verification of voter registrations of contributors, must be submitted to the Commission no later than 5:00 p.m. on May 22,

2018 for the primary election, and 5:00 p.m. on October 16, 2018 for the general election. Checks and money orders must be attached (not stapled) to their corresponding R&A Forms. QCs and R&A Forms submitted after 5:00 pm on May 22, 2018 cannot be used for the primary election, and materials submitted after 5:00 p.m. on October 16, 2018 will not be accepted.

List of Contributors. Candidates must also submit a list of all contributors who have given a QC in the batch being submitted. Specific guidelines on how to submit lists of contributors and voter registration verifications will be sent to campaigns in late fall of 2017.

Additional Qualifying Contributions Submission Form. Candidates must also sign and submit an Additional Qualifying Contributions Submission Form, detailing the number of QCs collected online or by check or money order that are included in the submission.

LEGAL REFERENCES

Time Period for Collecting and Submitting	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1125(8-E)(B)
Additional Qualifying Contributions	
Amounts of Supplemental Payments	21-A M.R.S.A. §§ 1125(8-C) & (8-D)
Verification by Municipal Clerks	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1122(7)(B); Rules, Chapter 3, Sections 2(4)(F), (G)
Required Documentation for Submission	Rules, Chapter 3, Section 6



CHAPTER 6

Expenditures, Unpaid Debts & Reimbursements with MCEA Funds

DEFINITION OF EXPENDITURE

The term expenditure means:

“A purchase, payment, distribution, loan, advance, deposit or gift of money or anything of value made for the purpose of influencing the nomination or election of any person to political office, except that a loan of money to a candidate by a financial institution made in accordance with applicable banking laws and regulations and in the ordinary course of business is not included.”

(21-A M.R.S.A. § 1012(3)(A)(1))

Certain items, activities, and communications are exempt from the definition of expenditure. These exempted items are listed in 21-A M.R.S.A. § 1012(3) (B). See the Appendix for the full definition of expenditure and the exemptions to the definition.

UNPAID DEBTS AND OBLIGATIONS

The legal definition of expenditure includes making a promise of agreement to pay a vendor for goods or services ordered. Chapter 1, Section 7(3) of the Commission’s Rules specifies certain actions which constitute making an expenditure, regardless of whether a payment has been made for the good or service (see the chart on this page). If a debt or

obligation remains unpaid at the end of a reporting period, the treasurer must disclose the debt or obligation in a campaign finance report. Chapter 10 contains more information on campaign finance reporting.

UNPAID DEBTS AND OBLIGATIONS WHICH CONSTITUTE AN EXPENDITURE
The placement of an order for goods or services
A promise or agreement (even an implied one) that payment will be made
The signing of a contract for a good or service
The delivery of a good or service even if payment has not been made

BEST PRACTICES FOR SPENDING MCEA FUNDS

Make All Expenditures from the Campaign Bank Account. Candidates should pay vendors directly from the campaign bank account, preferably with a campaign debit card, as it will assist the campaign meet its legal obligations for reporting and record-keeping in three ways:

- the statements for the campaign’s bank account include the dates and amounts of campaign purchases, which will be helpful at the time of preparing campaign finance reports;
- the campaign will have easy access to proof that the vendor received payment (e.g., a canceled check or a bank account



statement that lists the vendor as the payee for a debit card transaction); and

- using a debit card will help the campaign avoid the need to make reimbursements for purchases that cannot be paid for with a check.

MCEA candidates are also prohibited from making expenditures of greater than \$50 with cash.

Obtain and Keep Records of Expenditures.

Candidates and treasurers are required to obtain and keep receipts or invoices for every expenditure of more than \$50. However, the Commission staff recommends campaigns keep records of all purchases, even if they cost \$50 or less. These records must be kept for three years following the filing of the final report for the campaign. See Chapter 9 for more information on campaign records and record-keeping.

Making Reimbursements. The Commission staff recommends paying for all campaign purchases directly from a campaign bank account, preferably with a campaign debit card. However, candidates, campaign staff, and supporters may purchase campaign goods or services with personal funds if it is necessary to do so. If campaign goods and services are purchased with the personal funds or credit card of any other person, the campaign must reimburse the purchaser with campaign funds as soon as possible.

A reimbursement requires an additional piece of documentation — copies of the purchaser's check and personal bank or credit card statement. When a reimbursement is made the campaign should institute a procedure which requires the purchaser to provide a copy of the receipt or invoice as part of the

reimbursement request. This ensures the campaign is in compliance with record-keeping requirements.

If a campaign makes a reimbursement for a purchase, it must be reported correctly. (See Chapter 10.)

Obligating MCEA Funds Prior to Receipt of Supplemental Payments.

The Commission staff strongly advises that MCEA candidates do not obligate payments to vendors for goods or services with public funds they have not yet qualified for. Goods or services received or ordered by MCEA campaigns that cannot be paid for with MCEA funds must be returned or canceled. If a good or service that cannot be paid for with MCEA funds cannot be returned (e.g., a direct mail piece that has already been delivered), the campaign has incurred a significant violation. Therefore, until a candidate has received written confirmation from the Commission staff that he or she has qualified for a payment of supplemental funds, he or she should not place any orders for goods or services that would be paid for with those funds.

REQUIREMENT TO SPEND MCEA FUNDS FOR CAMPAIGN-RELATED PURPOSES

MCEA candidates may choose to spend their public funds in a variety of ways to promote their campaigns, but the Commission has established official guidelines on certain categories of expenditures. Those guidelines can be found on the next two pages.



2018 EXPENDITURE GUIDELINES For Maine Clean Election Act Candidates

Candidates must spend Maine Clean Election Act (MCEA) funds for campaign-related purposes and not for other purposes such as the candidate's personal benefit, party-building, or to promote another candidate's campaign. Candidates are required to comply with these guidelines for all expenditures of MCEA funds.

PERMISSIBLE EXPENDITURES

Expenditures for "campaign-related purposes" are those which are traditionally accepted as necessary to promote the election of a candidate to political office. Candidates using MCEA funds must also take into account the public nature of the funds, the underlying objectives of the MCEA, and the reasonableness of the expenditures under the circumstances. In Maine, traditional campaign expenses have included:

- Political advertising expenses
- Campaign communications such as signs, bumper stickers, T-shirts, or caps with campaign slogans, *etc.*
- Campaign events (*e.g.*, invitations, food, tent or hall rental, *etc.*)
- Printing and mailing costs
- Campaign website
- Office supplies
- Campaign staff expenses
- An entry fee for an event organized by a party committee, charity, or community organization or an ad in an event publication, as long as the expenditure benefits the candidate's campaign
- Campaign travel expenses, such as fuel and tolls.

Ballot Questions

Candidates may state their position with respect to a ballot question in a communication financed with MCEA funds. Candidates may not use MCEA funds for a paid communication that primarily supports or opposes a referendum or citizen initiative.

Campaign Training

Candidates may use MCEA funds for tuition or registration costs for campaign or policy issues training.

If you have questions about these Guidelines or a specific expenditure, contact your Candidate Registrar at 287-4179.

PROHIBITED EXPENDITURES

Candidates may not use MCEA funds for personal expenses. This means candidates may not borrow from or use MCEA funds for personal or other non-campaign expenses, even if temporarily and with the intention of repaying the funds. Personal expenses are for goods and services that the candidate would otherwise purchase independently of the campaign, such as:

- Day-to-day household expenses and supplies
- Mortgage, rent, or utility payments for the candidate's personal residence, even if part of the residence is being used by the campaign
- Vehicle repair and maintenance
- Non-campaign transportation expenses
- Professional clothing, (including attire for political functions), business suits, shoes, dress shirts, or pants.

MCEA funds may not be spent to:

- pay a consultant, vendor, or campaign staff for anything other than campaign goods or services
- compensate the candidate for services provided by the candidate
- make independent expenditures supporting or opposing any candidate, ballot question, or political committee
- assist in any way the campaign of any candidate other than the candidate for whom the funds were originally designated
- contribute to another candidate, a political committee, or a party committee other than in exchange for goods and services
- make a donation to a charity or a community organization, other than in exchange for campaign goods or services
- promote political or social positions or causes other than the candidate's campaign
- make a thank-you gift (including a gift card) to a volunteer or supporter, or hold an election night or post-election party
- pay civil penalties, fines, or forfeitures to the Commission, or defend the candidate in enforcement proceedings brought by the Commission
- assist the candidate in an election recount.



Car Travel

MCEA campaigns may reimburse the candidate or campaign workers for their car travel, as long as the person reimbursed has kept a *contemporaneous* travel log. The campaign may make a travel reimbursement up to the number of miles traveled as reported in the log multiplied by \$0.44. Campaigns must keep the travel logs for three years, and provide them to the Commission if requested. Candidates and their spouses/domestic partners may spend any amount of their personal funds for campaign travel without seeking reimbursement. Other individuals may spend up to \$350 of their personal funds to pay for travel without making a contribution to the campaign.

Food

Candidates may spend a reasonable amount of MCEA funds on food for campaign events or to feed volunteers while they are working, but must take into account the public nature of MCEA funding. Legislative candidates may not use MCEA funds to purchase food that is consumed *only* by the candidate and/or members of the candidate's immediate family. Generally, reasonable amounts for food should not exceed \$5 per person for breakfast, \$10 per person for lunch, and \$20 per person for dinner. If candidates wish to spend greater amounts per person for food, the Commission recommends that the candidate contact Commission staff for guidance.

Lodging

Candidates may use MCEA funds to pay for lodging if necessary for campaign purposes, but must keep lodging expenses reasonable and may not exceed the lodging rates approved by the Office of State Controller for state employees conducting travel for state business. MCEA candidates may use personal funds for lodging, provided that they are not reimbursed by others.

Office Supplies

Candidates may spend MCEA funds for office supplies that they reasonably anticipate will be used for campaign purposes only. MCEA funds may not be spent for office supplies to be used for constituent communications or for other expenses associated with service as a public official. The Commission may require candidates to repay their campaign for any office supplies with a value of \$50 or more that were not used for campaign purposes or were used minimally for campaign purposes.

Post-Election Activities

Candidates may spend up to the following maximum amounts of MCEA funds on post-election thank you notes or advertising to thank supporters or voters: \$250 for State Representative candidates, \$750 for State Senate candidates, and \$2,500 for candidates for Governor. Candidates may also use personal funds for these purposes. On November 1, 2017, a statute change will take effect prohibiting candidates from using MCEA funds on post-election parties.

Promotional Items

Candidates may spend MCEA funds on inexpensive items to promote their candidacies or to gain visibility at public events. Purchases of apparel generally should not cost more than \$10 per item. Candidates may purchase other types of promotional items, but the cost should not exceed \$5 per item. Candidates may purchase up to two pieces of outerwear (*e.g.*, fleeces or sweatshirts) to promote their election. Professional clothing is not considered a promotional item.

Property & Equipment

Goods purchased with MCEA funds for \$50 or more that could be converted to personal use after the campaign (*e.g.*, computers, fax machines, and cell phones) must be sold at fair market value and the proceeds returned to the Maine Clean Election Fund no later than 42 days after the final report for the campaign. If the campaign sells the property or equipment to the candidate or a member of the candidate's immediate family or campaign staff, the campaign must receive at least 75% of the original purchase price paid by the campaign. Candidates are welcome to lease electronic and other equipment.

Salary & Compensation

Candidates may use MCEA funds to pay for campaign-related services by staff or consultants, provided that compensation is made at or below fair market value and sufficient records are maintained to show what services were received. Documentation must include a description of the labor performed by the staff member or consultant, and an itemization of any goods or services purchased from other vendors including date, vendor, and amount.

Unnecessary Goods

Legislative candidates may not spend MCEA funds for goods not typically necessary for a House or Senate campaign, such as office furniture, a brief case, or large storage items. If you are unsure whether an item you wish to purchase is within this category, please call the Ethics Commission for guidance.



A candidate may not spend MCEA funds for any purpose other than to promote his or her own campaign. Candidates may only pay MCEA funds to another candidate, a political party, or a charity or non-profit in exchange for campaign goods and services. A candidate may pay an entry fee to an event hosted by a political party or a charity (or to place an ad in an event publication) as long as the expenditure promotes the candidate's political campaign.

Misspending MCEA funds is a serious violation of law. If a candidate is unsure whether a particular purchase will be viewed as campaign-related, he or she should contact the Commission staff for advice.

PAYING INDIVIDUALS TO COLLECT QCs

Due to the changes to the MCEA in November of 2015, MCEA candidates are allowed to continue collecting and submitting QCs after they have been certified. Certified MCEA candidates are allowed to pay individuals for soliciting and collecting QCs for the campaign with MCEA funds, but the individuals cannot be paid per QC. Instead, these individuals should be paid per day or hour.

Any MCEA campaign which pays individuals to solicit and collect QCs with MCEA funds must abide by specific record-keeping requirements. See Chapter 9 for information about documenting payments to individuals.

SHARING EXPENDITURES WITH OTHER CANDIDATES

Candidates may share expenses for goods or services, such as joint campaign literature or advertising. To avoid making or receiving an in-kind contribution, each

candidate should pay the portion of the overall cost that is proportionate to the benefit received by him or her.

The Commission staff recommends that all treasurers whose candidate is involved in a joint expenditure clearly disclose in their campaign finance reports that the goods or services have been purchased jointly with other candidates. Such reporting will reduce concerns that candidates are using their campaign funds to subsidize other candidates' campaigns. If candidates share the cost of a political advertisement or other campaign communication, the Commission staff recommends the disclosure statement on the communication state that it was paid for and authorized by all of the candidates (e.g., "Paid for and Authorized by the Candidates Above"), even if a single candidate paid the vendor for the ad or literature and was reimbursed by the other candidates. See Chapter 8 for more information on disclosure statements on campaign communications.

Candidates should contact the Commission staff with any questions on reporting shared expenditures.

