



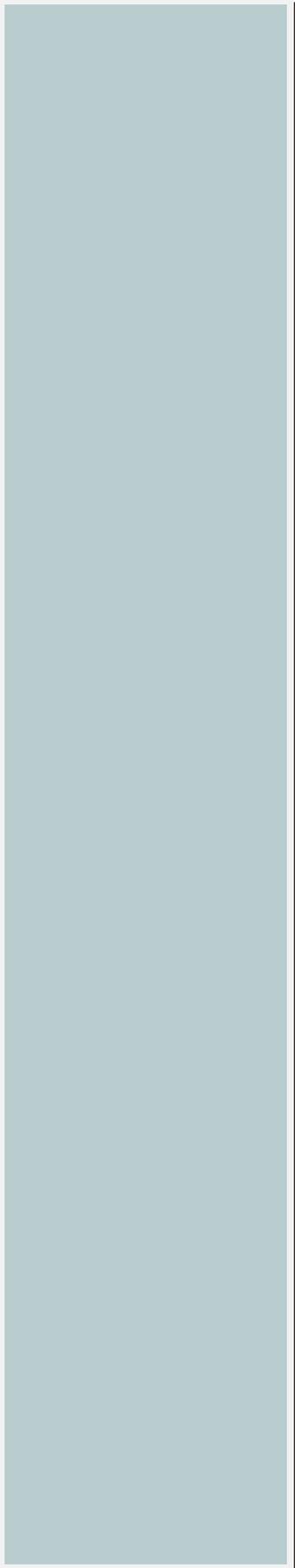
CITIZENS' ELECTION PROGRAM 2010

A Novel System with Extraordinary Results

State Elections Enforcement Commission | January 2011

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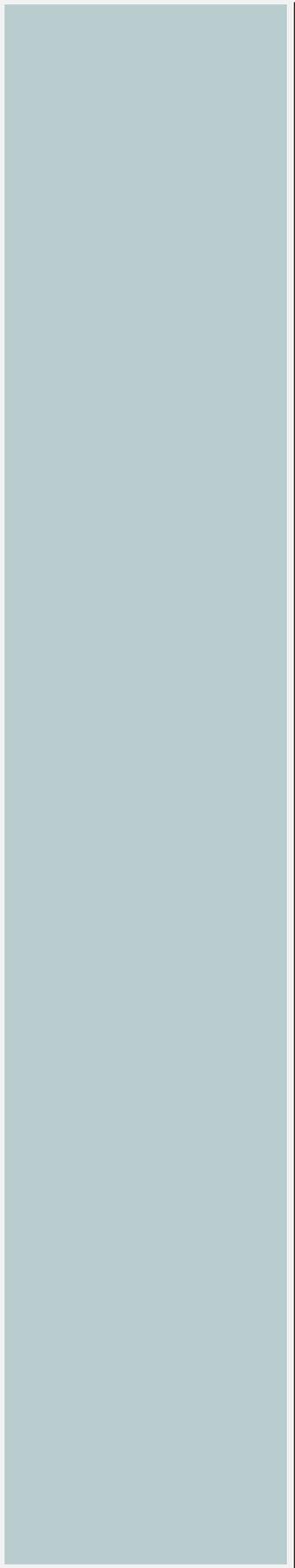
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**A REPORT FROM THE STATE ELECTIONS
ENFORCEMENT COMMISSION ON THE 2010
ELECTIONS**

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A GROUNDBREAKING PROGRAM

The Citizens' Election Program represents the broadest, most comprehensive, and most successful effort to remove special interest money from the political system undertaken by any state in our nation's history. The Program provides public grants to qualified candidates seeking election to Connecticut state office. With the Citizens' Election Program, Connecticut voters are claiming more authority to determine who will represent them in their government.

The groundbreaking Citizens' Election Program introduces a novel campaign financing system to a national audience. The Program is the cornerstone of the State of Connecticut's 2005 campaign finance reform package dedicated to improving the State's campaign financing system.

After years of scandal, the perception of rampant corruption in state government served as the ultimate catalyst for campaign finance reform in Connecticut. Corruption among state officials bottomed out with Gov. John Rowland, who resigned in 2004 amid allegations of influence peddling and other improprieties as the House of Representatives drew up articles of impeachment against him. The Rowland scandal, on the heels of other scandals involving state and local politicians, sparked public outrage compelling then Gov. Jodi Rell to call lawmakers into a special session focused on overhauling the campaign financing system in the State of Connecticut.

The system that legislators devised prevented the bulk of special interest money from coming into the system in the form of contributions from lobbyists and state contractors, while affording candidates "clean" money through a voluntary public financing system.

With his resignation, Rowland inadvertently greased the wheels of reform. Polls from 2005 indicate that 88 percent of respondents believed that state leaders were compelled to work together to enact campaign finance reform to prevent another Rowland-like scandal. Seventy-five percent of those surveyed said they were less likely to vote for a candidate who did not

support “clean elections.” Rell came to office pledging to remove the influence of special interests from Connecticut government and to enact broad campaign finance reform.

In 2005, Connecticut lawmakers passed the law that created the Program and now leads the nation with a body of campaign finance laws that is already fundamentally changing elections and the nature of government itself in Connecticut.

The Citizens’ Election Program is a proactive good government program that aims to remove even the appearance of undue influence of special interests on elected officials and return government to the people of Connecticut.

And, indeed, the recent elections demonstrate that Connecticut citizens are already reclaiming their government with the already dramatically reduced role of special interest influence in Connecticut elections.

A NOVEL SYSTEM PRODUCES EXTRAORDINARY RESULTS

The voluntary Citizens’ Election Program fundamentally changed the way that campaigns are funded by putting the emphasis on small dollar contributions— \$5 to \$100 — from individuals.

