



CAMPAIGN FINANCE REGISTRATION AND DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS FOR CANDIDATES INVOLVED IN TOWN COMMITTEE PRIMARIES FAQ SHEET – 2014

Each candidate for town committee member in a **March 4, 2014 town committee primary** is required to comply with the registration and financial reporting provisions of Connecticut's Campaign Finance Laws as contained in Chapter 155 of the General Statutes. In recognition of our continuing obligation to inform and educate those involved in financing political campaigns of their legal duties and responsibilities, the State Elections Enforcement Commission has prepared this FAQ Sheet which highlights the basic requirements pertaining to candidates in a primary for town committee member. Generally, these candidates have the same disclosure and reporting obligations as candidates for election to a state or municipal public office.

Please note that a candidate who is involved in a town committee **primary** and who *does not file* the required form with the Town Clerk, as fully explained in this FAQ Sheet, will be responsible for mandatory penalties.

Those who use this FAQ Sheet should also refer to the provisions of Chapter 155 of the General Statutes to obtain a greater understanding of these requirements. Please contact the Commission at the number listed below on page 11 if you have any questions.

Revised January, 2014

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS CONCERNING THESE REQUIREMENTS

1. **I am currently on the Town Committee and wish to seek another term. Do I have to register in order to raise funds for my campaign?**

It depends:

- You are required to register if your name will appear on the ballot *in a party primary* for town committee members.
- You are not required to register if there is no such primary (nor are you required to disclose contributions received or spent on your campaign if there is no primary).

If there is a primary, the Town Clerk is required to prepare a legal notice for publication in a newspaper having general circulation in the municipality. *See General Statutes § 9-435.*

2. **My party recently had a caucus and I was chosen as an endorsed candidate for the position of town committee member. Although there was a challenge slate offered at the caucus, they were neither endorsed nor have they obtained a sufficient number of signatures on primary petitions. Am I, or are any of the candidates who were endorsed, required to register a fundraising committee and disclose the committee's receipts and expenditures?**

No, if there is no party primary, you are not required to register. The registration and disclosure requirements apply *only* to candidates who compete in a primary.

3. **I have been selected to the party-endorsed slate of candidates for town committee member and I am being challenged at a primary. Do I have to register as a candidate and designate a funding source?**

Yes, you are required to register as a candidate since there will be a party primary. You must (a) register as a candidate, and (b) designate a funding source, as further described in the answer to Question 6.

4. **When must a registration form be filed?**

You must file your registration form *within ten calendar days* of becoming a candidate.

5. **When does an individual become a candidate for a town committee primary?**

Under state campaign finance law, one becomes a candidate if he or she:

- (a) has solicited or received contributions, other than for a party committee, or made expenditures (including expenditures from the candidate's personal funds) or given consent to any other person, other than a party committee, to solicit or receive contributions or make expenditures with the intent to bring about such individual's nomination to town committee member;

- (b) has been endorsed or nominated by a political party and is thus entitled to a position on the ballot at an election or primary (whether or not funds or resources have been solicited, received or expended); or
- (c) is otherwise qualified for placement on the ballot pursuant to the election laws (whether or not funds or resources have been solicited, received or expended).

The candidate has **ten calendar days** from the day of the earliest occurrence of any of these events which trigger candidacy in a town committee primary to file with the town clerk. An individual may also become a candidate by registering as a candidate and disclosing a funding source, as further described in the answer to Question 6.

6. Which registration forms must be filed?

You must give public notice of your candidacy and the manner in which your campaign will be funded by filing a "*Registration by Candidate*," SEEC Form 1. You must also file either a SEEC Form 1A ("*Candidate Committee Registration*") or a SEEC Form 1B ("*Certification of Exemption From Forming A Candidate Committee*"). You must file these forms with the Town Clerk.

7. What is the difference between the various funding options?

If you do not qualify for any of the exemptions described below (or, if you qualify but do not choose one of the exemptions), you must form a *candidate committee* and file SEEC Form 1A. A candidate committee is a committee formed by a single candidate to promote the town committee primary election of the candidate who formed the committee.

If you qualify for one of the following exemptions from forming a candidate committee, you may file SEEC Form 1B:

- (a) You are one of a slate of candidates in the primary whose campaigns are being funded solely by an existing *town committee* or a newly created *political slate committee* established by two or more candidates as the funding mechanism for a slate of candidates in connection with the primary; or
- (b) You will be funding your campaign entirely from your own personal funds and do not intend to solicit or receive funds from other persons or committees; or
- (c) You do not intend to receive or spend funds exceeding \$1,000; or
- (d) You do not intend to spend or receive any funds.