PAYMENTS TO A CANDIDATE, MEMBERS OF A CANDIDATE'S IMMEDIATE FAMILY OR HOUSEHOLD, OR AFFILIATED BUSINESS OR NON-PROFIT ENTITIES

Campaigns may not use MCEA funds to compensate a candidate or a sole proprietorship owned by a candidate for services received by the campaign (e.g., if a candidate has designed his or her campaign's literature or has kept the financial accounts for the campaign).



Generally, a campaign may not pay MCEA funds to a member of the candidate's immediate family or household, or to a business entity in which the candidate or an immediate family or household member holds a significant proprietary or financial interest. Also, a campaign may not pay MCEA funds to a non-profit entity in which the candidate or a member of the candidate's immediate family or household is a director, officer, executive director, or chief financial officer. Such payments are permitted only if the immediate family or household member, or business or nonprofit entity, provides the goods or services in the normal course of their occupation or business, the expenditure is for a legitimate campaign purpose, and the amount of the expenditure is a reasonable fair market value for the goods or services.

MCEA candidates cannot receive any in-kind contributions, therefore, the business or non-profit organization cannot contribute goods or services to the campaign. See the next chapter regarding the prohibition on accepting contributions.

BUYING ELECTRONICS AND OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY OR EQUIPMENT

When a campaign uses MCEA funds to purchase property or equipment worth \$50 or more that could be converted to personal use after the campaign (*e.g.*, computers, fax machines, printers, cell phones, tools), special requirements apply to ensure that public funds are not spent to enrich the candidate. The purchase of such property or equipment should be reported with an expenditure type of Equipment, and must be sold at fair market value after the election. The proceeds should be sent to the Commission by the deadline for the campaign finance report due 42 days after the

candidate's final election (primary or general). The proceeds from this sale should be reported as a contribution with a contribution type of "Equipment Sales Proceeds."

Fair market value is determined by what is fair and reasonable under normal market conditions based on the value of items of similar description, age, and condition. If a campaign sells property or equipment through an online auction, the campaign likely will be presumed to have received fair market value for the equipment.

These requirements do not apply to property or equipment purchased with seed money.

Candidates may keep and reuse goods that have value only to the campaign, such as signs and campaign literature.

PAYING FOR CELL PHONES AND SERVICE

A campaign may use MCEA funds to pay for cell phone use, but MCEA funds cannot be used to pay for any personal use associated with a cell phone. Some campaigns find it convenient to purchase inexpensive pre-paid phones for the campaign and use all of the purchased minutes by the end of the campaign. If a phone was purchased for less than \$50 (without minutes), it is considered to have no fair market value if all of the purchased minutes were used by the end of a campaign.

If a campaign worker uses his or her personal cell phone for campaign purposes, and the campaign chooses to reimburse the worker for the use of the cell phone, the campaign should keep billing statements for the phone account that lists the campaign-related calls



charged to that account. The campaign should be able to identify a sufficient number of calls to support the reimbursement. Otherwise, the Commission may disallow the reimbursement and require the campaign repay the amount to the State.

PURCHASING TELEVISION ADVERTISING

If a candidate uses MCEA funds to purchase television advertising, the advertisement must be closed-captioned. See Chapter 8 for more information about this requirement.

RAISING CAMPAIGN FUNDS THROUGH SALES OF GOODS

MCEA candidates may not use public funds to purchase goods to sell at a profit.

OVERSPENDING

A candidate should be careful to avoid spending more money to promote his or her campaign than the amount of MCEA funds the candidate was authorized to spend. Spending more than is permitted is a serious

violation of the MCEA. In prior elections, the Commission has assessed civil penalties against candidates who spent more than the amount of the MCEA funds he or she received from the Maine Clean Election Fund.

COMMISSION’S COMPLIANCE PROCEDURES

The Commission staff conducts compliance reviews of all expenditures disclosed by treasurers in campaign finance reports, and sometimes requests additional information from candidates and treasurers to verify the reporting is complete and accurate. In most cases, the information provided by the campaign resolves the issue at the staff level, and no further action is necessary. Prompt responses are appreciated as the Commission staff is required to verify compliance with reporting and other requirements.

In addition, the Commission staff conducts post-election audits on all MCEA gubernatorial campaigns. See Chapter 12 for a complete description of these compliance reviews and audits.

LEGAL REFERENCES

Campaign-Related Purposes	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1125(6); Rules, Chapter 3, Section 7
Expenditure Guidelines	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1125(6)
Required Records of Expenditures	21-A M.R.S.A. §§ 1016, 1125(12-A)
Required Reporting of Expenditures	21-A M.R.S.A. §§ 1017(5), 1125(12)
Payments to Immediate Family Members	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1125(6-C) and (12)
Payments to Household Members	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1125(6-C) and (12)
Requirement to Sell Campaign Equipment	Rules, Chapter 3, Section 8(2)(C)
Closed-captioning for TV Advertising	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1125(6-E)



CHAPTER 7

Contributions: Prohibition & Exemptions

DEFINITION OF CONTRIBUTION

The term “contribution” is defined in the Election Law to include:

“A gift, subscription, loan, advance or deposit of money or anything of value made for the purpose of influencing the nomination or election of any person to state, county or municipal office or for the purpose of liquidating any campaign deficit of a candidate . . . ” (21-A M.R.S.A. § 1012(2))

For further explanation of what is a contribution, refer to 21-A M.R.S.A. § 1012(2) (see the Appendix) and Chapter 1, Section 6 of the Commission’s Rules.

PROHIBITION ON ACCEPTING CASH CONTRIBUTIONS AND LOANS

Once a candidate has been certified as an MCEA candidate, the campaign may not accept contributions from any source. The candidate is not permitted to contribute cash or to make a loan to his or her campaign.

If a campaign accepts a contribution, it must be returned. If a contribution was inadvertently deposited into a campaign’s bank account, the funds must be withdrawn and returned to the contributor and the candidate should notify the Commission staff.

PROHIBITION ON ACCEPTING IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS

“In-kind contributions” are goods and services provided to a campaign at no cost, or at a cost that is less than the usual and customary charge. MCEA candidates who receive an in-kind contribution should contact the Commission staff promptly for advice on how to correct the situation. The staff will likely advise the campaign to reimburse the provider of the in-kind contribution immediately with MCEA funds.

The following activities are examples of in-kind contributions:

- the candidate purchases campaign signs with personal funds and is not reimbursed by the campaign;
- a supporter of a candidate pays for some of the candidate’s advertising in a newspaper and is not reimbursed by the campaign;
- a friend of a candidate who owns a copy shop provides the campaign with a special discount on printing services;
- a volunteer who is making signs to give to the candidate buys plywood and paint and is not reimbursed by the campaign;
- the owner of a local business provides the campaign, free of charge, some of his or her paid staff members to work for the campaign on company time; and



- a commercial vendor extends credit to the campaign under terms that are not substantially similar to the terms extended in the ordinary course of business to nonpolitical customers.

GOODS & SERVICES NOT CONSIDERED CONTRIBUTIONS

Certain goods and services are excluded from the legal definition of “contribution,” and a campaign’s acceptance of these items is not an in-kind contribution. Candidates and treasurers are encouraged to familiarize themselves with these exempt goods and services. The full list of exempted goods and services is in the Appendix of this Guidebook. Some examples of exempt goods and services are described in the following subsections.

Donated Office Space and Use of Equipment. A trade association, commercial business, labor union, business owner, etc., may donate office space or office equipment to a campaign, provided there are no additional costs (e.g., telephone and utility services). If there are additional costs, the campaign is required to pay for those costs.

House Parties & Candidate Events. An individual who actively volunteers for or hosts a house party or candidate-related event may spend up to \$250 toward the use of real or personal property, food, beverages, and/or invitations for the party or event. These expenses will not be considered contributions. Only one host (a person providing or paying for the event facility) may purchase invitations; the cost of invitations may not be shared among multiple hosts. Those who pay for food and beverages for the event must also provide volunteer services for the event (e.g., stuffing

invitation envelopes, or setting up for the event). The \$250 limit is per election per candidate, not per event.

Assistance from State Party Committees.

Candidates may receive some assistance from paid employees of a state party committee without that help constituting an in-kind contribution. State party committees may:

- provide up to 40 hours of assistance by paid employees to a candidate in each election (primary or general);
- recruit and oversee volunteers for campaign activities involving 3 or more candidates; and
- coordinate campaign events involving 3 or more candidates.

This exception applies only to state party committees (Democratic, Green-Independent, Libertarian, and Republican), and does not apply to local and county party committees, caucus committees, or PACs.

Party Committee Slate Cards. State, county, and local party committees may spend money to produce and distribute a slate card (“party candidate listing”) to promote 3 or more candidates without that publication constituting an in-kind contribution. This exception is not available to PACs or other organizations.

Volunteer Services vs. Paid Assistance. Individuals are permitted to provide their services — including professional services such as legal advice, assistance with databases, and web and graphic design — for free to a campaign as volunteers. A candidate may provide compensation to a volunteer for a portion of the volunteer’s time spent on campaign activities.



However, if an individual provides his or her services to a campaign at the direction of his or her employer during the individual's paid work-time, then the employer has made an impermissible in-kind contribution to the campaign.

COORDINATED EXPENDITURES

Individuals (including friends and family) and organizations have a First Amendment right to spend money to promote the election of a candidate. To avoid making an in-kind contribution to the candidate, however, they must make the expenditures independently of the candidate and the candidate's campaign.

The Election Law states that:

“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.” (21-A M.R.S.A. § 1015(5))

If any person or organization makes an expenditure to support a candidate, or oppose the candidate's opponent, and has cooperated or consulted with the candidate, campaign committee, or an agent of the candidate on the expenditure, the candidate has received an in-kind contribution.

Candidates, and their campaign committees, staffs, and agents, should avoid having discussions with others regarding the others' plans or intentions to spend money to support the candidate, or oppose the candidate's opponent. This is especially important to

keep in mind when having discussions with others who may spend money on campaign communications in support of the candidate's election. (Party slate cards and membership communications are exempt from the definition of expenditure. Therefore, coordination is allowed on those communications.)

The Commission has a rule that addresses in detail what “cooperation, consultation or in concert with” means. Candidates and their staffs are encouraged to review the rule and contact their Candidate Registrar with their specific questions.

Candidates are allowed to ask a person or organization not to spend money in support of their candidacies. If that person or organization were to spend money subsequently, the request would not constitute coordination on the part of the candidate.

APPEARING IN ADVERTISEMENTS SPONSORED BY ANOTHER

If an individual or organization invites a candidate to appear in a paid advertisement, the value of the advertisement could be considered a contribution to the campaign. If the advertisement qualifies as a contribution, the candidate would be required to reimburse the individual or organization that paid for the advertisement. Candidates should feel free to contact the Commission staff for advice on whether an advertisement would be considered an in-kind contribution.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RECOUNTS

If a candidate is in a recount of an election, he or she may not use MCEA funds for the recount. The candidate may accept unlimited funds and services



from party committees, caucus campaign committees, attorneys, and consultants and their firms. MCEA candidates may also accept contributions for a recount, and are restricted to the contribution limit of \$1,600 per contributor.

Anyone donating services for a recount is required to provide the campaign with an estimate of the value of those services.

All contributions received and expenditures made in connection with a recount must be disclosed in a special financial report due 90 days after the election. The Recount Report is filed on paper form and the Commission will distribute the forms to candidates and treasurer shortly after the recount is announced.

CAN A CANDIDATE FUNDRAISE FOR A POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE OR POLITICAL PARTY COMMITTEE?

Although an MCEA candidate may not establish his or her own PAC, the candidate may be involved in other PACs, ballot question committees, and state and local party committees.

MCEA candidates may:

- be active in a PAC organized by a party's legislative caucus, including raising money and making decisions for the PAC. However, the candidate must not be involved in any way with any spending by the PAC to promote his or her election;

- raise money for other candidates, endorse other candidates, or use personal funds to promote other candidates;
- be involved in the raising and spending of funds by a state or local political party committee, provided that the candidate is not involved in any way with spending to promote his or her election (with the exception of "slate cards"); and
- raise money and make decisions for ballot question committees and PACs organized for the purpose of promoting or defeating a ballot question.

While a candidate is not prohibited from fundraising for a PAC or political party committee, the candidate should be aware of certain risks in doing so. If the PAC or party committee is going to spend money to promote the candidate, the candidate may wish to consider whether the assistance with fundraising will create the public perception or lead to the conclusion that the candidate cooperated with the PAC or party committee's expenditures to promote the candidate. For example, if a PAC's activities for the calendar year are primarily to promote or support the nomination or election of the candidate, the contributions solicited by the candidate are considered contributions to the candidate. Candidates are encouraged to contact the Commission staff for guidance if they have questions about fundraising for PACs or party committees that will be actively supporting or opposing candidates in the 2018 elections.



LEGAL REFERENCES

Ban on Accepting Contributions	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1125(6)
Definition of Contribution	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1012(2)
In-Kind Contributions	Rules, Chapter 1, Sections 6(4) - (5)
Discounted Goods or Services	Rules, Chapter 1, Section 6(4)
Contributions of Paid Employee Services	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1012(2)(A)(4); Rules, Chapter 1, Section 6(5)
Exempt Goods and Services	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1012(2)(B)
Assistance from State Parties	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1012(2)(B)(10)
Coordinated Expenditures	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1015(5) Rules, Chapter 1, Section 6(9)
Recounts of Elections	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1018-B
Political Committees and Intermediaries	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1015(4)
Leadership PACs	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1125(6-F)



CHAPTER 8

Campaign Communications & Disclosure Statements

DISCLOSURE ON CAMPAIGN COMMUNICATIONS

Whenever a candidate, or a candidate's authorized political committee or agent, authorizes a communication expressly advocating the election of the candidate (or defeat of the candidate's opponent), the communication must clearly and conspicuously state that it has been so authorized. These communications include those made through broadcasting stations, newspapers, magazines, campaign signs or outdoor advertising facilities, publicly accessible websites, direct mail or other similar types of general public political advertising, flyers, handbills, bumper stickers, and other non-periodical publications. The communication must also clearly state the name of the person who paid for or financed the expenditure.