In its inaugural run for General Assembly campaigns in 2008, a total of 78 percent of the legislators elected came to office using the Program. Thus, more than three-quarters of the sitting legislature could say they came to office without relying on special interest funds.

And, an astonishing 97 percent of the contributions received by all 2008 legislative candidates were from individuals. With the majority of these contributions arriving as qualifying contributions for candidates participating in the Program, the contributions did not exceed \$100. This stood in sharp contrast to the 2006 General Assembly elections, when only 49 percent of contributions came from individuals.

The Program's reliance on these small dollar contributions from individuals transferred political power back from wealthy contributors and special interests to ordinary citizens.

This new focus on small dollar contributions was a large step away from the trend that had dominated prior elections. The Program set off a sweeping change in the way candidates raised campaign funds, by reducing the significance of large contributions, and in effect reshaping the priorities of campaign fundraising towards small dollar contributions from people, rather than special interests.

The State had felt the beginning of fundamental change. The Program was reforming "politics as usual."

A key question remained — would the Program continue to produce strong results in the 2010 elections that would include the costly and high profile races of candidates seeking Statewide offices?¹

¹ 2010 Candidates seeking 193 different state offices could participate in the Program – 6 Statewide candidates (Governor, Lt. Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of the State, State Treasurer, and Comptroller), 36 State Senate seats, and 151 State Representative seats. 2008 State Senate and State Representative candidates could participate in the Program.

THE FUNDAMENTAL SHIFT EXTENDS TO THE 2010 GENERAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

The types and sources of campaign contributions to General Assembly campaigns changed markedly in the 2008 election cycle due to the high rate of Program participation. And, the 2010 elections showed us that the high participation rate in 2008 was not coincidental.

In 2008, an astonishing 250 candidates (approximately 73 percent of the total candidates) running for General Assembly seats elected to use the voluntary Program. In 2010, another extraordinarily high number of candidates — 252 (approximately 70 percent of the total candidates) running for General Assembly seats elected to use the Program.

In the Program's second run for General Assembly campaigns in 2010, a total of 74 percent of the legislators elected came to office using the Program. Thus, once again, the vast majority of the sitting legislature can say they came to office free of special interest money.

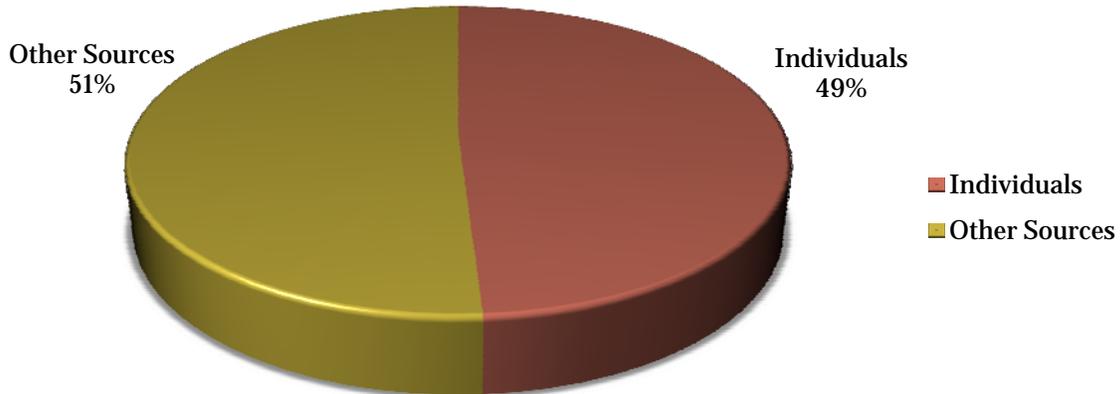
And, a remarkable percentage of the contributions received by all 2010 legislative candidates were from individuals — 97 percent. With the majority of these contributions serving as “qualifying contributions” of between \$5 and \$100 from individuals for candidates participating in the Program, the contributions were all small dollar contributions.

This strong result virtually mirrored the extraordinary numbers for the 2008 General Assembly elections, and stood in sharp contrast to the 2006 General Assembly elections (the last General Assembly elections before the Program), when less than half of the contributions given to candidates came from individuals.

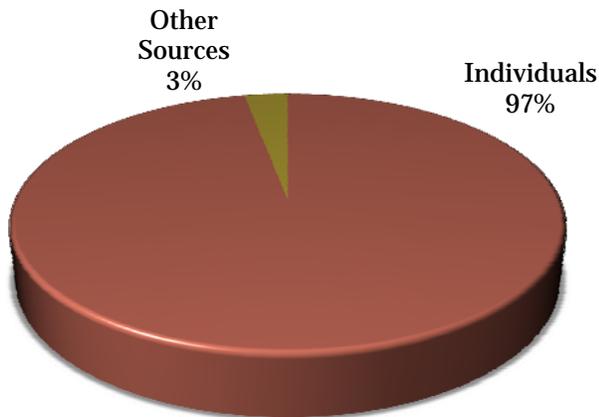
The Program's continued strength in 2010, and its continued reliance on these small dollar contributions from individuals, transferred power back to average citizens, and *kept it there*.