If you qualify for one of the 1B exemptions, and your circumstances change such that you no longer qualify for that 1B exemption, you must amend your registration within **three days** of the change in circumstance. If you qualify for another 1B exemption, you may file an amended 1B. If you do not qualify for any of the 1B exemptions, you are required to form a candidate committee.

All candidates must file SEEC Form 1 AND either Form 1A or Form 1B. Campaign finance registration and reporting forms are available at any office of a Town Clerk or the State Elections Enforcement Commission (www.ct.gov/seec).

8. Where do I file the required forms?

With the Town Clerk of the municipality holding the primary.

9. What is the effect of filing a Certification of Exemption, SEEC Form 1B?

A candidate who qualifies for a 1B exemption and who files SEEC Form 1 and 1B need not establish or register a separate candidate committee, open a separate bank account or appoint his own treasurer for the primary campaign.

10. What are the consequences if I do not file SEEC Form 1, and either SEEC Form 1A or 1B?

The Town Clerk is required to assess a mandatory late fee of \$100 if a candidate who is involved in a primary does not file a registration form by the tenth day after becoming a candidate. Late filing fees cannot be waived. In addition, if the candidate does not file within seven days after receiving a delinquency notice, the candidate is referred to the State Elections Enforcement Commission and may then be liable for additional civil penalties and possible criminal sanctions, including a fine of up to \$2,000 and imprisonment of up to one year, or both.

11. I have filed SEEC Form 1B and have certified that I am exempt from the candidate committee registration requirement because I intend to finance my campaign entirely from my own funds. My neighbor has since indicated he wants to donate \$100 by check to my campaign. May I accept the contribution, and if I do, does this mean I am required to register a candidate committee (open a checking account and appoint a treasurer)?

If you accept the contribution, then you no longer qualify for the 1B exemption that you intend to finance your campaign entirely from your personal funds. You have several options:

- (a) If you wish to continue to fund your campaign entirely from personal funds, then you must not accept the contribution.
- (b) If you wish to accept the contribution, you must amend your registration and designate a new funding source within **three days** of receiving the contribution. If you qualify for another 1B exemption (please see the answer to Question 7 for a description of the 1B exemptions), you may amend your registration and designate your new 1B exemption funding source. For example, if the aggregate amount of your personal funds spent on your candidacy plus the \$100 contribution from your neighbor does not exceed \$1,000, you may choose the 1B (11c) option, that you do not intend to receive or spend funds exceeding \$1,000 for your campaign.
- (c) If you do not qualify for any of the other 1B exemptions, or if during the course of the campaign there is a change in circumstances so that the candidate is no longer eligible for any of the exemptions (or if you do qualify for an exemption but prefer to form a candidate committee), you will need to register a candidate committee by filing SEEC Form 1 and 1A with the Town Clerk within **three days** following receipt of the contribution or act which resulted in the loss of exempt status.

12. Am I required to appoint someone as my campaign treasurer if I finance my campaign entirely from my own personal funds or do not receive or spend more than \$1,000 from other sources?

No. In either case, you are not required to designate another person as your treasurer though you should keep internal records of all of your receipts and expenditures like a treasurer would do. If you have selected to spend entirely from personal funds and spend over \$1,000, you will be required to file certain financial disclosure statements but you do not need a treasurer to do so. (See Question 22 for more information.)

13. I am a candidate on the petitioning slate of candidates, and a separate political committee has been formed to finance the campaigns of all candidates on the slate. What are my registration obligations as a candidate?

All candidates must file a registration statement and designate a funding source. You are exempt from the requirement of registering a *candidate* committee if you are part of a slate of candidates whose campaigns are financed solely by a political slate committee, *and* you file SEEC Form 1 along with Form 1B, "*Certification of Exemption from Forming a Candidate Committee*" with the Town Clerk, entering the name of the political slate committee which has been registered to finance the slate of candidates. Additionally, the chairperson of the slate committee is required to register such committee using the form entitled "*Political Committee Registration*," SEEC Form 3, with the Town Clerk of the municipality holding the primary.

14. For a political committee established by two or more candidates to finance a slate of candidates in the primary, what is required of the chairperson to complete the registration process?