A communication financed by a candidate or a candidate's committee is not required to include the address of the person who made or financed the communication. If anyone other than the candidate or the candidate's committee financed the communication, the disclosure statement must include the full address of that person, unless the communication is broadcast by radio (see next page).

In addition, the disclosure requirements apply to any communication that names or depicts a clearly

identified candidate and is disseminated to voters in the last 21 days before the primary election or in the last 35 days before the general election, even if the communication does not expressly advocate for or against a candidate.

What Does "Expressly Advocate" Mean? "Expressly advocate" is defined in Chapter 1, Section 10(2)(B) of the Commission's Rules. Express advocacy takes place when a communication includes wording or phrases that urge the election or defeat of a candidate. This includes phrases such as "Jones for House of Representatives" or "Vote for the Governor," and other words which in context can have no reasonable meaning other than to urge the election or defeat of one or more clearly identified candidates. The determination of whether a communication contains express advocacy is based on its entire content, and whether it has any reasonable meaning other than to urge the election or defeat of a candidate.

What Does "Clearly Identified" Mean? "Clearly identified" is defined in 21-A M.R.S.A. § 1012(1). A communication clearly identifies a candidate when the communication includes the name of the candidate, a photograph or drawing of the candidate, or identification of a candidate by an unambiguous reference.



EXAMPLES OF DISCLOSURE STATEMENTS

The following are examples of suitable disclosure statements for printed political communications, based on the person who paid for the communication.

Communication Paid for by the Candidate or the Candidate’s Committee (address not required):

- “Paid for and authorized by Jane Smith”
- “Paid for and authorized by the Candidate”
- “Paid for and authorized by the Committee to Elect Jane Smith”

Communication Paid for by a Candidate’s Agent (address not required):

- “Authorized by the Candidate and paid for by David Jones, Treasurer”
- “Authorized by the Candidate and paid for by Peter Brown, Chair of the Committee to Elect Jane Smith”

Disclosure Statements on Radio Advertisements

The disclosure statement on radio advertisements does not have to include the street address of the person who paid for the communication. It must include the name of the town/city and state of that person, as well as the name of the person who authorized the ad.

- “Authorized and paid for by the candidate, Augusta, Maine”
- “Paid for by David Jones, Augusta, Maine, and authorized by the candidate”.

COMMUNICATIONS EXEMPT FROM DISCLOSURE

Signs That Are Lettered or Printed by Hand. A sign is not required to have a disclosure statement if it:

- is lettered or printed individually by hand, including silk-screened, stenciled, or painted,
- has been paid for and authorized by the candidate/candidate committee, and
- clearly identifies the name of the candidate.

Small Items. Some items are exempt from the disclosure requirement because of their small size:

Balloons	Lapel Stickers	Swizzle Sticks
Clothing	Memory Sticks	Fundraiser Tickets
Envelopes	Paper/Plastic Cups	Business Cards
Keychains	Pencils/Pens	Noisemakers
Buttons	Plastic Tableware	Plastic Jewelry

A disclosure statement is also not required on advertisements in electronic media where including the disclosure statement would be impractical due to size or character limitations.

The Commission may exempt similar, small items as well. If a candidate has any questions as to whether an item is required to have a disclosure statement, he or she should call the Commission staff.

“ROBOCALLS” & SCRIPTED LIVE CALLS

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has specific regulations regarding the sponsor identification that must be included in “robocalls,” which are phone calls to landlines and mobile phones that use certain automated dialing technology, deliver a pre-recorded message, or use an artificial voice. The federal disclosure requirement is not limited to recorded voice messages, as it also applies to live calls if automated dialing technology is used to make the call.



Maine also has a requirement that robocalls and scripted live calls include a disclosure statement that clearly states the name of the person who paid for the communication. However, the FCC regulation is stricter than Maine's and preempts Maine's disclosure statute. Candidates are urged to read the FCC Enforcement Advisory in the Appendix to understand and comply with the federal disclosure requirements for robocalls.

There is one type of phone call that is subject to Maine's disclosure requirement but not the FCC's — a scripted live call made by a person without the use of automated dialing technology. For those calls, the caller must clearly state the name of the person who financed the communication.

FREE ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS

Certain types of communications are free to use and disseminate (e.g., email, social media posts/pages, etc.). If there is no cost associated with creating and disseminating a communication, the requirement to include a disclosure statement is not applicable. Nevertheless, the Commission staff recommends that candidates include a disclosure statement on these types of free electronic communications, stating they have authorized the communications. Doing so makes it clear to the public who is sending the communication and that it is authorized by the candidate.

If there is a cost associated with the communication (e.g., paid staff time to produce the communication, the use of an email marketing service, the purchase of an email list, production costs for a video posted on or distributed through social media, etc.), a complete disclosure statement is required.

ENFORCEMENT

A person who violates the disclosure requirement may be subject to a civil penalty up to 100% of the amount of the expenditure. If a disclosure statement on a yard sign is lacking or inadequate, the maximum penalty is \$200. In determining the amount of a penalty, the Commission will consider factors such as how widely the communication was disseminated, whether the omission was intentional, and whether the communication conceals or misrepresents the identity of the person who paid for the communication. If the person who paid for the communication or is responsible for the violation corrects it within 10 days of being notified by the Commission, the Commission may decide to assess no civil penalty.

REQUIREMENTS FOR BROADCASTERS AND NEWSPAPERS

Broadcasting stations, cable television systems, and newspapers in Maine may not broadcast or print a communication that lacks the required information about the sponsor of the communications, and whether the communication was authorized by a candidate.

Under federal regulations (47 CFR § 73.1212(a)(2)(ii) and 47 CFR § 76.1615(a)), in the case of any television political advertisement concerning candidates for public office, the sponsor shall be identified with letters equal to or greater than four percent (4%) of the vertical picture height which must be visible on screen for not less than four seconds. This requirement applies to broadcast and cablecast television ads for all candidates, not just federal candidates.



If a candidate has any questions concerning these requirements, he or she should consult with the personnel who are producing the advertisements.

TELEVISION ADS: CLOSED-CAPTIONING REQUIREMENT

If a candidate uses MCEA funds to purchase television advertising, the candidate must include closed-captioning in the advertisement provided to the broadcast station or cable television system. It is the candidate's responsibility to ensure that the closed-captioning is included in the ad.

In the final four days before an election, closed-captioning may not be required under two circumstances: 1) if it would be impractical to include it or 2) if the timing of the advertisement would be delayed by including the closed-captioning.

USE OF COPYRIGHTED MATERIAL

If a candidate plans on using photographs or other material from an online source in campaign literature, the Commission staff recommends that the candidate check with the source first, to avoid copyright infringement.

CONSTITUENT MAILINGS

Constituent newsletters sent by incumbent Legislators are used to inform their constituents of the work accomplished during the legislative session. They are reviewed by the Clerk of the House or Secretary of the Senate to verify they do not advocate for the election or defeat of any candidate. The purpose of these mailings is a factual account of the session and are not to be used for campaign purposes; thus, a disclosure statement is not required.

PLACEMENT OF POLITICAL SIGNS

The Commission has no jurisdiction over where candidates place roadside signs, or for how long they are posted. Guidance from the Maine Department of Transportation is included in the Appendix.

UNAUTHORIZED REMOVAL OF CAMPAIGN SIGNS FROM PUBLIC ROADWAYS

The unauthorized removal or destruction of political signs in the public right of way is a civil violation under Maine law (23 M.R.S.A. § 1917-B), and may carry a fine of up to \$250. The law does not apply to a person authorized to remove the sign.

A candidate may file a complaint with the local police and/or the District Attorney's office if a sign has been removed in an unauthorized manner.



LEGAL REFERENCES

Required Disclosure on Candidate Communications	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1014(1), (2-A)
Expressly Advocate	Rules, Chapter 1, Section 10(2)(B)
Clearly Identified	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1012(1)
Exempted Communications	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1014(1)
Hand-made Signs	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1014(1)
Automated Telephone Calls	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1014(5)
Required Disclosure on Third-Party Communications	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1014(2), (2-A)
Broadcasters and Newspapers	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1014(3), (3-B)
Enforcement	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1014(4)
Sign Placement	23 M.R.S.A. § 1917-B
Closed-Captioning	21-A M.R.S.A. 1125(6-E)



CHAPTER 9

Campaign Records & Record-Keeping

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS TO KEEP CERTAIN RECORDS

MCEA candidates and their treasurers are required by statute to obtain and keep certain financial records to document their campaigns’ financial activity and to provide them to the Commission, if requested. These documents or records are discussed in the following sections.

Complete and accurate records and careful record-keeping ensures accurate reporting and full compliance with MCEA requirements. All candidates are required to keep “a detailed and exact account” of all contributions received and all expenditures made by the campaign. Obtaining receipts for expenditures as they are made makes completing campaign reports easy and accurate.

Campaign treasurers are required to keep campaign records for three years following the final campaign finance reports for the election cycle.

RECORDS FOR THE CAMPAIGN BANK ACCOUNT

Records concerning a campaign’s bank account are one of the most important parts of a campaign’s financial records because they document the deposits into the account, and the expenditures out of the account.

Bank account records document that seed money and MCEA funds were not commingled with any personal or business funds, that reported expenditures were made out of the campaign account, or, if not made directly out of the account, that the purchaser was reimbursed.

The Commission staff requests campaign bank account records from all gubernatorial MCEA candidates, as all undergo formal audits. Sometimes the Commission requests these records when a reporting issue or question is identified during a compliance review, or if a complaint investigation is undertaken by the Commission.

RECORD RETENTION FOR 2018 MCEA CANDIDATES	
Records must be kept until:	
Candidates who were defeated in the primary election	July 2021
Candidates who participated in the general election	December 2021

Required Bank Records. Campaign bank account records include:

- account statements for the entire period that the account was used by the campaign;
- images of all checks written on the account; and



- copies of deposit slips for cash contributions (seed money) and MCEA payments (if payments were made by check).

Electronic and Paper Bank Account Records. If a campaign uses electronic banking and receives only electronic copies of records, the campaign must either download and save or print and keep copies of the bank records. Some financial institutions make electronic records available for only a limited period of time (e.g., current month and prior three months). A candidate should know a financial institution's policy regarding electronic records and he or she should take measures to obtain complete records.

RECORDS FOR SEED MONEY CONTRIBUTIONS

MCEA candidates and their treasurers are required to obtain and keep the following information for each seed money contributor:

- the name and address for every contributor giving \$50 or less; and
- the name, address, occupation and employer for every contributor giving more than \$50 — up to \$100 maximum allowed.

The Commission recommends keeping copies of all seed money checks and account deposit slips, since all cash contributions are required to be deposited into the campaign bank account. Account deposit slips verify receipt of cash contributions.

RECORDS FOR EXPENDITURES

For expenditures over \$50, the Election Law requires MCEA candidates and their treasurers to obtain a vendor invoice or receipt and proof of payment the

vendor was paid. Campaigns need to maintain expenditure documentation on file, but are not required to submit it to the Commission until the candidate is audited after the election, or if the Commission staff requests it for other reasons.

Expenditure documentation is necessary to confirm whether an MCEA candidate purchased campaign-related goods and services from a vendor and used MCEA funds to pay the vendor. Candidates and treasurers must keep these records for three years after they file their last reports with the Commission.

Vendor Invoice. The campaign must obtain and keep an original invoice or receipt provided by the vendor for every expenditure greater than \$50 that states the particular goods or services purchased and the cost.

Records for Payments for Campaign Staff. When a candidate compensates a member of his or her campaign staff in the amount greater than \$50, the campaign is required to obtain an invoice or timesheet from the staff member stating the particular services provided. If there is a possibility the campaign will pay a campaign staff member more than \$500 over the course of the election cycle, the campaign is required to keep more detailed records. See the section on Required Documents for Services Over \$500 in this Chapter.

Proof of Payment. Proof of payment is a written record verifying the vendor received the payment. Most commonly, this is a canceled check or a debit transaction from the campaign bank account identifying the vendor as the payee. For campaigns using electronic banking, the Commission staff recommends



saving copies of statements and cancelled checks monthly since some financial institutions only make these electronically available for a limited time.

Proof of Payment for Reimbursements.

Commission staff encourages candidates to make all payments of MCEA funds directly from the campaign bank account to the vendor. Nevertheless, some candidates find it helpful or necessary for the candidate or an intermediary (such as a volunteer or member of campaign staff) to use personal funds to pay a vendor for goods and services, and then to be reimbursed by the campaign. In these situations, the same documentation requirements apply for expenditures of more than \$50.

A campaign must obtain from the candidate or intermediary an original invoice or receipt from the vendor, as well as a canceled check, account statement or other document proving the vendor received the payment. An easy way to meet this requirement is for a campaign to adopt a policy that

reimbursements will be made only when the documentation is provided by the candidate or intermediary at the time the request for reimbursement is made.

Proof of Payment for Purchases Made with Cash.

The Commission staff does not recommend using cash to make purchases, but if cash is used to make a campaign purchase, the invoice must show that it was “paid” and must describe the goods and/or services purchased.

MCEA candidates are prohibited from making expenditures of greater than \$50 with cash. All expenditures of MCEA funds greater than \$50 must be paid for with a check or debit/credit card.