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS FROM INDIVIDUALS AS COMPARED TO OTHER SOURCES

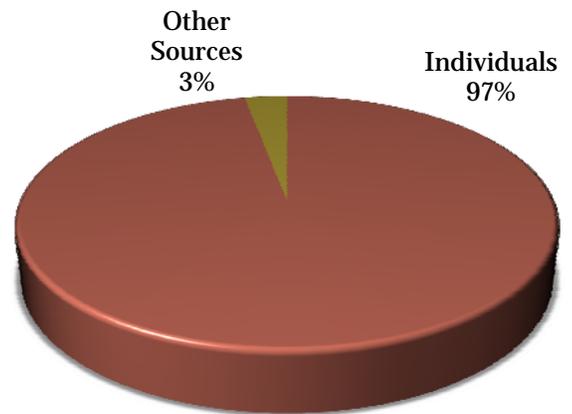
2006 Contribution Breakdown



2008 Contribution Breakdown



2010 Contribution Breakdown



Most of the contributions received by all 2010 and 2008 legislative candidates were from individuals. A majority of these contributions served as small dollar “qualifying contributions” from individuals for candidates participating in the Program.

In the 2006 legislative elections, prior to the Program, less than half of the contributions to candidates came from individuals.

INCREASED COMPETITION AND CANDIDATE EMERGENCE IN THE CONSTITUTION STATE

The Program provides each participating candidate with the resources to run a competitive campaign by providing the candidate with public funds once the candidate raises the Program's applicable qualifying threshold. This "clean election" formulation has been cited as encouraging the emergence of new candidates without access to campaign "war chests," wealthy donors, personal wealth, or other more traditional funding sources, thereby increasing the number and range of voices in elections for public office.

After the inaugural run of the Program for General Assembly campaigns in 2008, most new candidates indicated that access to public funds played a role in their evaluation of whether to run for office. And, indeed, the 2008 elections saw increased competition with closer races and many newcomers entering the political field.

The 2010 Program also saw strong results in these areas. According to a post-election survey conducted by the Commission, the availability of public funds from the Program played a role in most new candidates' decisions to run for public office. And, the competitive grants for participating candidates allowed these candidates to compete in elections without reliance on personal wealth or large donors.

So, again in 2010, we find support for claims that the Program played a role in increasing political competition in the Constitution State.

For example, the 2010 election cycle saw an increase in the number of General Assembly primaries, from 12 in 2006 and 18 in 2008, to 21 in 2010. Also, the 2010 elections saw a dramatic decrease in the number of unopposed races, from 53 in 2008 to 32 in 2010.

"I know that the Citizens' Election Program will force me to work harder [in the General Assembly] over the next two years as I am certain to face a well-funded challenge."

"The CEP gives me the freedom to ignore how my votes on key issues will affect future fundraising."

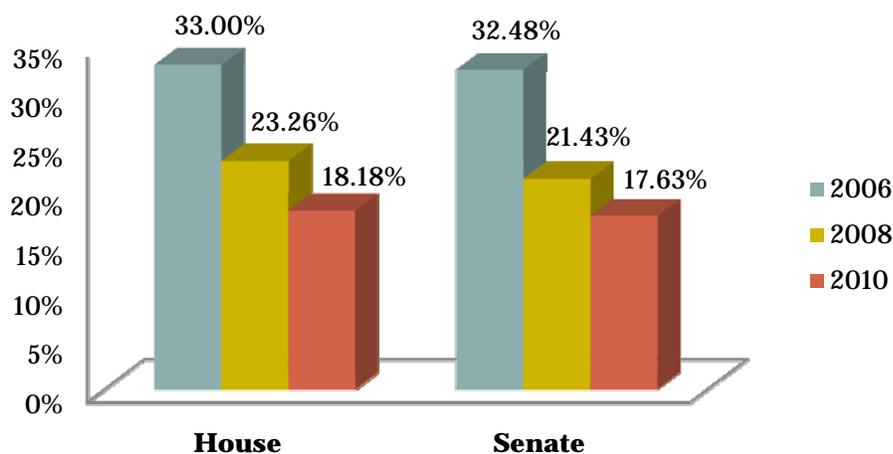
~ 2010 Participating Candidate Survey

Moreover, the 2010 election saw an overall increase in the number of candidates running for General Assembly offices, with a total of 362 candidates (as compared to 343 candidates in 2008), as well as an increase in the overall number of non-incumbents who received grants, with a total of 118 in 2010 (as compared to 113 in 2008).

Further, the 2010 elections saw an overall narrowing of margins of victory in “competitive races.” Or, put a different way, challengers seeking 2010 General Assembly offices who received grants through the Program fared better than challengers in previous elections.

Comparing 2006 races in which two major party candidates opposed each other, with races in 2008 and 2010, where opposing major party candidates received public funds, indicates that Program participation yields closer legislative races. The universe of races from 2006 through 2010 showed closer races when the Program was introduced, and the results improved with markedly closer races in 2010. Overall, 2010 major party challengers with Program grants fared extremely well, using CEP funding to gain strength at the ballot box.

Vote Disparity Among Competitive Races



In 2010, competitive races for State Representative had an average disparity of 18.18 percent which is five percentage points narrower than in 2008, and nearly fifteen percentage points narrower than in 2006.

In the Senate, competitive races had an average disparity of 17.63 percent, nearly four percentage points narrower than in 2008 and again, nearly fifteen percentage points narrower than in 2006.

Challengers relying on Program funding in 2010 mounted meaningful challenges in legislative districts where incumbents had traditionally been dominant, using competitive grants to get their messages out and markedly improved their chances at victory.

THE NEW ERA EXTENDS TO STATEWIDE CAMPAIGNS

Assessing the impact of the Program on the Statewide electoral landscape after a single Statewide run of the Program is a challenging endeavor, given the relatively small number of races and lack of comparative data. However, initial signs look promising.

In the 2010 inaugural run of the Statewide Program, 100% of the candidates elected to Statewide offices participated in the voluntary Program, using “clean money” to obtain office. The entire elected body of Statewide officers for the State of Connecticut can say they came to office free of special interest money.