In addition to filing the political committee registration form, SEEC Form 3, the chairperson is required to appoint one registered Connecticut elector to serve as the campaign treasurer and establish a single checking account in a bank or other financial institution in Connecticut to serve as the depository for the committee's funds. The designation of the treasurer and depository must be made on the committee registration form.

In addition, although not required, the slate committee chair may designate a deputy treasurer who can perform the duties of the treasurer in the treasurer's absence.

The treasurer must also file a SEEC Form 20 "*Itemized Campaign Finance Disclosure Statement*" to report the initial contribution received by the committee. If the political slate committee's initial contribution precedes the filing of the registration statement, then the committee's treasurer must file a campaign finance disclosure statement itemizing this transaction (SEEC Form 20) when he files the registration statement. If the contribution is received after the filing of the registration statement, the political slate committee's treasurer must file an itemized report (SEEC Form 20) within **48 hours** of receiving that initial contribution.

15. For a candidate committee of a single candidate in the primary, what is required to complete the registration process?

In addition to filing the candidate committee registration, SEEC Form 1 and 1A, the candidate has the same responsibilities as the chairperson of a political slate committee (see Question 14) and must designate the name of the treasurer and depository on the registration form. An initial SEEC Form 20 is not required, however – the first disclosure statement would be due whenever the next regular filing would be due (see the calendar below).

16. Are there any requirements pertaining to the committee's depository?

The depository institution may be a bank, savings and loan or credit union and must be situated in the State of Connecticut. A single checking account must be established in the depository in which all receipts are deposited and from which all expenditures are made. Only the treasurer and/or deputy treasurer, if applicable, may deposit funds into or expend funds from this account. The registration form requires only that you list the name of the depository (and not the actual account number) so you may register a committee before you have opened up your account.

17. Do restrictions apply to a campaign treasurer?

Yes. Only one individual may serve as campaign treasurer and a candidate may not serve as his own treasurer or deputy campaign treasurer. This prohibition extends to the treasurer of a political slate committee or town committee that finances the treasurer's campaign for town committee member. The appointment of a deputy campaign treasurer is optional but strongly recommended. The campaign treasurer and deputy campaign treasurer must be registered voters in Connecticut.

There are some additional restrictions on who may serve as treasurer or deputy treasurer of a candidate committee, political slate committee, or town committee. First, in order to serve in such a capacity, the person must have paid any civil penalties or forfeitures assessed against him under the campaign finance statutes. In addition, if the person has been convicted of or pled guilty or *nolo contendere* to any felony involving fraud, forgery, larceny, embezzlement or bribery, or any criminal offense under the state election or campaign finance laws, the law will not permit such person to serve as a treasurer or deputy treasurer unless at least eight years have elapsed from the date of the conviction or plea or the completion of any sentence, whichever date is later, without a subsequent conviction of or plea to another such felony or offense.

18. What are the campaign treasurer's chief responsibilities?

- (a) To deposit funds in the checking account within **twenty days** of receipt.
- (b) To authorize and pay all committee expenditures by check drawn on the depository institution.
- (c) To complete and file required financial disclosure statements in a timely manner.
- (d) To appoint "*solicitors*" to receive funds on behalf of the campaign treasurer, if necessary.
- (e) To oversee all financial transactions of the committee.
- (f) To retain records and receipts documenting all expenditures.

19. When must the committee treasurer file the detailed statements of committee receipts and expenditures (financial disclosure statements)?

Please see the printed calendar of filing dates attached to this FAQ Sheet, which sets forth the various campaign finance disclosure deadlines.

20. What form must the campaign treasurer use to comply with the financial disclosure requirements?

If the committee has received or made or incurred the expenditure of funds exceeding \$1,000 in the aggregate, the campaign treasurer must file SEEC Form 20 entitled "*Itemized Campaign Finance Disclosure Statement.*"

If this \$1,000 threshold has not been reached by the close of the reporting period, the campaign treasurer may file SEEC Form 21 entitled "*Short Form Campaign Finance Disclosure Statement.*" The SEEC Form 20 or SEEC Form 21 is filed with the Town Clerk.

21. If I filed a 1B exemption and did not designate any committee as my funding source, do I need to file the campaign finance disclosure statements?

Typically, no. The requirement to file a financial disclosure report on the filing date does not apply to a candidate who is exempt from registering a candidate committee and has filed SEEC Form 1B *unless* the candidate had opted for the self-financing exemption and has made or incurred expenditures over \$1,000 in the aggregate (See Question 22). In the case of a candidate who is solely funded by a town committee or a political slate committee, *that committee's treasurer* must do the appropriate filings.