DOCUMENTING PURCHASES MADE BY A CONSULTANT

If a consultant working on behalf of a campaign purchases goods or services worth more than \$50, the campaign is required to obtain and keep an invoice or

ELECTION Associates		456 State Street, Augusta, Maine 04332		What makes this invoice meet the record documentation standards?
BILL TO: Honorable Jane Smith c/o Committee To Elect Smith 123 Main Street Augusta, ME 04032		Invoice Date: 09/18/2018		
Service/Product	Rate	Hours	Total	Provided services are described. Goods which the consultant purchased for the campaign are listed separately with the Invoice.
Design of Palm Card	\$100 per hr	3.0	\$300	
Printing of card: Graphics Center Color Printing SEE ATTACHED COPY OF INVOICE	2,000 cards at \$0.50 each		\$1,000	
Total Due 30 Days from Date of Invoice			\$1,300	
Authorized Signature: <i>Cyndi Brown</i>		Print Name: Cyndi Brown	Title: Owner	



receipt from the actual vendor which provided the goods or services to the consultant, as well as an invoice from the consultant. An example of a consultant's invoice meeting documentation standards is found on the previous page.

The campaign is also required to obtain and keep proof that the actual vendor received payment from the consultant. For example, if a candidate hires a campaign consultant and the consultant commissions a research firm to do a poll, the candidate must obtain from the consultant the research firm's invoice and proof the research firm received payment from the consultant.

DOCUMENTING PURCHASES MADE BY A MEDIA BUYER

When a media buyer working on behalf of a campaign purchases advertising spots from media outlets (TV and radio stations) worth more than \$50, the campaign is required to obtain and keep an invoice or receipt from the media outlets which provided the services. An invoice from the buyer is required for the goods and services provided by them directly, such as production costs or commissions. The campaign is also required to obtain and keep proof the media outlets received payment from the buyer.

For example, a candidate, who hires a media buyer to purchase air time on television and radio stations, is required to obtain invoices from the broadcast stations documenting the air time sold to the campaign, and copies of checks written by the media buyer to the stations. Having only copies of the checks written from the campaign bank account to the media buyer is not sufficient documentation. When hiring a media buyer, a candidate should make the buyer aware of this

requirement and include it in any contract. The candidate is then assured the documentation will be provided and his or her treasurer will have all of the information to correctly report media purchases.

SPECIFIC RECORDS FOR VEHICLE TRAVEL

If a campaign chooses to use MCEA funds to reimburse the candidate or others for vehicle travel, the person receiving the reimbursement must keep a contemporaneous travel log showing the dates of travel, the number of miles traveled, and the destination and campaign purpose of the travel. An example of a travel log is found in the Appendix.

The reimbursement to the traveler must be no more than the standard mileage reimbursement rate for Maine State employees, which is currently \$0.44 per mile, multiplied by the number of miles documented in the log. If a travel log is not maintained by a person who has been reimbursed with MCEA funds, the Commission may disallow the reimbursement and require the campaign to repay the reimbursement to the State. A travel log is not required for reimbursements paid for with seed money; MCEA funds cannot be used to reimburse for mileage that occurred during the qualifying period.

REQUIRED DOCUMENTS FOR SERVICES OVER \$500

Specific documentation is required when an MCEA campaign pays more than \$500 during an election cycle to an individual on the candidate's campaign staff or a vendor who provided consulting services to the campaign. The campaign must keep documents, such as invoices, timesheets, or contracts, specifying in detail the services which the vendor provided, the



amount paid, and the basis for compensation paid by the campaign. (21-A M.R.S.A. § 1125(12-A)) These documents must be contemporaneous and not created at the end of the campaign or after the services were provided.

Campaign Staff. If a candidate pays more than \$500 in MCEA funds to a member of campaign staff during an election cycle, the campaign must keep a contemporaneous document specifying in detail the staff services provided to the campaign. The Commission staff recommends the staff member keep a detailed record of all work performed, including:

- the period (weeks or month) during which the work was provided,
- a specific description of the services provided, and
- the number of hours worked for the week or month (even if approximate).

Consulting Services. When a campaign contracts with a consulting firm or hires an individual consultant, the campaign must obtain a contemporaneous document such as an invoice, contract, or timesheet stating the goods or services purchased. The document must be signed by the individual or a principal of the firm who provided the goods or services. An example of an acceptable invoice is found in this chapter.

COMMISSION’S REQUESTS FOR RECORDS

Compliance Reviews. As part of its compliance review of all expenditures of MCEA funds, the Commission staff sometimes requests a vendor invoice, proof of payment, or copy of bank statements.

Audits. An independent auditor will audit all gubernatorial candidates receiving MCEA funding. The auditor will request the bank account statements for the entire campaign, vendor invoices and proof of payment for selected expenditures, and the detailed descriptions of services for which the campaign paid more than \$500 for staff or consulting services. See Chapter 12 for more information about the Commission’s audit process.

FAILURE TO KEEP REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION

Keeping bank statements, vendor invoices, and proof of payment is a statutory requirement for MCEA candidates. Failing to keep these records is a violation of the MCEA. If a campaign cannot support its reported expenditures with the required documentation, the Commission may disallow the expenditures and require the campaign to repay those funds. Undocumented expenditures are considered on a case-by-case basis and each campaign will have an opportunity to explain the undocumented expenditures before being required to repay MCEA funds.

LEGAL REFERENCES

Requirement to Keep Records	21-A M.R.S.A. §§ 1013-A(4); 1016; 1125(12-A); Rules, Chapter 3, Section 8(1)
Records for Vehicle Travel	Rules, Chapter 3, Section 8(1)(C)
Authority to Conduct Audits	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1003(1)



CHAPTER 10

Campaign Finance Reporting

FILING REPORTS — RESPONSIBILITIES & LIABILITIES

A gubernatorial candidate is ultimately responsible for ensuring that his or her campaign complies with the requirements of the Election Law and the Commission's Rules. However, the legal responsibility for filing complete and accurate campaign finance reports lies squarely with the candidate's treasurer.

"The treasurer shall file complete and accurate campaign finance reports as required by section 1017." (21-A M.R.S.A. § 1016-A(2))

"The treasurer shall certify the completeness and accuracy of the information in any report of contributions and expenditures filed with the commission as required by section 1017."

(21-A M.R.S.A. § 1016)

While the responsibility for filing reports is the treasurer's, the liability for penalties arising out of reporting violations is shared by the treasurer and the candidate.

"The commission may hold the candidate and treasurer jointly and severally liable for any penalties assessed for violations of the financial reporting...requirements of [the Election Law and the Commission's Rules]."

(21-A M.R.S.A. § 1016-A(3))

If the treasurer has delegated the report filing responsibility to a deputy treasurer, that individual

may be held jointly and severally liable for penalties related to reports he or she filed.

It is because of these significant reporting responsibilities and potential liabilities that the Commission staff strongly recommends candidates select a competent treasurer who will actively manage and oversee the campaign's financial activities and compliance with the Election Law. If a candidate, treasurer, deputy treasurer, or any other person handling financial reporting has a question about the reporting requirements, he or she should contact the campaign's Candidate Registrar. Many reporting questions and problems can be quickly resolved with a simple call or email.

FILING DEADLINES

Reports must be filed by 11:59 p.m. on the filing deadline. The only exception is 24-Hour Reports, which must be filed within twenty-four hours of receiving an MCEA payment of \$1,000 or more, or making a single expenditure of \$1,000 or more, during the 13-day period prior to an election. Candidates who do not submit a report by the filing deadline will be assessed a civil penalty.

REPORTING PERIODS

Each campaign finance report covers a specific period of time. Treasurers must report all contributions



FILING SCHEDULE FOR GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES		
TYPE OF REPORT	DEADLINE	REPORT PERIOD
2017 July Semiannual <i>If > \$1,000 raised or spent by June 30, 2017</i>	July 17, 2017	Beginning of campaign - June 30, 2017
2018 January Semiannual <i>If 2017 July Semiannual Report filed or > \$1,000 raised or spent by December 31, 2017</i>	January 16, 2018	Beginning of campaign/July 1 - December 31, 2017 <i>Beginning of campaign → If first report to be filed July 1, 2017 → If 2017 July Semiannual Report filed</i>
Seed Money <i>All MCEA candidates</i>	April 2, 2018 <i>May be filed early or extended by one week</i>	Beginning of campaign/January 1 - April 2, 2018 <i>Beginning of campaign → If neither semiannual report filed January 1, 2017 → If 2018 January Semiannual Report filed</i>
42-Day Pre-Primary <i>All candidates</i>	May 1, 2018	End of Seed Money Period/April 3 - April 24, 2018 <i>Begin date will always be the day after the Seed Money Report is filed</i>
11-Day Pre-Primary <i>All candidates</i>	June 1, 2018	April 25 - May 29, 2018
42-Day Post-Primary <i>All candidates</i>	July 24, 2018	May 30 - July 17, 2018
42-Day Pre-General <i>Candidates participating in the general election</i>	September 25, 2018	July 18 - September 18, 2018
11-Day Pre-General <i>Candidates participating in the general election</i>	October 26, 2018	September 19 - October 23, 2018
42-Day Post-General <i>Candidates participating in the general election</i>	December 18, 2018	October 24 - December 11, 2018

received and expenditures made during the period, as well as all debts and obligations that remain unpaid at the end of a period.

If any transactions were not included in a report that has already been filed, the treasurer must amend that report. When completing or amending reports, candidates and their treasurers are encouraged to call the Commission staff with any questions.

REQUIRED REPORTS

Semiannual Reports for Candidates with Financial Activity in 2017. If a candidate raises or spends more than \$1,000 before June 30, 2017, the treasurer must

file a 2017 July Semiannual Report no later than July 17, 2017, covering all financial activity since registration. If a candidate who is not required to file the July report raises or spends \$1,000 prior to December 31, 2017, the treasurer must file the 2018 January Semiannual Report no later than January 16, 2018, covering all financial activity since registration. Candidates who are required to file the July report will also need their treasurers to file the January report, with a reporting begin date of July 1, 2017.

Seed Money Report. The Seed Money Report is required for MCEA candidates. Treasurers file the report when their candidates request certification,



**2018 PRIMARY ELECTION 24-HOUR REPORTING PERIOD
MAY 30, 2018 – JUNE 11, 2018**

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
May 27	May 28	May 29	May 30 BEGINS	May 31	June 1	June 2
June 3	June 4	June 5	June 6	June 7	June 8	June 9
June 10	June 11 ENDS	June 12 Primary Election	15	16	17	18

**2018 GENERAL ELECTION 24-HOUR REPORTING PERIOD
OCTOBER 24, 2018 – NOVEMBER 5, 2018**

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
October 21	October 22	October 23	October 24 BEGINS	October 25	October 26	October 27
October 28	October 29	October 30	October 31	November 1	November 2	November 3
November 4	November 5 ENDS	November 6 General Election	9	10	11	12

HOW TO FILE 24-HOUR REPORTS:

- File reports electronically. E-Filing will create a 24-Hour Report to file after the transaction is added.

WHEN TO FILE 24-HOUR REPORTS:

- Within twenty-four hours of the MCEA payment, expenditure, or debt or obligation.
- A report must be filed on a weekend or holiday if that is when it is due.
- Qualifying transactions taking place on the day before an election must be reported on election day.

which may be at any time prior and up to the certification deadline of April 2, 2018. Candidates may request a one week extension for the Seed Money Report on the Request for Certification Form.

The Seed Money Report includes all seed money contributions received and expenditures made prior to the certification deadline, except for transactions disclosed in either semiannual report, if filed.

The Commission staff reviews all Seed Money Reports to verify that all contributions and expenditures comply with the seed money restrictions. The Commission staff may also request records and documentation to verify the information in the report.

Required Pre- and Post-Election Reports for All Candidates. Treasurers are required to file campaign finance reports according to the schedule found in the table on the previous page. Each report covers a specific time period and must include all activity within that period.

24-Hour Reports. The 24-hour reporting requirement applies during the 13-day period prior to an election (calendar above). A 24-Hour Report must be filed within twenty-four hours when a candidate:

- receives a single MCEA payment of \$1,000 or more; or



- makes a single expenditure or incurs an unpaid debt or obligation of \$1,000 or more.

An MCEA payment of \$1,000 or more received during the 24-hour reporting period must be reported on a 24-Hour Report.

If a candidate incurs a debt or obligation with a vendor during the 24-hour reporting period, his or her treasurer must report the debt or obligation within twenty-four hours, regardless of when the vendor is paid. The table below lists actions which constitute incurring a debt or obligation. Overhead costs, such as rent, taxes, utilities, and some salary payments, are exempt from 24-hour reporting.

Any transactions disclosed in a 24-Hour Report will be automatically entered into the next campaign finance report in the E-Filing system.

UNPAID DEBTS AND OBLIGATIONS WHICH ARE REPORTABLE IN 24-HOUR REPORTS
The placement of an order for goods and services
A promise or agreement (even an implied one) that payment will be made
The signing of a contract for a good or service
The delivery of a good or service even if payment has not been made

Post-Election Required Reports. Candidates who are defeated in the primary election must have their treasurers file the primary election reports, but they are not required to file the general election reports. The 42-Day Post-Primary Report, due July 24, 2018, is the last election-based campaign finance report for those

candidates. Candidates in the general election must have their treasurers file the 42-Day Post-General Report, due December 18, 2018. All surplus MCEA funds must be returned prior to the due date for the appropriate post-election report.

REPORTING SEED MONEY CONTRIBUTIONS

Reporting Contributions of \$50 or Less. If a contributor has given a candidate seed money contributions that total \$50 or less, the candidate is not required to itemize these contributions. The contributions of \$50 or less may be entered as a lump sum. When reporting lump sum contributions in the E-Filing system, candidates should use the source type of “Monetary (Unitemized)” and the contributor type of “Contributors Giving \$50 or Less” and enter the total for the reporting period. The candidate may use the date he or she deems most appropriate — typically the last date an unitemized contribution was received.

Reporting Contributions of Greater than \$50. After a contributor donates more than \$50 in seed money, the candidate must itemize the contribution(s). For example, a contributor donates \$20 in February of 2018, and in March of 2018 donates another \$40. Both contributions must be itemized by reporting the name, address, occupation, and employer of the contributor.