The Program’s qualifying criteria, which require Statewide candidates to raise contributions of between \$5 and \$100 from individuals (a majority of which must be “in-state” residents) made small “in-state” contributions very valuable. And, the Statewide candidates’ reliance on small donors able to donate \$5 to a candidate empowered ordinary citizens.

Governor Malloy pledged to use the Citizens’ Election Program because “it was time to make sure that special interests took a back seat to the interests of the people of the State of Connecticut.”

~ Governor Dan Malloy at a press conference announcing he had qualified for public financing

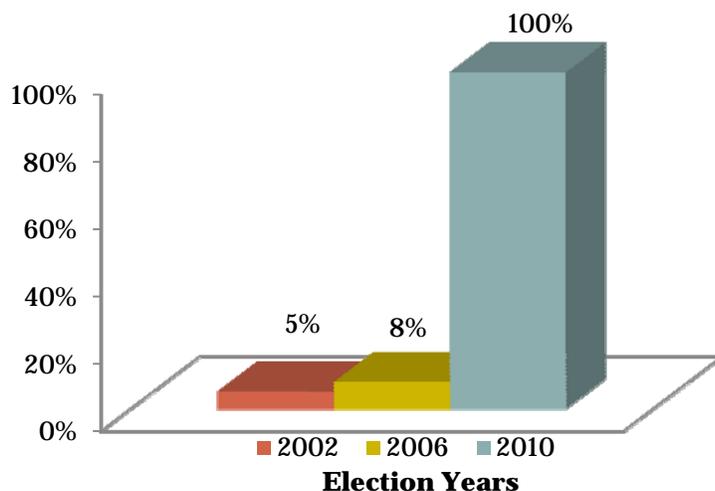
It similarly empowered Statewide officers elected with “strings-free” money by enabling them to take office *without even the appearance* of being beholden to special interest groups.

So, the fundamental shift in campaign funding extended to the Statewide campaigns, which were historically reliant on large individual contributors for a substantial part of their funding.

Before the Program, the financing of Statewide campaigns was quite different.

In the 2002 and 2006 Statewide elections, for example, individual contributors made up over 70 percent of all funds received by candidates. However, most of that 70 percent was made up of large contributions in excess of \$100. It was difficult for people without the ability to donate large contributions to have a meaningful role in the political process.

Percentage of Small Dollar Contributions Received by Connecticut Statewide Winners



Historically, Statewide candidates also relied on special interest contributions from influential entities to build their campaign war chests. This was in large part due to the fact that political committees could give contributions worth thousands of dollars; easily dwarfing most small dollar contributions.

For example, the average political committee contribution in 2002 and 2006 was approximately \$650 more than the average contribution from an individual during that same period.

This system meant that small dollar contributions from individuals played a small role in a Statewide candidate's campaign and large contributions and special interest money held center stage. As a result, in 2002 and 2006, Statewide candidates raised less than 10% of their total funds in the form of small dollar contributions.

As a tool to rid large contributions and special interests from campaigns of elected Statewide officers, the Program for Statewide elections achieved a remarkable record in its inaugural run.

All successful Statewide candidates were able to turn the old system on its head by opting to publicly fund their campaigns and focus only on raising \$5 to \$100 contributions. This not only gave prominence to small dollar contributions, but also allowed candidates to focus on campaigning rather than endless fundraising.

This was tantamount to a complete about face from the practices of the past.

And, by making the candidates dependent on qualifying contributions from citizens, the Program allows elected Statewide officers to vote and govern free of even the appearance of special interest influence.

Along with freeing elected Statewide candidates to act more independently once in office, the Program provides opportunity at even the highest levels of state electoral politics.

"My participation in the Citizens' Election Program allowed me, as a political newcomer, to run a successful Statewide campaign on my own terms, without relying on special interest money... Now that I am in office, the only people I owe are the citizens who elected me – just as government should be."

*~State Comptroller
Kevin Lembo*

"It is vital that the Attorney General's office continue to be free of the taint that clouded Connecticut during the Rowland administration. The bad deals and no-bid contracts cost Connecticut taxpayers millions of dollars, resulting in a loss of public trust in state government. Connecticut residents deserve better and the Citizens' Election Program will help them get it"

*~Attorney General
George Jepsen*

The 2010 Program played a key role in the competitive Statewide elections, affording candidates without access to personal wealth or vast financial resources to mount viable, successful campaigns against high-spending candidates, who were largely self-financed.

Public financing programs like the CEP, however, aspire not to “level the playing field” but rather seek to give candidates the means to get their message out to the public.

For example, former Stamford mayor Dan Malloy, the first gubernatorial candidate to seek and receive a grant from the Citizens’ Election Fund, became the first governor elected using the Citizens’ Election Program. Along the way he defeated well-financed, high-spending opponents in both the primary and general election to become the first Democrat elected governor of Connecticut in more than 20 years.

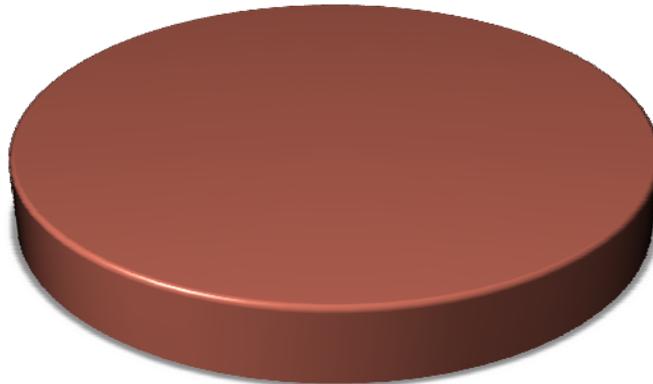
In fact, all six of Connecticut’s constitutional officers were elected using public financing, demonstrating that the Statewide Program participants were able to get their messages out, and ultimately many were able to parlay competitive grants into success at the ballot box.

