Campaign Finance Law Developments That May Affect Your Local Campaign Finance Reform Ordinance – And Key Practice Tips

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Agenda

- Introduction
- Contributions/Limits
- Aggregate Contributions
- Limiting Contributions by Profession
- Committees
- Campaign Expenditures
- Independent Expenditures
- Government Spending
- Disclosures/Disclaimers
- Practice Pointers/Summary

What is a "contribution"?

- A monetary donation to a candidate or committee
- Non-monetary contribution (donated goods, services, facilities)("In-kind" contribution)
- Payment of a loan by a third party
- Enforceable promise to make a payment
- Exceptions:
 - Volunteer personal services
 - Fundraising event by occupant of home/office costing \$500 or less

Contribution limits cannot be too low for the candidates to mount an effective campaign

Contribution limits should be based on the factual record & structured to prevent corruption

Contribution limits should have a cost of living adjustment included in the ordinance

Aggregate contribution limits are <u>highly</u> suspect

Restrictions on specific professions (e.g. contractors, lobbyists, marijuana dispensaries) must be narrowly tailored

Committees

- Candidate Committees
- General Purpose Committees
- Small Contributor Committees
- Ballot Measure Committees
- Independent Expenditure Committees

Cannot Limit Contributions to Independent Expenditure Committees or Ballot Measure Committees

No candidate expenditure limits...

...unless voluntary

Voluntary Expenditure limits <u>cannot</u> be coercive

Should not permit higher contribution limits for candidates who accept spending limits

Watch out for other restrictions that could be construed as a candidate expenditure limit (e.g. temporal restrictions, transfer limits)

Public financing is okay - BUT cannot provide extra public funds to match personal expenditures of an opposing candidate

Cannot Limit Independent Expenditures

 "independent expenditures, including those made by corporations, do not give rise to corruption or the appearance of corruption." - Citizens United v. FEC (J. Kennedy) Government <u>cannot</u> spend public funds on campaign materials or activities; can be used for informational ballot materials

Disclaimers

- Disclaimer requirements must be substantially related to a sufficiently important governmental interest
- State disclosure requirements have changed (AB-249)
- Local requirements may be stricter than state law, if not unduly burdensome and justified



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Who is going to enforce your ordinance?

Practical Tips When Updating Your Ordinance

- Allow plenty of time for city council and community input
- Consider developing a city council subcommittee to engage with the City Attorney's office
- Involve your city Elections Official
- Use FPPC Manuals for guidance

Summary

Contribution Limits

- Limits should be based on facts & circumstances Jurisdiction should build factual record to set limits
- Aggregate Contribution Limits Are highly suspect
- Limiting Contributions by Profession Must have justification & be narrowly tailored

Campaign Expenditures

- Limits on Expenditures –Generally not permissible
- Voluntary Expenditure Limits –Can't be coercive; can't have different contribution limits
- Public Matching Funds Can't provide extra public funds to match personal expenditures
- Government Funds –Can't be used on campaign materials; can inform voters

Disclosure Requirements

- New State Law Disclose Act imposes numerous new disclaimer requirements
- Local Requirements Can be more stringent than the State

Practice Considerations

 Collaborative work within the jurisdiction – set up city council subcommittee to work with City Attorney and elections official's office to tackle issue. Leave ample time for community input.