Duty to Report Contributor’s Occupation and Employer. If a contributor has given seed money contributions totaling more than \$50, the candidate/treasurer is required to request and report the contributor’s occupation and employer. Under the Commission’s Rules, a campaign must make a reasonable effort to obtain the information from



contributors. If a contributor is unwilling to provide the information in response to a request, the treasurer should report “information requested” when entering the contribution.

Reporting a Return of a Contribution. If a campaign returns a contribution, the treasurer must report the returned funds. A return of a contribution is required in certain circumstances:

- when an over-the-limit seed money contribution is received and deposited in the campaign bank account; or
- when a seed money contribution from an unallowable source (e.g., a business or a PAC) is received and deposited in the campaign bank account.

Reporting Fees for Using an Online Fundraising Service. Many candidates use fundraising services to collect seed money online. These companies may charge a fee, which is deducted before the contribution is transferred to the campaign. For example, a contributor makes a \$100 contribution and the

transaction fee is \$3.50, thus the company transfers \$96.50 to the campaign.

The correct amount to report as the contribution is \$100. The service or transaction fee of \$3.50 is an expenditure and should be reported using the expenditure purpose code “Other”. Treasurers may group fees for online contributions in one expenditure per report. This practice is not allowed with any other type of expenditure.

Some companies may give contributors the option to pay the fees instead of the campaign. Usually, when a contributor agrees to pay the fees, the reportable contribution amount is the amount transferred to the campaign. Since the fees were agreed to and paid by the contributor, the campaign does not report them.

REPORTING RECEIPTS OF MCEA FUNDS

The Commission staff enter into the E-Filing system the MCEA payments a candidate has received. If a payment is approved during a 24-hour reporting period, the candidate’s treasurer is responsible for filing a 24-Hour Report for that payment.

EXPENDITURE TYPES			
CNS	Campaign consultants	POL	Polling and survey research
CON	Contribution to other candidate, party, committee	POS	Postage for U.S. Mail and mail box fees
EQP	Equipment (office machines, furniture, cell phones, etc.)	PRO	Other professional services
FND	Fundraising events	PRT	Print media ads only (newspapers, magazines, etc.)
FOD	Food for campaign events, volunteers	RAD	Radio ads, production costs
LIT	Print and graphics (flyers, signs, palmcards, t-shirts, etc.)	SAL	Campaign workers’ salaries and personnel costs
MHS	Mail house (all services purchased)	TRV	Travel (fuel, mileage, lodging, etc.)
OFF	Office rent, utilities, phone and internet services, supplies	TVN	TV or cable ads, production costs
OTH	Other (bank fees, entrance fees, small tools, wood, etc.)	WEB	On-line advertising, registration, hosting, maintenance, etc.
PHO	Phone banks, automated telephone calls		



REPORTING EXPENDITURES AND DEBTS

The Election Law requires the treasurers for all MCEA candidates to disclose the date, amount, payee, and purpose of all expenditures in campaign finance reports submitted to the Commission, including debts which are unpaid at the end of a reporting period.

The “payee” is the vendor that provided the goods or services to the campaign. It is not acceptable to report “cash,” “reimbursement,” the method of payment (“Visa”), or the candidate’s name as the payee.

The only time the candidate’s name should appear as the “payee” is when the candidate is receiving a reimbursement for mileage. The name of a campaign worker may appear as the “payee” if the worker is receiving a reimbursement for mileage, or if the campaign worker is being paid for a service the worker has provided to the campaign. How to report reimbursements is explained later on this page.

Types of Expenditures and Required Remarks. To report the purpose of the expenditure, the Commission requires candidates to indicate an “expenditure type” for each expenditure (see table on previous page). All expenditure types also require a more detailed description of the nature of the goods or services purchased. It is important a treasurer choose the most appropriate expenditure type, and give a concise but descriptive explanation for each transaction.

Reporting Reimbursements Made to a Candidate, Supporter, or Candidate’s Household Member. Many candidates ask if they or supporters can use personal funds or a credit card to pay for campaign goods or services and later be reimbursed by the

campaign. This is permissible as long as the campaign promptly reimburses the candidate or supporter. Otherwise, the candidate or supporter has made an impermissible in-kind contribution to the campaign.

The purchase for which there was a reimbursement must be disclosed in the reporting period in which the vendor received the payment. When a candidate or a supporter uses personal funds or a credit card to pay a vendor, the vendor must be reported as the payee, and the date must be the one on which the vendor received payment. In the explanation section, the name of the person who received the reimbursement must be stated clearly, along with the description of the purpose. For example, a campaign staffer named Emily White purchases stamps online from USPS.com on January 20, 2018. When reporting the expenditure, the payee is USPS, the date is 1/20/2018, and the description of the expenditure would read: “Stamps purchased by Emily White. Reimbursed January 23, 2018.” An example is provided on the next page.

If a candidate or supporter purchases goods or services from a vendor with a personal credit card and is not reimbursed by the campaign by the end of the reporting period, the transaction should be reported as an expenditure, with the description noting who is awaiting reimbursement. MCEA candidates should avoid this situation, if possible.

If the person receiving the reimbursement is a member of the candidate’s immediate family or household, the relationship to the candidate must be disclosed (e.g., “Reimbursement to Jim Brown, candidate’s spouse”).

Reporting Mileage Reimbursements. When reporting a mileage reimbursement, the name of the person



Date of Expenditure	Payee	Remark	Type	Amount
1/20/2018	USPS 10 Sewall Street Augusta, ME 04330	Stamps purchased by Emily White. Reimbursed 01/23/2018.	POS	\$98.00
4/13/2018	Hannaford 100 Whitten Road Augusta, ME 04330	Food for volunteer event. Reimbursed to Jim Brown, candidate's spouse, on April 21, 2018.	FOD	\$77.45
9/15/2018	Election Associates 456 State Street Augusta, ME 04330	Design of palm cards	LIT	\$300.00
9/25/2018	Graphics Center Color Printing 120 Water Street Augusta, ME 04330	250 palm cards; purchased by Election Associates	LIT	\$1,000.00

receiving the reimbursement is the payee. Volunteers may spend up to \$350 of their personal funds per election (primary or general) on campaign travel, using a mileage rate of \$0.44/mile. After that, the campaign must reimburse the volunteer for their travel expenditures, or the amount over \$350 will be considered an in-kind contribution to the campaign. A candidate and his or her spouse/domestic partner may spend an unlimited amount of personal funds on travel.

Reporting Travel Expenditures. Candidates may use MCEA funds to pay for lodging for campaign purposes, but must keep lodging expenses reasonable. Candidates may also pay for their own lodging expenses, so long as they are not reimbursed by others. If a candidate is paying for lodging, he or she should describe the campaign purpose of the travel in the Explanation of Purpose section (e.g., “attended candidate debate at the Univ. of Maine, Orono;” “interviews with Portland TV and radio stations on 10/1 and 10/2/2018”).

Reporting Purchases Made by a Consultant or Firm. When a consultant makes expenditures on behalf of the campaign, the treasurer is required by the Election Law and the Commission’s Rules to report those expenditures as though the campaign made them directly. The reported payee of these expenditures must be the vendor of the goods or services purchased, not the consultant. The consultant who purchased the goods or services should be noted in the explanation section. An example is shown above for a situation in which a consultant purchased palm cards for a candidate.

The Commission staff recommends that when a candidate hires a consultant, he or she asks the consultant to provide the campaign with a receipt, invoice, or other statement from any vendor that received a payment of \$50 or more from the consultant. It is a campaign’s responsibility to obtain information about and documentation for expenditures made by consultants on the campaign’s behalf, in order to report those expenditures completely and



accurately. An example of a consultant invoice is found in Chapter 9.

If a treasurer reported a lump sum payment to a consultant in a previously filed report, he or she may need to amend that report to deduct from that amount any expenditures made by the consultant so the costs are not double-reported. The candidate should note in the explanation section the expenditures were made by the consultant.

Reporting Payments Made to Household Members.

When MCEA candidates make payments to household members (See Chapter 6 for more information on payments made to household members), the relationship between the candidate and the payee must be clearly disclosed in the description of the expenditure.

Reporting Expenditures to PACs and Party Committees.

An MCEA campaign may purchase goods and services from PACs and party committees, provided the candidate pays the fair market value of the goods or services received. A discount from a PAC or party committee may constitute an impermissible in-kind contribution. Also, the payment must be solely for the purpose of promoting a candidate's own nomination or election. These expenditures, when reported, must contain a clear and detailed explanation of the purchase and its sole benefit to the candidate's campaign.

REPORTING THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF CAMPAIGN PROPERTY

When a campaign uses MCEA funds to purchase property or equipment costing \$50 or more that could

be converted to personal use after the campaign, the purchase of such property or equipment should be reported with an expenditure type of "Equipment."

After the election, MCEA candidates must sell equipment at fair market value and return the proceeds by the deadline for the campaign finance report due 42 days after the election. For candidates defeated in the primary, proceeds must be returned by July 24, 2018; for candidates who participated in the general election, proceeds must be returned by December 18, 2018. The proceeds should be reported as a contribution with the contribution type of Equipment Sales Proceeds.

REPORTING WITHDRAWALS OF CASH

The Commission staff recommends making expenditures by writing checks or using a debit card from a campaign's bank account. This will help campaigns keep track of the dates, amounts, and payees of all expenditures which must be included on campaign finance reports. Using cash to make an expenditure of greater than \$50 is prohibited. If a campaign chooses to withdraw cash to make small expenditures, the expenditures should be reported as explained in this chapter, not as an expenditure to "cash."

REPORTING INTEREST EARNED ON BANK ACCOUNTS

Candidates are permitted to earn interest on campaign funds in bank accounts, and spend that interest for campaign purposes. At the end of each reporting period, treasurers should calculate the total amount of interest earned for the entire reporting period, and enter the total onto the report as an unitemized contribution.



REPORTING UNPAID DEBTS AND OBLIGATIONS

If a candidate has incurred debts and obligations which remain unpaid at the end of a reporting period, the treasurer must report the name and address of the creditor (the vendor providing the goods or services), the amount and date of the debt or obligation, and purpose of the transaction. When any payment (full or partial) is made on a debt or obligation, that payment amount should be entered in the E-Filing system.

FILING REPORTS ELECTRONICALLY

Electronic Filing Requirement. Gubernatorial candidates in the 2018 elections are required to file all campaign finance reports electronically on the Commission's website.

How to File Electronically. After a candidate registers, he or she, and his or her treasurer, will receive an email with instructions on how to log into the E-Filing system. The campaign may use the E-Filing system in two ways:

- directly enter each transaction into the E-Filing system on the Commission's website; or
- upload the information via a template (the Commission staff should be contacted for more information on this option).

REMINDERS BY THE COMMISSION

A packet of information, including the filing schedule for campaign finance reports, is given to all candidates. In addition, the filing schedule is posted on the Commission's website and candidate's E-Filing account. The Commission staff mails a reminder to all candidates and treasurers at least two weeks before

each filing deadline, and the E-Filing system also automatically sends email reminders two weeks, one week, and the day before a filing deadline. Failure to receive a reminder notice does not excuse late-filed reports.

AMENDMENTS

Treasurers are required by the Election Law to certify the completeness and accuracy of the information included in each report, and are expected to take that certification seriously. If a treasurer unintentionally makes an omission in a report, or includes incomplete or inaccurate information, he or she must promptly file an amendment.

The Commission staff reviews all amended reports. If the staff determines that a report did not substantially conform to the disclosure requirements, they may consider the report late, even if it was filed by the deadline.

COMMISSION'S REVIEW OF REPORTS

The Commission staff reviews all campaign finance reports for completeness and compliance with the Election Law. If a report is incomplete or requires additional information, the Commission staff will contact the campaign to discuss how to remedy any errors or omissions.

PENALTIES & REQUESTS FOR WAIVERS

Financial penalties are assessed whenever a report is filed late. Penalties are calculated by using a formula set out in statute that takes into account the amount of financial activity in the report, the number of days the report is late, and if the campaign has filed late reports previously. Campaigns may request a waiver of the



penalty assessed by statute. Instructions on how to request a waiver of penalty are included in the notices of violation and penalty that are mailed to candidates and treasurers.

LEGAL REFERENCES

Requirement to File Reports	21-A M.R.S.A. §§ 1013-A(4); 1016; 1017(3-A)
24-Hour Reporting Requirement	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1017(3-A)(C) Rules, Chapter 3, Section 3(1)(C)
Seed Money Report	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1125(2-A)
Required Contents of Report	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1017(5)
Reporting Payments to Members of Household and Family	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1017(5)
Required Reporting of Expenditures, including date, payee, amount, purpose	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1017(5)
Report Forms	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1017(6)
Electronic Filing Requirement	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1017(10)
Substantially Non-Conforming Reports	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1020-A(2)
Reporting Expenditures by Consultants, Employees, and Other Agents	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1016(4); Rules, Chapter 1, Section 7(1)
Reporting Reimbursements	Rules, Chapter 1, Section 7(5)
Penalties	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1020-A(4-A)
Reporting Purchases of Equipment	Rules, Chapter 3, Section 8(2)(C)



CHAPTER 11

Post-Election Responsibilities

NOTIFY COMMISSION OF CHANGES OF ADDRESS AND PHONE NUMBER

During and after a campaign, it is important for candidates and treasurers to notify the Commission directly when an address and/or telephone number changes. If the Commission is not notified, they may miss important notices and filing reminders. It is also important for the staff to know how to contact candidates and treasurers as the staff conduct their reviews of campaign finance reports.

POST-ELECTION ACTIVITIES

Candidates may spend limited amounts of MCEA funds on thank-you notes or advertising to thank supporters or voters:

- \$250 for State Representative candidates
- \$750 for State Senate candidates
- \$2,500 for Gubernatorial candidates

Candidates may spend an unlimited amount of personal funds for these purposes.

The purchase of gifts and gift cards for campaign workers and volunteers is not permitted with MCEA funds, but may be purchased with the personal funds of the candidate. A new law that will take effect on November 1, 2017 will prohibit the spending of MCEA funds on election night or post-election parties.