*Governor Malloy said
“when we win ... the
people ... will know that
their government
belongs to them - not to
someone's bank
account, not to a bunch
of special interests.”*

*~ Governor Dan Malloy
at a press conference
announcing he had
qualified for public
financing*

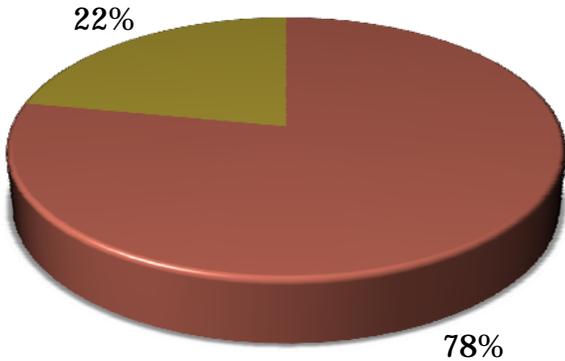
CONNECTICUT OFFICIALS ELECTED USING THE CITIZENS' ELECTION PROGRAM

2010 Statewide Officials Elected Using the Citizens' Election Program - 100%

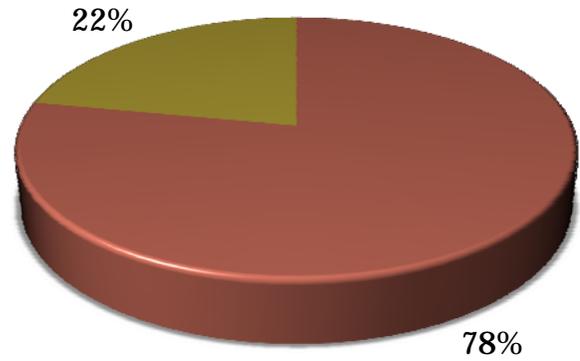


■ Used CEP
■ Did Not Use CEP

2008 General Assembly Members Elected Using the CEP - 78%



2010 General Assembly Members Elected Using the CEP - 78%



All of Connecticut's Statewide officers were elected using the Program. And, 78% of Connecticut's legislature was elected using the Program in both 2010 and 2008. Out of the 187 legislators who took office in 2008 and 2010, 146 had participated in the Program.

MOVING FORWARD

With the 2010 elections, the Citizens' Election Program transitioned from a novel experiment in electoral politics to the preferred way for candidates to finance their campaigns in Connecticut. In 2008, 78 percent of candidates elected to the General Assembly ran using the Citizens' Election Program. The same percentage of elected General Assembly members participated in the public financing program again in 2010. That such a high number of our elected officials in both years opted to use the voluntary Program should not be attributed to mere happenstance. The level of acceptance among elected officials speaks to the fact that many candidates who used the Program in 2008 opted to use it again because they enjoyed the freedom it afforded them from special interests and greater interaction with their constituents.

During the 2010 campaign, the Program faced several challenges – numerous court cases, budget shortfalls that threatened the fiscal viability of the Program, and the potential influx of corporate money in the wake of the Supreme Court decision in *Citizens United*, just to name a few. But through it all, candidates who believed in the Program continued to sign up for the volunteer system, and citizens who wanted their voices heard in Hartford continued to make the small dollar contributions to the candidates they supported.

The election of constitutional officers through the Citizens' Election Program represents a new beginning in Connecticut, where political leaders in both the legislative and executive branch can make decisions free from the appearance of undue influence from special interests. As state leaders continue to struggle with difficult decisions on the future of Connecticut, the people of Connecticut know that their leaders are beholden to no one but them.

It appears the "Land of Steady Habits" has made public campaign financing a new habit on which it can rely for years to come.

APPENDICES

Table 1	Statewide Election Statistics	2010 Primary	2010 General Election
Total Number of Statewide Candidates		15	23
Democrat		8	6
Republican		7	6
Minor		0	11
Petitioning		0	0
Total Number of Participating Statewide Candidates		9	8
Democrat		7	6
Republican		2	2
Minor		0	0
Petitioning		0	0
Total Number of Open Seat Races		5	5
Total Number of Incumbents		0	1
Governor			
Total Number of Candidates		5	3
Democrat		2	1
Republican		3	1
Minor		0	1
Petitioning		0	0
Total Number of Participating Candidates who Received Grants		2	1
Total Number of Participating Candidates who Did Not Apply		0	0
Total Number of Participating Candidates Denied Grants		0	0
Total Number of Challengers		5	3
Participating Challengers		2	1
Total Number of Incumbents		0	0
Lieutenant Governor			
Total Number of Candidates		4	3
Democrat		2	1
Republican		2	1
Minor		0	1
Petitioning		0	0

Table 1	Statewide Election Statistics	2010 Primary	2010 General Election
Total Number of Participating Candidates who Received Grants		2	0
Total Number of Participating Candidates who Did Not Apply		0	0
Total Number of Participating Candidates Denied Grants		0	0
Total Number of Challengers		4	3
Participating Challengers		3	1
Total Number of Incumbents		0	0
Secretary of the State			
Total Number of Candidates		2	5
Democrat		2	1
Republican		0	1
Minor		0	3
Petitioning		0	0
Total Number of Participating Candidates who Received Grants		2	2
Total Number of Participating Candidates who Did Not Apply		0	0
Total Number of Participating Candidates Denied Grants		0	0
Total Number of Challengers		2	5
Participating Challengers		2	2
Total Number of Incumbents		0	0
State Comptroller			
Total Number of Candidates		2	5
Democrat		2	1
Republican		0	1
Minor		0	3
Petitioning		0	0
Total Number of Participating Candidates who Received Grants		2	1
Total Number of Participating Candidates who Did Not Apply		0	0
Total Number of Participating Candidates Denied Grants		0	0
Total Number of Challengers		2	5
Participating Challengers		2	1
Total Number of Incumbents		0	0