22. If the candidate has filed SEEC Form 1B as self-financing, are there additional filing requirements?

There may be. If the candidate has claimed reason number (2) on SEEC Form 1B ("11b", self-financing) and has made or incurred expenditures exceeding \$1,000, the candidate must file a report of his or her expenditures using SEEC Form 23 entitled "*Self Funded Candidate's Expenditure Statement*" in accordance with the same schedule of filings as a treasurer of a candidate committee. The self-funded candidate's first report must include all expenditures made or incurred since the start of the campaign, including those he or she made before reaching the \$1,000 threshold. Please see the printed calendar of filing dates attached to this FAQ Sheet, which sets forth the various campaign finance disclosure deadlines.

23. Where must financial disclosure statements be filed?

With the Town Clerk of the municipality holding the primary.

24. What are the penalties for a campaign treasurer who fails to file either form (SEEC Form 20 or SEEC Form 21) on the day it is due?

The Town Clerk is required by law to assess a mandatory late filing fee of **\$100** against the delinquent treasurer which must be paid from the treasurer's personal funds. Late filing fees cannot be waived. In addition, if the campaign treasurer does not file within seven days after receiving a delinquency notice, the treasurer is referred to the State Elections Enforcement Commission and may then be liable for additional civil penalties and possible criminal sanctions, including a fine of up to \$2,000 and imprisonment of up to one year, or both.

25. What must be disclosed on the “Itemized Campaign Finance Disclosure Statement” (SEEC Form 20)?

Generally, the disclosure requirements applicable to candidates’ campaigns for election, or nomination to a state or municipal public office apply with equal effect to candidates in town committee primaries. This includes the disclosure of the name and address of each contributor of more than \$50 in total contributions to the committee and whether each contributor is a communicator lobbyist or the spouse or dependent child of a communicator lobbyist, the employer and occupation of the contributor if the contribution exceeds \$100, the total sum of all monetary receipts of \$50 or less, the name and address of each payee to whom an expenditure is made, the purpose of each expenditure, and a statement of the balance on hand and outstanding expenses or other committee obligations. The “Itemized Campaign Finance Disclosure Statement” contains detailed instructions for completion of the form.

26. What about receipts and expenses before the candidate/committee was required to register? Must these be disclosed?

Yes. Once a candidate is required to register a candidate committee, all contributions received and expenditures made since the start of the candidate’s campaign must be reported, including those received or made prior to committee registration. For this reason, candidates who have filed a 1B exemption should maintain internal records of all receipts and expenditures in case circumstances change and they are required to register a candidate committee.

27. Are there any restrictions on contributions made in cash?

Yes. A **\$100** maximum cash contribution in the aggregate is permitted from any individual, and, if otherwise permissible, from any business entity or labor union (See Questions 30 and 31). This cash contribution limit counts towards the first \$100 contributed by a particular source. Once the source has contributed \$100 in the aggregate, any remaining monetary contributions *may not* be made by cash.

28. Are there any limitations on contributions made by check from an individual?

An individual may give without limit to a candidate committee formed for the position of town committee member or to a political committee formed for a slate of candidates for the position of town committee.

Important Note: If a candidate in a town committee primary has designated the town committee as his sole funding source, the contribution limits to a town committee apply, and an individual may contribute no more \$2,000 to a town committee per calendar year.

29. May business entities, such as partnerships and corporations, make direct contributions?

Generally, a business entity may not contribute to a candidate for public office or a political or party committee. However, a business entity, which is incorporated or licensed to do business in Connecticut, may give without limit to a candidate committee formed for the position of town committee member or to a political committee formed for a slate of candidates for the position of town committee.

Important Note: A town committee *may not* receive contributions from a corporation. If a candidate in a town committee primary has designated the town committee as his sole funding source, a corporation may not make any contributions or non-independent expenditures to promote such candidate.

30. May labor unions make direct contributions?

Generally, a labor union may not contribute to a candidate for public office or a political or party committee without first forming its own political committee. However, a labor union may give without limit to a candidate committee formed for the position of town committee member or to a political committee formed for a slate of candidates for the position of town committee.

Important Note: A town committee *may not* receive contributions from a labor union. If a candidate in a town committee primary has designated the town committee as his sole funding source, a labor union may not make any contributions or non-independent expenditures to promote such candidate.