Candidates wishing to host an election night or post-election party may do so with personal funds.

IMPORTANT POST-ELECTION DEADLINES FOR MCEA CANDIDATES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pay all outstanding debts & reimbursements • Sell all equipment and return sale proceeds • Return unspent MCEA funds 	
Candidates who were defeated in the primary election	July 24, 2018
All general election candidates	December 18, 2018

UNSPENT MCEA FUNDS

Returning Unspent Funds. Candidates are required to return all MCEA funds that were not spent on their campaigns. These unspent funds must be returned by the deadline of the final campaign finance report for their campaigns.

Gubernatorial MCEA candidates are allowed to withhold \$2,500 in MCEA funds after their last elections to use for audit purposes.

Determining the Amount of Unspent Funds. Once all debits and checks have cleared the campaign bank account, the campaign should write a check to the Maine Clean Election Fund for the entire amount of funds left in the account. This amount, when reported as a returned contribution (by the Commission staff),



should result in a zero balance on the post-election report.

If the balance on the post-election campaign finance report cannot come to zero, the campaign and the Commission staff will be in contact, as the staff will assist in identifying the reporting error(s) causing the difference.

If any check is outstanding by the end date of the post-election report's reporting period, the vendor or individual should be contacted. They must cash the check to ensure that the campaign does not receive an in-kind contribution, which is a violation of the MCEA.

Reporting errors may be due to:

- the initial deposit to open the account was not withdrawn;
- an expenditure amount was not correctly reported;
- an expenditure was entered multiple times;
- an expenditure was not reported; or
- a reimbursement was reported but not made (check not written).

Unspent Amount Verified. The Commission staff verifies whether the unspent amount returned is consistent with the expenditures that have been reported by a candidate. If there is a discrepancy, the Commission staff will request that the candidate resolve it by amending the reported expenditures to accurately disclose the candidate's actual payments of MCEA funds.

SALE OF PROPERTY THAT COULD BE CONVERTED TO THE CANDIDATE'S PERSONAL USE

After the election, MCEA candidates must sell any campaign property or equipment purchased with public funds that could be converted to personal use (e.g., computers, fax machines, printers, cell phones). The candidates are required to sell the goods at fair market value and return the proceeds to the Commission no later than the 42-Day Post-Election Report deadline. The sale proceeds should be reported as "Equipment Sales Proceeds."

42-DAY POST-ELECTION REPORT

MCEA candidates must pay all outstanding obligations, including reimbursements to themselves or campaign workers, by the 35th day after the candidate's last election for the year (primary or general).

Treasurers must file a final campaign finance report no later than 42 days after the election. For candidates in the 2018 general election, this report deadline is December 18, 2018. For candidates who did not win the primary election, the deadline is July 24, 2018.

VENDOR REFUNDS

Refund Received Prior to Filing 42-Day Post-Election Report. If a candidate receives a vendor refund prior to the filing of the final report for his or her campaign, the date of the refund should be reported as the date it was received. A "return" option is available when amending a filed expenditure in E-Filing.

Refund Received After the Filing of 42-Day Post-Election Report. If a candidate receives a vendor refund after the end of the reporting period for the final report of his or her campaign, the treasurer should



contact the Commission staff for assistance in entering the refund correctly in the E-Filing system.

Returning a Refund to the Commission. A candidate must either deposit a refund check in the campaign bank account and write a check from the campaign account payable to “MCE Fund” (for the same amount of the refund), or endorse the refund check “Payable to MCE Fund,” sign it, and mail it to the Commission.

POST-ELECTION AUDITS

The Commission staff audits every MCEA gubernatorial campaign. See the next chapter for detailed information on the audit process.

STATEMENT OF SOURCES OF INCOME

The gubernatorial candidate who wins the general election is required to file a Statement of Sources of Income form covering the year in which the election was held. The statement includes the sources of income which the Governor-elect received during the election year from employment, self-employment, gifts, and other sources. The deadline for filing this financial statement is 30 days after the general election.

LEGAL REFERENCES

Change of Address or Telephone Number	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1013-A(5)
Disposing of Surplus Cash After an Election	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1017(8)
Semiannual Reports	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1017(3-A)(E)
Statement of Sources of Income	5 M.R.S.A. § 19(3)(A)



CHAPTER 12

Compliance Reviews & Audits of MCEA Campaigns

PURPOSE AND CONDUCT OF REVIEWS

The Commission staff conducts compliance reviews of all campaign finance reports. The purpose of the reviews is to verify all transactions were accurately reported and meet Election Law requirements. The reviews typically occur in the two to three weeks following each filing deadline. After each review, the Commission staff may request that the treasurer amend a campaign finance report to correct any errors or to provide more complete information about a transaction.

In order to verify that an expenditure was accurately reported and made for campaign purposes, the Commission staff may request campaign records such as receipts, travel logs, or bank account statements.

INFORMATION REVIEWED

During the review, the Commission staff verifies whether:

- the correct payee has been reported for reimbursements;
- the correct expenditure type has been reported, and a description of the goods or services has been included in the explanation field;
- sub-vendors have been reported, especially for media purchases involving

TV, radio, and cable ads; and

- the reported cash balance found on the financial summary is not negative and appears to be accurate.

FOLLOW UP BY COMMISSION

If a review identifies a potential non-compliance issue, the Commission staff will contact the campaign. The Commission staff will explain the issue and the method(s) for correcting the error(s). The campaign is given a reasonable amount of time to correct the error(s) and amend any reports. The campaign is highly encouraged to seek assistance from the Commission staff when amending reports.

FORMAL AUDIT

An independent auditor will formally audit all gubernatorial MCEA candidates. The purpose of these audits is to confirm all campaign expenditures were accurately reported, approved by the candidates, properly documented, and made for campaign-related purposes.

Pre-Audit Meeting for Gubernatorial Candidates.

The MCEA requires the Commission to audit all candidates for Governor who receive MCEA funding. The audit covers all financial activity for the campaign, including expenditures of MCEA funds and seed money raised and spent during the qualifying period.



REQUIRED SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION FOR CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

The following are acceptable forms of the required documentation for expenditures made by MCEA legislative candidates in the primary and general elections:

1. A copy of all campaign bank account statements.
2. A copy of the original vendor invoice.
3. One of the following:
 - a. Copy of cancelled (cleared) check;
 - b. Copy of cleared check image provided by the bank;
 - c. Debit card transaction – copy of the relevant bank statement showing the payee name and amount;
 - d. Credit card transaction – copy of the relevant credit card statement showing the payee and amount;
 - e. Cash receipt issued by the vendor showing the amount paid and the date of purchase.
4. For reimbursements to the candidate or a campaign worker for campaign expenditures, the candidate must provide the following documentation:
 - a. Copy of the original vendor invoice,
 - b. Proof of payment by the person reimbursed in one of the forms described above, and
 - c. Proof of reimbursement by the campaign in one of the forms described above.

Each gubernatorial campaign which declares an intention to qualify for MCEA funding must meet with the Commission staff to discuss the audit process, and submit a compliance plan. These meetings will take place in summer 2017 or within one month of the Commission receiving the candidate's Declaration of Intent. At the meeting, the Commission staff and campaign will discuss audit standards, record-keeping requirements, and the expenditure guidelines. The candidate, treasurer, compliance officer, and other relevant campaign staff should plan on participating in the meeting.

BEING PREPARED FOR THE AUDIT

Audit Expenses. MCEA gubernatorial campaigns are allowed to withhold \$2,500 in surplus MCEA funds after the election to use to pay for services related to their campaign audits.

Helpful Practices. In order to assist the audit go smoothly, campaigns should:

- obtain all records required by the MCEA;
- verify that all campaign consultants obtain the required documentation for their purchases on behalf of the campaign;
- institute procedures to ensure the campaign maintains all records that may be required by the auditor;
- accurately report the date, payee, amount, and purpose of every expenditure of MCEA funds; and
- pay for as many campaign expenditures as possible directly from the campaign bank account.

Audit Documentation for Seed Money Contributions. MCEA candidates and their treasurers



are required to obtain and keep the following information for each seed money contributor:

- the name and address for every contributor giving \$50 or less; and
- the name, address, occupation, and employer for every contributor giving more than \$50.

Additionally, the Commission recommends keeping copies of all seed money checks and money orders.

Additional Documentation for Cash Contributions.

Since all cash contributions are required to be deposited in the campaign bank account, account deposit slips are used to verify receipt of cash contributions.

Required Records Documenting Expenditures.

MCEA candidates and their treasurers are required to obtain the following documents for every expenditure over \$50:

- a vendor invoice stating the particular goods and services purchased, as well as the cost, and
- “proof of payment” — a record proving that the vendor received payment.

The proof of payment may take the form of a cancelled check, a receipt from the vendor showing payment, or a bank debit or credit card statement identifying the vendor as the payee.

For campaigns using electronic banking, the Commission staff recommends saving copies of statements and cancelled checks monthly since some financial institutions only make these electronically

available for a limited time.

A copy, not the originals, of the supporting documentation for each identified transaction will need to be submitted to the Commission as part of the audit.

Specific Records Documenting Consulting Services and Salaries.

When a campaign contracts for services with a consulting firm or hires an individual for personal services, the supporting documentation for these expenditures is either:

- an invoice signed by either an officer of the firm or, if services were contracted with an individual, the individual who provided the services (see example below);
- a contract signed by an officer of the firm or the individual who provided the services; or
- a timesheet or work record of the individual.

These documents are required to be contemporaneous to the services provided and not produced at the end of the campaign or when requested.

Specific Records Documenting Expenditures by Sub-Vendors.

Sometimes when a campaign contracts with a vendor (consultant, individual, or business) to provide goods or services, the vendor purchases goods and services from another vendor, a “sub-vendor.” A sub-vendor must provide the required documentation to the vendor, which then provides it to the campaign.

Any vendor who is planning to use a sub-vendor should be made aware of this requirement. Ultimately, the candidate and treasurer are responsible to obtain



the required documentation to support the expenditure. Unsupported expenditures – including those from sub-vendors – may be disallowed by the Commission and required to be repaid to the Maine Clean Election Fund. If a consultant or individual purchases goods or services on behalf of a campaign, the receipt or invoice for the purchased goods or services must be provided to the campaign. The campaign may want to require sub-vendor invoices attached to the consultant’s invoice before making a final payment to the consultant.

REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION

After the general election, all MCEA gubernatorial candidates will receive a letter from the Commission’s independent auditor requesting copies of his or her campaign records documenting specific transactions listed in his or her campaign finance reports. The auditor will also request copies of the campaign bank account statements covering the entire period of the campaign.

The deadline for providing the documentation to the auditor is usually two weeks after receiving the letter. If additional time is needed to submit the requested records, the auditor should be notified.

AUDIT PROCESS

Draft Audit Report. After a campaign has had a reasonable opportunity to provide requested documentation and information, the auditor prepares and sends to the candidate a draft version of the audit report. Minor reporting or record-keeping violations that

were corrected through the audit process are not discussed in the draft audit report. The draft audit report includes any other findings of non-compliance or deficiencies and recommendations for Commission action. If the audit identifies no violations, the auditor will not issue a draft report but will instead issue a final report stating that no exceptions (violations or deficiencies) were found. The draft audit report is a final opportunity for the campaign to address any unresolved issues in the audit or to disagree with the auditor’s findings.

Final Audit Report and Presentation. After considering any response from a candidate, the auditor prepares a final audit report which includes the candidate’s comments on the draft audit report. The final report is presented to the members of the Commission at a public meeting. The candidate has an opportunity to address the Commission members at the public meeting when the audit report is presented.

AUDIT FINDINGS: PREVIOUS ELECTIONS

For previous elections, the Commission staff audited all MCEA candidates for Governor and 20% of the MCEA candidates for the Legislature. While many audits found no deficiencies, the auditors identified a number of reporting, record-keeping, and other violations. The errors found by the auditors ranged from failure to maintain required expenditure documentation to misreporting and misuse of MCEA funds. Some of the findings and actions by the Commission are listed in the table on the next page.