Table 1	Statewide Election Statistics	2010 Primary	2010 General Election
Attorney General			
Total Number of Candidates		2	3
Democrat		0	1
Republican		2	1
Minor		0	1
Petitioning		0	0
Total Number of Participating Candidates who Received Grants		0	1
Total Number of Participating Candidates who Did Not Apply		0	0
Total Number of Participating Candidates Denied Grants		0	0
Total Number of Challengers		2	3
Participating Challengers		0	1
Total Number of Incumbents		0	0
State Treasurer			
Total Number of Candidates		0	4
Democrat		0	1
Republican		0	1
Minor		0	2
Petitioning		0	0
Total Number of Participating Candidates who Received Grants		0	2
Total Number of Participating Candidates who Did Not Apply		0	0
Total Number of Participating Candidates Denied Grants		0	0
Total Number of Challengers		0	3
Participating Challengers		0	1
Total Number of Incumbents		0	1
Winning Incumbents		0	1
Participating Incumbents		0	1
Winning Participating Incumbents		0	1

Table 2**2010 Statewide Primary Candidates**

Candidate Name	Office Sought	Party Affiliation	CEP Participation	Grant Recipient
Malloy, Dannel P.	Governor	Democrat	Yes	Yes
Lamont, Edward M.	Governor	Democrat	No	No
Foley, Thomas C.	Governor	Republican	No	No
Fedele, Michael C.	Governor	Republican	Yes	Yes
Griebel, R. Nelson	Governor	Republican	No	No
Wyman, Nancy	Lieutenant Governor	Democrat	Yes	Yes
Glassman, Mary A.	Lieutenant Governor	Democrat	Yes	Yes
Boughton, Mark D.	Lieutenant Governor	Republican	Yes	Yes**
Wilson-Foley, Lisa A.	Lieutenant Governor	Republican	No	No
Merrill, Denise W.	Secretary of the State	Democrat	Yes	Yes
Garcia, Gerald	Secretary of the State	Democrat	Yes	Yes
Lembo, Kevin	State Comptroller	Democrat	Yes	Yes
Jarjura, Michael J.	State Comptroller	Democrat	Yes	Yes
Dean, Martha A.	Attorney General	Republican	No	No
Garber, Ross H.	Attorney General	Republican	No	No

**Gubernatorial Candidate Michael C. Fedele and Lt. Gubernatorial Candidate Mark D. Boughton formed a Joint Gubernatorial Committee and received one grant for the committee.

Table 3

2010 Statewide General Election Candidates

Candidate Name	Office Sought	Party Affiliation	CEP Participation	Grant Recipient
Malloy, Dannel P.	Governor	Democrat	Yes	Yes
Foley, Thomas C.	Governor	Republican	No	No
Marsh, Thomas E.	Governor	Independent	No	No
Wyman, Nancy	Lieutenant Governor	Democrat	Yes	Yes**
Boughton, Mark D.	Lieutenant Governor	Republican	No	No
Booker, Jr. , Cicero B.	Lieutenant Governor	Independent	No	No
Merrill, Denise W.	Secretary of the State	Democrat	Yes	Yes
Farrell, Jerry	Secretary of the State	Republican	Yes	Yes
DeRosa, S. Michael	Secretary of the State	Green	No	No
Mosher, Ken	Secretary of the State	Libertarian	No	No
Telesca, Michael	Secretary of the State	Independent	No	No
Lembo, Kevin	State Comptroller	Democrat	Yes	Yes
Orchulli, Jack C.	State Comptroller	Republican	No	No
Katz, Joshua	State Comptroller	Independent	No	No
Dolan, Hugh	State Comptroller	Libertarian	No	No
Bennett, Colin D.	State Comptroller	Green	No	No
Nappier, Denise L.	State Treasurer	Democrat	Yes	Yes
Wright, Jeffrey A.	State Treasurer	Republican	Yes	Yes
Bue, David S.	State Treasurer	Green	No	No
White, Andrew G.	State Treasurer	Independent	No	No
Jepsen, George	Attorney General	Democrat	Yes	Yes
Dean, Martha A.	Attorney General	Republican	No	No
Fournier, Stephen E.D.	Attorney General	Independent	No	No

**Gubernatorial Candidate Dannel P. Malloy and Lt. Gubernatorial Candidate Nancy Wyman formed a Joint Gubernatorial Committee and received one grant for the committee.

Table 4	General Assembly Election Statistics	2010 Primary	2010 General Election	2008 General Election
Total Number of Candidates in General Assembly Races		44	362	343
Democrat		29	169	169
Republican		15	160	135
Minor		0	28	29
Petitioning		0	5	10
Total Number of Candidates in the House		40	288	273
Democrat		27	136	136
Republican		13	128	105
Minor		0	19	23
Petitioning		0	5	9
Total Number of Candidates in the Senate		4	74	70
Democrat		2	33	33
Republican		2	32	30
Minor		0	9	6
Petitioning		0	0	1
Total Number of Participating Candidates		35	252	250
Democrat		24	143	141
Republican		11	109	102
Minor		0	0	7
Petitioning		0	0	0
Total Number of Participating Candidates in the House		31	204	195
Democrat		22	116	111
Republican		9	88	79
Minor		0	0	5
Petitioning		0	0	0