31. May an existing ongoing political committee make contributions to town committee candidates?

Yes, but only if the ongoing political committee is properly registered as a political committee with the State Elections Enforcement Commission or the Town Clerk, as the case may be. A registered political committee may make unlimited contributions to a candidate committee formed for the position of town committee member or to a political committee formed for a slate of candidates for the position of town committee. A town committee that is the sole funding source for a town committee slate may receive contributions from a registered political committee up to \$1,500 per calendar year.

32. Are there any other prohibitions which pertain to the campaign financing of candidates in town committee primaries?

Yes. For example, vote buying and selling is prohibited. A promise of appointment to a public position made in exchange for support in the primary is prohibited. False disclosure of the name of a contributor on any campaign finance statement is also prohibited. These are classified as corrupt election practices. Other prohibited practices are contained in General Statutes § 9-622.

33. What are the penalties if I make or accept an improper contribution or engage in a corrupt election practice?

Any single violation of the campaign finance laws subjects the offender to a civil penalty of up to \$2,000 which can be imposed by the State Elections Enforcement Commission. The Commission may order any improper contributions or payments to be remitted to the Commission for deposit in the State's treasury or to be returned to the contributor. If the offender is found to

have knowingly and willfully violated any provisions of the campaign finance statutes, a civil penalty of up to \$25,000 may be imposed, unless a fine of a larger amount is otherwise provided for as a maximum fine in the statutes, in which case the larger amount is the maximum fine for the violation. Criminal prosecutions are instituted by the Office of the Chief State's Attorney and the State's Attorneys' Offices upon recommendation of the Commission.

34. Is "claim your speech" identification required on political communications which advocate for the election or defeat of a candidate in a primary for town committee member?

Yes. The "claim your speech" attribution rules applicable to communications for candidates for public office are also applicable to campaign communications that advocate the election or defeat of a candidate in a primary for town committee member. For printed communications including those delivered by mail, the attribution required to be on the face of the communication must be at in eight-point size type of uniform font.

- If a **candidate committee** pays for the communication it must include on its face the text "*Paid for by*" followed by the name of the committee and its campaign treasurer and the text "*Approved by*" followed by the name of the candidate.
- If a **candidate** pays for the communication it must include on its face the text "*Paid for by*" followed by the candidate's name and address and the text "*Approved by*" followed by the name of the candidate.
- If a **political slate committee** or **town committee** pays for the communication it must include on its face the text "*Paid for by*" and the name of the sponsoring committee and its treasurer, except that a town committee's attribution need not include the name of the treasurer. If such communication supports or opposes a candidate and is done with the consent of, in coordination with, or in consultation with a candidate, candidate committee or candidate's agent, the communication must also include on its face the text "*Approved by,*" together with the name(s) of the candidate(s). Pursuant to Public Act 13-180, however, where it is a town committee paying for any print, television, or social media communications promoting a *slate* of candidates (i.e., more than one candidate), it no longer needs to include the "*Approved by*" language.
- If an **individual** pays for the communication and it is made with the cooperation of, at the request or suggestion of, or in consultation with the candidate, candidate committee, or candidate's agent, the communication must include on its face the text "*Paid for by*" followed by the name and address of the individual and the text "*Approved by*" followed by that individual's name.

Candidates and candidate committees have additional attribution requirements for *television, Internet video, radio, and Internet audio advertising*, as well as *automated telephone calls (robo calls)*. See General Statutes § 9-621 for more information.

35. Where can I obtain the forms necessary to register a committee or claim an exemption, or to disclose contributions and expenditures?

All campaign finance forms and statements are available at your Town Clerk's office and the State Elections Enforcement Commission, either at its offices or on its website (www.ct.gov/seec).

36. What if my candidate committee or the political committee established for the slate of candidates for the town committee primary has a surplus after the primary?

The committee must distribute its surplus not later than ninety days after the primary to one of the following: (a) an ongoing political committee which has agreed by virtue of the acceptance of such distribution, to never finance any of your future campaigns for elective office; (b) a party committee; (c) a tax-exempt organization under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code; (d) all contributors on a prorated basis by contribution; (e) a veterans' organization under Section 501(c)(19) of the Internal Revenue Code; or (f) the Citizens' Election Fund.

37. What if my candidate committee or the political committee established for the slate of candidates for the town committee primary has a deficit after the primary?