PREVIOUS ELECTIONS: NON-COMPLIANCE ISSUES IDENTIFIED THROUGH AUDITS	
NON-COMPLIANCE ISSUE	COMMISSION ACTION
Candidate spent MCEA funds for personal or other purposes that were not campaign-related	Finding of violation; assessment of a financial penalty; required repayment of misused MCEA funds
Substantial debts or unpaid obligations missing from the appropriate report	Finding of violation; assessment of late-filing penalty
Commingling MCEA funds with personal or business funds	Finding of violation; assessment of a financial penalty
Substantial undocumented expenditures (no vendor invoice or proof the vendor received payment)	Finding of violation; assessment of a financial penalty; may require repayment of MCEA funds used for undocumented expenditures
Substantial misreporting including false reporting and unreported expenditures	Finding of violation; assessment of a financial penalty; amendment to campaign finance report; referral to Attorney General
Overspending (campaign spending in excess of the authorized amount of MCEA funds)	Finding of violation; assessment of a financial penalty
Paying for goods or services received in the qualifying period with the initial MCEA funds payment	Finding of violation; assessment of a financial penalty
Reimbursing for mileage that took place during the qualifying period with MCEA funds	Finding of violation; required repayment of improperly spent funds
Failure to return unspent MCEA funds on time	Finding of violation; assessment of a financial penalty
Incomplete or missing mileage logs for mileage and fuel reimbursements	Finding of violation; assessment of a financial penalty

LEGAL REFERENCES

Compliance Reviews	Rules, Chapter 1, Section (4)(2)(A)
Authority to Conduct Audits	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1003(1)
Pre-Audit Meeting	21-A M.R.S.A. § 1025(12-B)



APPENDIX

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DEFINITION OF CONTRIBUTION AND EXPENDITURE

(21-A M.R.S.A. §§ 1012(2) AND (3))

2. Contribution. The term "contribution:"

A. Includes:

- (1) A gift, subscription, loan, advance or deposit of money or anything of value made for the purpose of influencing the nomination or election of any person to state, county or municipal office or for the purpose of liquidating any campaign deficit of a candidate, except that a loan of money to a candidate by a financial institution in this State made in accordance with applicable banking laws and regulations and in the ordinary course of business is not included;
- (2) A contract, promise or agreement, express or implied, whether or not legally enforceable, to make a contribution for such purposes;
- (3) Funds received by a candidate or a political committee that are transferred to the candidate or committee from another political committee or other source; and
- (4) The payment, by any person other than a candidate or a political committee, of compensation for the personal services of other persons that are provided to the candidate or political committee without charge for any such purpose; and

B. Does not include:

- (1) The value of services provided without compensation by individuals who volunteer a portion or all of their time on behalf of a candidate or political committee;
- (2) The use of real or personal property and the cost of invitations, food and beverages, voluntarily provided by an individual to a candidate in rendering voluntary personal services for candidate-related activities, if the cumulative value of these activities by the individual on behalf of any candidate does not exceed \$250 with respect to any election;
- (3) The sale of any food or beverage by a vendor for use in a candidate's campaign at a charge less than the normal comparable charge, if the charge to the candidate is at least equal to the cost of the food or beverages to the vendor and if the cumulative value of the food or beverages does not exceed \$100 with respect to any election;



-
- (4) Any unreimbursed travel expenses incurred and paid for by an individual who volunteers personal services to a candidate, if the cumulative amount of these expenses does not exceed \$350 with respect to any election;
 - (4-A) Any unreimbursed campaign-related travel expenses incurred and paid for by the candidate or the candidate's spouse or domestic partner;
 - (5) The payment by a party's state, district, county or municipal committee of the costs of preparation, display or mailing or other distribution of a party candidate listing;
 - (6) Documents, in printed or electronic form, including party platforms, single copies of issue papers, information pertaining to the requirements of this Title, lists of registered voters and voter identification information, created, obtained or maintained by a political party for the general purpose of party building and provided to a candidate who is a member of that party;
 - (7) Compensation paid by a state party committee to its employees for the following purposes:
 - (a) Providing no more than a total of 40 hours of assistance from its employees to a candidate in any election;
 - (b) Recruiting and overseeing volunteers for campaign activities involving three or more candidates; or
 - (c) Coordinating campaign events involving three or more candidates;
 - (8) Campaign training sessions provided to three or more candidates;
 - (8-A) Costs paid for by a party committee in connection with a campaign event at which 3 or more candidates are present;
 - (8-B) Wood or other materials used for political signs that are found or contributed if not originally obtained by the candidate or contributor for campaign purposes;
 - (8-C) The use or distribution of any communication, as described in section 1014, obtained by the candidate for a previous election and fully paid for during that election;
 - (9) The use of offices, telephones, computers and similar equipment when that use does not result in additional cost to the provider;
 - (10) Activity or communication designed to encourage individuals to register to vote or to vote if that activity or communication does not mention a clearly identified candidate; or



- (11) A purchase of apparel from a commercial vendor with a total cost of \$25 or less by an individual when the vendor has received a graphic or design from the candidate or the candidate's authorized committee.

3. Expenditure. The term "expenditure:"

A. Includes:

- (1) A purchase, payment, distribution, loan, advance, deposit or gift of money or anything of value made for the purpose of influencing the nomination or election of any person to political office, except that a loan of money to a candidate by a financial institution in this State made in accordance with applicable banking laws and regulations and in the ordinary course of business is not included;
- (2) A contract, promise or agreement, expressed or implied, whether or not legally enforceable, to make any expenditure;
- (3) The transfer of funds by a candidate or a political committee to another candidate or political committee; and
- (4) A payment or promise of payment to a person contracted with for the purpose of influencing any campaign as defined in section 1052, subsection 1; and

B. Does not include:

- (1) Any news story, commentary or editorial distributed through the facilities of any broadcasting station, newspaper, magazine or other periodical publication, unless the facilities are owned or controlled by any political party, political committee, candidate, or candidate's immediate family;
- (1-A) Any communication distributed through a public access television station if the communication complies with the laws and rules governing the station and all candidates in the race have an equal opportunity to promote their candidacies through the station;
- (2) Activity or communication designed to encourage individuals to register to vote or to vote if that activity or communication does not mention a clearly identified candidate;
- (3) Any communication by any membership organization or corporation to its members or stockholders, if that membership organization or corporation is not organized primarily for the purpose of influencing the nomination or election of any person to state or county office;



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- (4) The use of real or personal property and the cost of invitations, food and beverages, voluntarily provided by an individual to a candidate in rendering voluntary personal services for candidate-related activities, if the cumulative value of these activities does not exceed \$250 with respect to any election;
 - (5) Any unreimbursed travel expenses incurred and paid for by an individual who volunteers personal services to a candidate, if the cumulative amount of these expenses does not exceed \$350 with respect to any election;
 - (5-A) Any unreimbursed campaign-related travel expenses incurred and paid for by the candidate or the candidate's spouse or domestic partner;
 - (6) Any communication by any person that is not made for the purpose of influencing the nomination for election, or election, of any person to state or county office;
 - (7) The payment by a party's state, district, county or municipal committee of the costs of preparation, display or mailing or other distribution of a party candidate listing;
 - (8) The use or distribution of any communication, as described in section 1014, obtained by the candidate for a previous election and fully paid for during that election campaign;
 - (9) Documents, in printed or electronic form, including party platforms, single copies of issue papers, information pertaining to the requirements of this Title, lists of registered voters and voter identification information, created or maintained by a political party for the general purpose of party building and provided to a candidate who is a member of that party;
 - (10) Compensation paid by a state party committee to its employees for the following purposes:
 - (a) Providing no more than a total of 40 hours of assistance from its employees to a candidate in any election;
 - (b) Recruiting and overseeing volunteers for campaign activities involving three or more candidates; or
 - (c) Coordinating campaign events involving three or more candidates;
 - (10-A) Costs paid for by a party committee in connection with a campaign event at which three or more candidates are present;
 - (11) Campaign training sessions provided to three or more candidates;



-
- (11-A) Wood or other materials used for political signs that are found or contributed if not originally obtained by the candidate or contributor for campaign purposes;
 - (12) The use of offices, telephones, computers and similar equipment when that use does not result in additional cost to the provider; or
 - (13) A purchase of apparel from a commercial vendor with a total cost of \$25 or less by an individual when the vendor has received a graphic or design from the candidate or the candidate's authorized committee.



POLICY ON PAYING CAMPAIGN FUNDS TO FAMILY MEMBERS

This memorandum describes the policies and procedures regarding the use of campaign funds to pay a member of the candidate's immediate family or household.

DISCLOSING A PAYMENT TO A MEMBER OF THE CANDIDATE'S FAMILY OR HOUSEHOLD

- *Traditionally financed candidates.* If a candidate uses campaign funds to pay or reimburse a member of the candidate's immediate family or household, the candidate must report the family or other relationship (e.g., "brother" or "roommate") in the remarks section of Schedule B (for expenditures) of the campaign finance report.

For purposes of this disclosure requirement, "immediate family" means the candidate's spouse, parent, grandparent, child, grandchild, sister, half-sister, brother, half-brother, stepparent, step grandparent, stepchild, step grandchild, stepsister, stepbrother, mother-in-law, father-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, guardian, former guardian, domestic partner, the immediate family of the candidate's domestic partner, the half-brother or half-sister of the candidate's spouse, or the spouse of the candidate's half-brother or half-sister.

(21-A M.R.S.A. §§ 1(20) & 1122(4-A))



STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
16 STATE HOUSE STATION
AUGUSTA, MAINE 04333-0016

Paul R. LePage
GOVERNOR

David Bernhardt
COMMISSIONER

September 2, 2016

Dear Candidate:

It is campaign season again and the Maine Department of Transportation would like to take this opportunity to offer some information regarding the placement of political signs. MaineDOT understands and appreciates the potential impact of strategically placed political signs as well as the substantial investment that candidates make in purchasing these signs.

In the past, Maine sign law allowed political signs to be placed within the public right of way up to 6 weeks prior to an election. During the most recent legislative session, changes were made to the statute to allow noncommercial signage, which includes campaign signs, for only up to 6 weeks during any one calendar year. The new law further states that signs bearing the same or substantially the same message may be placed no closer than 30 feet from one another -- See 23 M.R.S.A. § 1913-A, as amended by P.L. 2015, c. 403. These changes were put into place to conform with a recent Supreme Court ruling and to deal with the public concerns regarding the overall density of signs along the roadway. The most recent law change also requires sign owners to place their name and contact information, as well as the 6 week time frame for which the sign owner intends to have the sign up.

Maine's roadways offer an enormous opportunity to place a great many signs, but there are some areas within the state's roadway system that are off limits to non-commercial signage, including campaign signs. These areas are comprised of the Maine Interstate system, including the Maine Turnpike Authority system, and all the various interchanges and ramps along the interstate system. The Interstate system and its interchanges have been designated as "control of access" areas. The term "control of access" indicates that this section of highway is being controlled from development. Typically no new entrances such as driveways or side roads or the like will be allowed within these sections. All types of signs are restricted in these sections with the exception being the State of Maine may install a sign within a control of access area for the purposes of the highway system. All other types of signs are prohibited within the control of access areas.

There are various reasons for the prohibition of signs within the control of access sections but the main reason is safety. The interstate system and its connecting interchanges are not the only "control of access" areas within Maine's many road ways. There are several control of access sections along Maine routed highways as well. Many of these non-interstate control of access sections are located within some of Maine's busiest roads, such as Rte. 202 in Winthrop and Rte. 3 in South China. Control of access areas may have a very high volume of car and truck traffic as well as a high speed limit that could create a potential hazard for pedestrians attempting to install signs along the roadways.

Here are some questions that campaign personnel may ask regarding the placement of political signs:

How do I recognize a "control of access" section?

- *MaineDOT is continuing the process of installing signs at each of the control of access areas to indicate where the sections begin and end. The signs will provide information such as "C.O.A. Area-No Signs" with arrows indicating which direction the control of access boundaries extend.*



- *Unsigned areas may be recognized by the limited access points into the highway and often a wildlife deterrent fence set 30 to 50 feet off the edge of pavement.*

What will happen to my sign if it has been placed in within a control of access section?

- *MaineDOT personnel have been advised to remove all types of signs from within the control of access areas. Maintenance crews have also been instructed to safely store the signs until the owner of the sign (business, campaign) can be contacted and arrangements can be made for pick up.*

Does MaineDOT enforce these sign placement restrictions state wide?

- *MaineDOT is committed to providing the equitable enforcement of these areas state wide. All signs that are installed within control of access areas will be removed as soon as possible by department personnel.*

What do I need to know about placing my sign along the roadway?

- *The first thing to consider in placement is the safety of the traveling public. Please do not install your signs in an area that will limit sight line of anyone trying to pull out of a side road or driveway. All signs that block a driver's sight distance will be removed for the public's safety. Removed signs will be held at the closest MaineDOT maintenance lot to be picked up by the candidate.*

In summary, when placing political signs, the important areas to remember are the interstate system with the connecting interchanges and ramps, including the Maine Turnpike Authority system, and the control of access areas, these areas are all off limits to all signs, regardless of content or viewpoint. Also, your individual signs can be no closer than 30 feet from one another, and can be put up for only 6 weeks during one calendar year. These signs must contain the owner's contact information and the 6 week time frame for which the sign owner intends for the sign to be up. MaineDOT will continue to provide information as necessary to help individuals with questions.

For more information regarding the appropriate placement of political signs, please contact the Department's Legislative Liaison, Meghan Russo at Meghan.russo@maine.gov or 624-3558.

MaineDOT appreciates your cooperation in this effort.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Stephen Landry". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

Steve Landry
Maine State Traffic Engineer
MaineDOT



PUBLIC NOTICE

Federal Communications Commission
445 12th St., S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20554

News Media Information 202 / 418-0500
Internet: <http://www.fcc.gov>
TTY: 1-888-835-5322

DA 16-264
March 14, 2016
Enforcement Advisory No. 2016-03

FCC ENFORCEMENT ADVISORY

TELEPHONE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT ROBOCALL AND TEXT RULES

BIENNIAL REMINDER FOR POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS ABOUT ROBOCALL AND TEXT ABUSE

With the 2016 campaign season underway, the FCC's Enforcement Bureau reminds political campaigns and calling services that there are clear limits on the use of autodialed calls or texts (known as "robocalls") and prerecorded voice calls. The FCC is committed to protecting consumers from harassing, intrusive, and unwanted robocalls and texts, including to cell phones and other mobile devices.

Since its adoption in 1991, the Telephone Consumer Protection Act ("TCPA") has placed limits on unsolicited prerecorded telemarketing calls to landline home telephones, and all autodialed calls or prerecorded voice calls to wireless numbers, emergency numbers, and patient rooms at health care facilities. The FCC's corresponding rules¹ governing automated telephone calls set forth restrictions that govern the use of prerecorded voice messages and automatic telephone dialing systems including those that deliver text messages. These provisions apply to all such prerecorded voice calls and autodialed calls or texts, including those made by political campaigns or other organizations involved in the 2016 election. The restrictions vary according to whether a call is delivered to a business or residential landline telephone, a cell phone, or some other category of protected telephone lines such as toll-free lines, emergency lines, or those lines servicing hospitals, nursing homes, or paging systems.²

We expect this Advisory will facilitate compliance with the law and rules by senders of campaign related voice messages and autodialed calls and texts and again remind all those using these tool to carefully observe the legal limits. The FCC's Enforcement Bureau will rigorously enforce the important consumer protections in the TCPA and our corresponding rules.

¹ See 47 CFR § 64.1200.