Table 4	General Assembly Election Statistics	2010 Primary	2010 General Election	2008 General Election
Total Number of Participating Candidates in the Senate		4	48	55
Democrat		2	27	30
Republican		2	21	23
Minor		0	0	2
Petitioning		0	0	0
Total Number of Participating Candidates who Received Grants		31	240	235
Total Number of Participating House Candidates who Received Grants		27	197	184
Democrat		20	113	106
Republican		7	84	74
Minor		0	0	4
Total Number of Participating Senate Candidates who Received Grants		4	43	51
Democrat		2	26	29
Republican		2	17	21
Minor		0	0	1
Total Number of Participating Candidates who Received Grants and Won		19	141	146
House		17	115	114
Senate		2	26	32
Total Number of Participating Candidates who Did Not Apply		4	13	13
Total Number of Participating Candidates Denied Grants		0	1	2
Total Number of House and Senate Incumbents		10	167	163
Winning Incumbents		9	153	156
Participating Incumbents		10	127	130
Participating Winning Incumbents		9	113	123

Table 4	General Assembly Election Statistics	2010 Primary	2010 General Election	2008 General Election
Total Number of House Incumbents		9	135	131
Participating Incumbents		9	104	101
Participating Winning Incumbents		8	92	95
Total Number of Senate Incumbents		1	32	32
Participating Incumbents		1	23	29
Participating Winning Incumbents		1	22	28
Total Number of House and Senate Challengers		33	195	180
Participating Challengers		24	125	120
Winning Challengers		11	34	31
Participating Winning Challengers		10	33	28
Total Number of House Challengers		30	153	142
Participating Challengers		21	100	94
Participating Winning Challengers		9	28	24
Total Number of Senate Challengers		3	42	38
Participating Challengers		3	25	26
Participating Winning Challengers		1	5	4
Total Number of Races with Major Party Opposition		21	142	117
House		19	113	90
Senate		2	29	27
Total Number of Races with Minor or Petitioning Candidate in Race		0	28	35
House		0	20	28
Senate		0	8	7
Total Number of Races with Minor Party Opposition Only		0	10	17
House		0	7	15
Senate		0	3	2

Table 4	General Assembly Election Statistics	2010 Primary	2010 General Election	2008 General Election
Total Number of Unopposed Races		0	32	53
House		0	28	46
Senate		0	4	7
Total Number of Open Seats		7	20	22
House		7	16	18
Senate		0	4	4

Table 5

2010 Participating General Assembly Candidates

Candidate Name	Office Sought	Party Affiliation	District	Grant Awarded
Ackert, Timothy J.	House	Republican	8	Full
Adinolfi, Alfred C.	House	Republican	103	Full
Alberts, Mike	House	Republican	50	Full
Aldarondo, David	House	Democrat	75	Full
Altobello, Emil A.	House	Democrat	82	Reduced - Minor Party Opposition
Aman, William	House	Republican	14	Full
Aresimowicz, Joe	House	Democrat	30	Full
Arute, Robert D.	House	Republican	53	Full
Bacchiochi, Penny	House	Republican	52	Reduced - Minor Party Opposition
Backer, Terry	House	Democrat	121	Full
Baker, Eileen D.	House	Democrat	23	Full
Baram, David	House	Democrat	15	Full
Barrett, Laurie J.	House	Democrat	76	Full
Barry, John N.	Senate	Democrat	16	Full
Bartlett, Jason W.	House	Democrat	2	Full
Barton, Nancy E.	Senate	Democrat	36	Full
Becker, Brian	House	Democrat	19	Full
Beckett, Stewart W.	Senate	Republican	4	Full
Bergenty, Helen B.	House	Republican	22	Full
Bernstein, Carl D.	House	Democrat	135	Full
Betts, Whit	House	Republican	78	Full
Boucher, Antonietta	Senate	Republican	26	Full
Boukus, Betty A.	House	Democrat	22	Full
Brandt, Dee Dee	House	Republican	133	Full
Brenner, Dennis	House	Republican	9	Full
Broder, Joe	House	Republican	48	Full
Butler, Larry B.	House	Democrat	72	Full
Bye, Elizabeth A.	Senate	Democrat	5	Full
Cafero, Lawrence F.	House	Republican	142	Full
Camillo, Alfred F.	House	Republican	151	Full
Carillo, Christopher C.	House	Republican	24	Full
Carpino, Christie	House	Republican	32	Full
Carter, Daniel E.	House	Republican	2	Full
Cartier, Cynthia	House	Republican	98	Full
Casasanta, Meg	House	Republican	27	Full

Table 5

2010 Participating General Assembly Candidates

Cassano, Stephen T.	Senate	Democrat	4	Full
Cavanaugh, Rosalie G.	House	Republican	91	No Grant Awarded
Cheeseman, Holly	House	Republican	37	Full
Clemons, Don, Jr.	House	Democrat	124	Full
Cohen, Nitzy	House	Republican	136	Full
Colapietro, Thomas A.	Senate	Democrat	31	Full
Coleman, Eric D.	Senate	Democrat	2	No Grant Awarded
Conroy, Theresa W.	House	Democrat	105	Full
Cook, Michelle	House	Democrat	65	Full
Corcoran, Matthew J.	Senate	Republican	11	No Grant Awarded
Coutu, Christopher D.	House	Republican	47	Full
Covello, Richard G.	House	Democrat	78	Full
Crawford, James M.	House	Democrat	35	Full
Crisco, Joseph J.	Senate	Democrat	17	Full
Cutler, William	House	Republican	43	No Grant Awarded
Daily, Eileen M.	Senate	Democrat	33	Full
D'Amelio, Anthony J.	House	Republican	71	Reduced - Minor Party Opposition
Davenport, Lisa A.	Senate	Republican	12	Full
Davis, Christopher C.	House	Republican	57	Full
Davis, Paul	House	Democrat	117	Full
DeFronzo, Donald J.	Senate	Democrat	6	Full
DelMastro, Peter J.	House	Republican	79	Full
Demicco, Michael	House	Democrat	21	Full
DeNardis, Lesley A.	House	Republican	88	Full
Denvir, David L.	House	Republican	35	No Grant Awarded
Dillon, Patricia A.	House	Democrat	92	Reduced - Unopposed
Donovan, Christopher G.	House	Democrat	84	Full
Doyle, Paul R.	Senate	Democrat	9	Full
Drew, Thomas J.	House	Democrat	132	Full
Duff, Bob	Senate	Democrat	25	Full
Duleep, Anna	House	Democrat	142	Full
Eastwood, Susan C.	Senate	Democrat	35	Full
Esposito, Louis P.	House	Democrat	116	No Grant Awarded
Esty, Elizabeth H.	House	Democrat	103	Full
Etre, Mark S.	House	Republican	56	Full
Fawcett, Kim	House	Democrat	133	Full
Ferguson, George	House	Republican	106	Full
Fitzgerald, Jill T.	House	Republican	77	Full