Your committee must remain in existence until the deficit is eliminated. Your treasurer is required to file a financial disclosure statement on the ninetieth day following the primary and must thereafter file additional financial disclosure statements on the seventh day of any succeeding month where there is an increase or decrease that is greater than \$500 from the last disclosure statement. If your committee solicits funds to eliminate your deficit in any written or printed communications, such communication must include a statement that the funds are being sought to eliminate a deficit.

38. Where can I obtain an interpretation of campaign finance law, advisory opinion, or file a complaint if I know a violation has been committed?

State Elections Enforcement Commission Third Floor
Office of Governmental Accountability
20 Trinity Street
Hartford, CT 06106-1628

Internet: www.ct.gov/seec

Telephone: (860) 256-2940
Toll Free within Connecticut
(866) SEEC INFO [(866) 733-2463]
Email: SEEC@ct.gov
FAX: (860) 256-2981

Campaign Finance Filing Dates, Town Committee Primary
For All Candidate Committees and Political Slate Committees
Funding Candidates for the Position of Town Committee Members in a
March 4, 2014 Town Committee Primary

Type of Statement	Period Covered	Filing/ Mailing Date
7 th Day Preceding Primary	date of formation through 2/23/14	2/25/14
30 Days Following Primary (candidate committees only)	2/24/14 through 3/27/14	4/3/14 ^{1,2}
April 10 Filing (successful candidate committees and political slate committees only)	3/28/14 through 3/31/14 (successful candidate committees) ----- 2/24/14 through 3/31/14 (political slate committees)	4/10/14 ^{2,3}
Deficit	3/28/14 through 5/27/14 (unsuccessful candidate committees)	6/3/14 ⁴
Deficit	4/1/14 through 5/27/14 (successful candidate committees and political slate committees)	6/3/14 ⁴
Termination	4/1/14 through 6/2/14 (successful candidate committees and political slate committees) ----- 3/28/14 through 6/2/14 (unsuccessful candidate committees)	6/9/14 ⁵

****Important Note:** If a town committee or ongoing political committee raises or spends funds in connection with a town committee primary, the committee treasurer must file the 7th day preceding March 4, 2014 town committee primary, covering the period beginning January 1, 2014 and ending on 11:59 p.m. on February 23, 2014.

1. This filing is required of candidate committees only; political slate committees need not file it. A candidate committee which has distributed any surplus or has eliminated any deficit within 30 days of the primary may terminate with the filing of this report.
 2. A candidate committee may opt to file its 30 days following the 3/4/14 primary filing covering the period through March 31, 2014 (instead of through March 27). If the 30 days following 3/4/14 primary filing covers through March 31, 2014, the committee will not need to file the quarterly April filing because it will already have reported all activity for that filing period.
 3. Candidate committees of candidates who were unsuccessful in the primary are not required to file the April 10 statement. Candidate committees of candidates who were successful in the primary are required to submit this filing, as well as all political slate committees funding candidates in the primary. Note that the law technically requires political slate committees to file a statement 45 days after the primary but the April 10 fulfills this requirement since they cover the same period.
 4. A committee of a candidate formed in connection with the 3/4/14 town committee primary which reports a deficit on the 90th day following the primary will thereafter be required to file an additional statement on the 7th day of any succeeding month when there is an increase or decrease in the deficit which is greater than \$500.00 from the last filed financial disclosure statement.
 5. A committee formed in connection with the 3/4/14 town committee primary must distribute or expend its surplus within 90 days following the primary and file a termination statement within seven days thereafter.
-

Permissible Contributions

Town Committee Primary Aggregate Dollar Limits^a

<i>Recipient Committee</i>	Contributor Sources ^b						
	Individual	Candidate Committee	Party Committee	Political Committee formed by two or more Individuals	Political Committee formed by a Business	Political Committee formed by an Organization	Other Entity
Political Slate Committee <i>of two or more Candidates for Town Committee Member</i>	Unlimited	Prohibited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited
Town Committee <i>as authorized funding vehicle for two or more Candidates for Town Committee Members</i>	\$2,000 ^a	Prohibited	Unlimited	\$1,500 ^a	\$1,500 ^a	\$1,500 ^a	Prohibited
Candidate Committee <i>for individual Town Committee Member</i>	Unlimited	Prohibited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited

a. For town committees, the aggregate limit is a calendar year limit for all events.

b. Only contributions from committees that are registered in Connecticut may be accepted. **Important Note:** A political committee formed for a referendum may not give to a candidate committee, town committee or political slate committee under any circumstances.