² By this Enforcement Advisory, the FCC's Enforcement Bureau highlights certain obligations under the TCPA and corresponding Commission rules. Failure to receive this notice does not absolve an entity of the obligation to meet the requirements of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, or the Commission's rules and orders. Companies, individuals, and other entities should read the full text of the relevant portions of the TCPA and corresponding Commission rules, respectively, at 47 U.S.C. § 227 and 47 CFR § 64.1200.



Prohibition Against Prerecorded Voice Messages and Autodialed Calls to Cell Phones and Other Mobile Services.

Prerecorded voice messages and autodialed calls (including autodialed live calls, prerecorded or artificial voice messages, and text messages) to cell phones and other mobile services such as paging systems are prohibited, subject to only three exceptions: (1) calls made for emergency purposes, (2) calls made with the prior express consent of the called party, (3) and calls made to collect debts “owed to or guaranteed by the United States.”³ This broad prohibition covers prerecorded voice and autodialed calls, including those sent by nonprofit or political campaign-related organizations. Callers contending that they have the prior express consent to make prerecorded voice or autodialed calls to cell phones or other mobile service numbers have the burden of proof to show that they obtained such consent.⁴ Further, call recipients may revoke their consent to be called using any reasonable method including verbally or in writing.⁵

Prerecorded Voice Messages and Autodialed Calls to Landline Telephones. Political campaign-related prerecorded voice messages or autodialed calls—whether live or prerecorded—to most landline telephones are not prohibited, so long as they adhere to the identification requirements set forth immediately below. However, prerecorded campaign-related voice messages or autodialed calls to emergency telephone lines; lines in guest or patient rooms at a hospital, nursing home, or similar establishment; or toll-free lines are prohibited unless the called party has agreed to receive such calls.⁶

Identification Requirements for Prerecorded Voice Messages. All prerecorded voice messages, campaign-related and otherwise, that are permissible under Section 227 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and the Commission’s rules must include certain information to identify the party responsible for the message. In particular:

- All artificial and prerecorded voice messages must state clearly, at the beginning of the message, the identity of the business, individual, or other entity that is responsible for initiating the call.⁷
- If a business or other corporate entity is responsible for the call, the prerecorded voice message must contain that entity’s official business name (the name registered with a state corporation commission or other regulatory authority).⁸
- In addition, the telephone number of such business, individual, or other entity must be provided either during or after the prerecorded voice message.⁹

³ See 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A)(iii); see also 47 CFR § 64.1200(a)(1)(iii) (prohibiting such calls to “any telephone number assigned to a paging service, cellular telephone service, specialized mobile radio service, or other radio common carrier service, or any service which the called party is charged for the call”). Congress has amended the TCPA to exempt federal debt collection calls and the Commission is in the process of implementing rules related to that exemption.

⁴ *Rules and Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991*, Declaratory Ruling and Order, 30 FCC Rcd 7961, 7990, para. 47 (2015) (*TCPA Omnibus Declaratory Ruling and Order*); see also *Rules and Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991*, Declaratory Ruling, 23 FCC Rcd 559, 565, para. 10 (2008) (concluding that creditors and debt collectors claiming prior express consent to deliver prerecorded voice or autodialed calls to cell phones are responsible for demonstrating such consent was granted).

⁵ *TCPA Omnibus Declaratory Ruling and Order*, 30 FCC Rcd at 7996, para. 64.

⁶ Non-emergency prerecorded voice or autodialed calls to such destinations are permissible only with the prior express consent of the called party. 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A); 47 CFR § 64.1200(a)(1).

⁷ 47 U.S.C. § 227(d)(3)(A)(i); 47 CFR § 64.1200(b)(1).

⁸ 47 CFR § 64.1200(b)(1).

⁹ 47 U.S.C. § 227(d)(3)(A)(ii); 47 CFR § 64.1200(b)(2). Any telephone number so provided may not be for (1) the



Line Seizure by Prerecorded Voice Messages and Autodialed Calls. Automatic telephone dialing systems that deliver prerecorded voice messages must release the called party's telephone line within five seconds of the time that notification is transmitted to the system that the called party has hung up.¹⁰ In addition, an automatic telephone dialing system may not be used in a way that simultaneously engages two or more telephone lines of a multi-line business.¹¹

As we have done in previous election cycles, we remind senders of campaign-related prerecorded voice messages and autodialed calls or texts that failure to comply with the relevant sections of the TCPA and corresponding rules may subject them to enforcement action, including monetary forfeitures as high as \$16,000 per violation for any person who does not hold a license or other authorization issued by the Commission.¹²

autodialer or prerecorded message player that placed the call, (2) a 900 number, or (3) any other number for which charges exceed local or long distance transmission charges. 47 CFR § 64.1200(b)(2).

¹⁰ 47 U.S.C. § 227(d)(3)(B); 47 CFR § 68.318(c).

¹¹ 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(D); 47 CFR § 64.1200(a)(5).

¹² This amount reflects inflation adjustments to the forfeitures specified in Section 503(b)(2)(D) of the Communications Act. Section 503(b)(2)(D) provides for forfeitures of up to \$10,000 for each violation by a person who is not a broadcast station licensee, cable operator, common carrier, or applicant for any broadcast station, cable operator, or common carrier license issued by the Commission. See 47 U.S.C. § 503(b)(2)(D). The Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990, Pub. L. No. 101-410, 104 Stat. 890, as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996, Pub. L. No. 104-134, Sec. 31001, 110 Stat. 1321 (DCIA), requires the Commission to adjust its forfeiture penalties periodically for inflation. See 28 U.S.C. § 2461 note (4). The Commission most recently adjusted its penalties to account for inflation in 2013. See *Amendment of Section 1.80(b) of the Commission's Rules, Adjustment of Civil Monetary Penalties to Reflect Inflation*, 28 FCC Rcd 10785, 10786-790, paras. 3-5 (EB 2013); see also *Inflation Adjustment of Maximum Forfeiture Penalties*, 78 Fed. Reg. 49370-01, 49370 (2013) (setting September 13, 2013, as the effective date for the increases). The Commission has made such inflation adjustments and the current maximum forfeiture is \$16,000 for each violation under Section 503(b)(2)(D). See *Inflation Adjustment of Maximum Forfeiture Penalties*, 78 Fed. Reg. at 49371. The penalties for broadcast station licensees, cable operators, common carriers, and applicants for broadcast station, cable operator, and common carrier licenses are higher.

Need more information? For further information regarding requirements for prerecorded voice and autodialed calls, contact: Kristi Thompson at (202) 418-1318 or kristi.thompson@fcc.gov or Mary Romano at (202) 418-0975 or mary.romano@fcc.gov in the Telecommunications Consumers Division, Enforcement Bureau. More information can also be found at www.fcc.gov/guides/robocalls. To file a complaint, visit www.consumercomplaints.fcc.gov or call 1-888-CALL-FCC.

Media inquiries should be directed to Will Wiquist at (202) 418-0509 or will.wiquist@fcc.gov.

To request materials in accessible formats for people with disabilities (Braille, large print, electronic files, audio format), send an e-mail to fcc504@fcc.gov or call the Consumer & Governmental Affairs Bureau at (202) 418-0530 (voice), (202) 418-0432 (TTY). You may also contact the Enforcement Bureau on its TTY line at (202) 418-1148 for further information about this Enforcement Advisory, or the FCC on its TTY line at 1-888-TELL-FCC (1-888-835-5322) for further information about the Telephone Consumer Protection Act.

Attachments: (1) "At a Glance," Political Calls; (2) Frequently Asked Questions.

Issued by: Chief, Enforcement Bureau



ATTACHMENT 1

“AT A GLANCE”

POLITICAL CALLS

- Political campaign-related calls are subject to restrictions governing prerecorded voice and autodialed calls.
- There are no restrictions on live manually-dialed political calls, which may be delivered to any landline telephone or cell phone.
- Prerecorded voice and autodialed calls may NOT be delivered to the following types of landline phones without the prior express consent of the called party:
 - ✓ any emergency line (including any 911 line and any emergency line of a hospital, medical physician or service office, health care facility, poison control center, or fire protection or law enforcement agency);
 - ✓ the telephone line of any guest room or patient room of a hospital, health care facility, elderly home, or similar establishment; or
 - ✓ any service for which the called party is charged for the call such as toll-free lines.
- Prerecorded voice and autodialed calls (including live calls, prerecorded voice messages, and text messages) may NOT be delivered to cell phones, pagers, or other mobile devices without the prior express consent of the called party. This restriction governs all prerecorded voice and autodialed calls.
- All prerecorded voice messages must contain the following information:
 - ✓ the name of the person or entity responsible for the call, which must be provided at the beginning of the message;
 - ✓ the telephone number of the person or entity responsible for the call, which must be provided during or after the message.
- The National Do-Not-Call Registry and company-specific do-not-call lists do not apply to political calls.
- Individuals or entities who do not hold (and are not required to hold) FCC licenses responsible for unlawful political prerecorded voice messages or autodialed calls may face forfeiture penalties of up to \$16,000 per violation. The penalties are higher for FCC licensees, such as broadcasters, cable operators, and common carriers.



ATTACHMENT 2

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

The following Frequently Asked Questions are addressed in this Advisory:

- What are the rules covering prerecorded voice messages and autodialed calls, and where can I find them?
- What is an autodialed call?
- Are nonprofit organizations exempt from the prohibition against making prerecorded voice calls or autodialed calls or texts to cell phones and other mobile service numbers?
- What does it mean to make a prerecorded voice or autodialed call for “emergency purposes”?
- Does the same prohibition against making autodialed calls to cell phones apply to sending autodialed text messages to cell phones?
- Do the rules allow me to send campaign-related prerecorded voice messages to a landline telephone number that is registered on the National Do Not Call Registry?
- Before making a prerecorded voice or autodialed call, how can I determine whether the target telephone number is associated with a landline phone or a wireless phone?
- What if I have questions?

What are the rules covering prerecorded voice messages and autodialed calls, and where can I find them?

These calls are subject to the general restrictions on prerecorded voice messages and autodialed calls, found at 47 U.S.C. § 227 and 47 CFR § 64.1200.

What is an autodialed call?

An autodialed call is any type of call or message, including a text message, that is made by an “autodialer” or “automatic telephone dialing system,” which is “equipment which has the capacity to store or produce telephone numbers to be called using a random or sequential number generator and to dial such numbers.”¹ The Commission has emphasized that this definition covers any equipment—including predictive dialers—that has the specified *capacity* to dial numbers without human intervention whether or not the numbers called actually are randomly or sequentially generated or come from calling lists.² The Commission has further emphasized that the capacity of a dialing system is not limited to any current configuration or present ability but also includes

¹ 47 CFR § 64.1200(f)(2).

² *Rules and Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991*, Report and Order, 18 FCC Rcd 14014, 14092-93, para. 133 (2003) (*2003 TCPA Order*). Predictive dialers use automated equipment to dial numbers (either from lists or randomly or sequentially) and then connect the called party to a live person. The distinctive element of a predictive dialer is software that predicts calling patterns to minimize the time live agents spend between calls while also minimizing the incidence of individuals answering a call when no agent is available.



potential functionalities that are more than mere theoretical possibilities.³ Finally, the Commission has made clear that Internet-to-phone text messaging technology and text messaging apps that send to all or virtually all text-capable U.S. phone numbers constitute autodialers.⁴

Are nonprofit organizations exempt from the prohibition against making prerecorded voice calls or autodialed calls or texts to cell phones and other mobile service numbers?

No. Although nonprofit organizations enjoy certain exemptions under the TCPA, there is NO blanket exemption that allows nonprofit organizations to make either prerecorded voice calls or autodialed calls or texts to cell phones or other mobile service numbers without prior express consent.

What does it mean to make a prerecorded voice or autodialed call for “emergency purposes”?

Under Commission rules, “emergency purposes means calls made necessary in any situation affecting the health and safety of consumers.” 47 CFR § 64.1200(f)(4). Political campaign-related prerecorded voice messages and autodialed calls are NOT included in this definition.

Does the same prohibition against making autodialed calls to cell phones apply to sending autodialed text messages to cell phones?

Yes. The Commission has determined that the prohibition against placing autodialed calls to cell phones without prior express consent “encompasses both voice calls and text calls to wireless numbers including, for example, short message service (SMS) calls, provided the call is made to a telephone number assigned to [a wireless] service.”⁵ Accordingly, only manually placed text messages are permissible without prior express consent.

Do the rules allow me to send political campaign-related prerecorded voice messages to a landline telephone number that is registered on the National Do-Not-Call Registry?

Yes. Political campaign-related prerecorded voice messages (as well as live political calls) are not subject to the National Do-Not-Call Registry because such messages (or live calls) do not include telephone solicitations.⁶

Before making a prerecorded voice or autodialed call, how can I determine whether the target telephone number is associated with a landline phone or a wireless phone?

There are a variety of commercial services that callers may use to identify wireless telephone numbers.

What if I have questions?

For further information regarding requirements for prerecorded voice and autodialed calls, contact one of the following individuals in the Telecommunications Consumers Division, Enforcement Bureau: Kristi Thompson at (202) 418-1318 or kristi.thompson@fcc.gov or Mary Romano at (202) 418-0975 or mary.romano@fcc.gov. To file a complaint, visit www.consumercomplaints.fcc.gov or call 1-888-CALLFCC.

Media inquiries should be directed to Will Wiquist at (202) 418-0509 or will.wiquist@fcc.gov.

³ *Rules and Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991*, Declaratory Ruling and Order, 30 FCC Rcd 7961, 7974-77, paras. 15-21 (2015).

⁴ *Id.* at 8017-22, paras. 108-22.

⁵ *2003 TCPA Order*, 18 FCC Rcd at 14115, para. 165.

⁶ In order to constitute a “telephone solicitation,” a call or message must be “for the purpose of encouraging the purchase or rental of, or investment in, property, goods, or services.” 47 CFR § 64.1200(f)(14); *see also* 47 U.S.C. § 227(a)(4).



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2018 CANDIDATE GUIDEBOOK



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