Table 5

2010 Participating General Assembly Candidates

Fleischmann, Andrew	House	Democrat	18	Full
Flexer, Mae M.	House	Democrat	44	Full
Fonfara, John W.	Senate	Democrat	1	Full
Fontana, Stephen	House	Democrat	87	Full
Fox, Gerald M.	House	Democrat	146	Full
French, John E.	House	Republican	49	Full
Frey, John H.	House	Republican	111	Full
Fritz, Mary G.	House	Democrat	90	Full
Gaffey, Thomas P.	Senate	Democrat	13	Full
Gaffney, Christopher J.	House	Democrat	17	Full
Gardow, Peter E.	House	Republican	28	Full
Genga, Henry J.	House	Democrat	10	Full
Gentile, Linda M.	House	Democrat	104	Full
Geragosian, John C.	House	Democrat	25	Full
German, Daniel J.	House	Republican	119	Full
Giegler, Janice	House	Republican	138	Reduced - Unopposed
Giuliano, Marilyn	House	Republican	23	Full
Goclowski, David G.	House	Republican	102	Full
Godfrey, Bob	House	Democrat	110	Full
Goldman, Ethan	House	Republican	18	Full
Graziani, Ted C.	House	Democrat	57	Full
Greene, Leonard C.	House	Republican	105	Full
Grogins, Auden	House	Democrat	129	Full
Guerrera, Antonio	House	Democrat	29	Reduced - Minor Party Opposition
Guglielmo, Tony	Senate	Republican	35	Full
Haddad, Gregory S.	House	Democrat	54	Full
Haigh, James	House	Republican	81	Full
Hall, Denise B.	House	Republican	19	Full
Hamm, Gail K.	House	Democrat	34	Full
Hartwell, John	Senate	Democrat	26	Full
Heinrich, Deborah W.	House	Democrat	101	Full
Hershman, Joshua	House	Democrat	114	Full
Hewett, Ernest	House	Democrat	39	Full
Heyman, Joseph	House	Democrat	111	Full
Hornish, Annie	House	Democrat	62	Full
Hoydick, Laura R.	House	Republican	120	Full
Hurlburt, Bryan	House	Democrat	53	Full
Hutchinson, Alice M.	Senate	Democrat	24	Full

Table 5

2010 Participating General Assembly Candidates

Hwang, Tony	House	Republican	134	Full
Janowski, Claire	House	Democrat	56	Full
Jarmoc, Karen	Senate	Democrat	7	Full
Johnson, Claude	House	Democrat	151	Full
Johnson, Milton L.	Senate	Republican	23	No Grant Awarded
Johnson, Susan M.	House	Democrat	49	Full
Jutila, Edwin J.	House	Democrat	37	Full
Kehoe, Thomas J.	House	Democrat	31	Full
Kelly, Kevin C.	Senate	Republican	21	Full
Kiner, David W.	House	Democrat	59	Full
Kissel, John A.	Senate	Republican	7	Full
Klarides, Themis	House	Republican	114	Full
Knapp, Jack H.	House	Republican	109	Full
Kolenberg, Robert A.	Senate	Republican	27	Full
Kupchick, Brenda	House	Republican	132	Full
Lavielle, Gail	House	Republican	143	Full
Lawlor, Michael P.	House	Democrat	99	Full
Lebeau, Gary	Senate	Democrat	3	Full
LeGeyt, Timothy B.	House	Republican	17	Full
Lemar, Roland J.	House	Democrat	96	Reduced - Unopposed
Lennon, Malvamel G.	House	Republican	61	Full
Leone, Carlo	House	Democrat	148	Full
Lesser, Matthew L.	House	Democrat	100	Full
Lewis, Joan A.	House	Democrat	8	Full
Lockwood, Andrew R.	House	Republican	39	Full
Loftus, William P.	House	Democrat	50	Full
Looney, Martin M.	Senate	Democrat	11	Full
Luxenberg, Geoffrey R.	House	Democrat	12	Full
Lyddy, Christopher B.	House	Democrat	106	Full
Marino, Vincent M.	Senate	Republican	14	Full
Markley, Joseph C.	Senate	Republican	16	Full
Matto, Elaine	House	Democrat	113	Full
Maynard, Andrew M.	Senate	Democrat	18	Full
Mazurek, John	House	Democrat	80	Full
McCluskey, David	House	Democrat	20	Full
McCrory, Douglas	House	Democrat	7	Reduced - Unopposed
McDonald, Andrew J.	Senate	Democrat	27	Full
McLachlan, Michael A.	Senate	Republican	24	Full

Table 5

2010 Participating General Assembly Candidates

Merritt, Joseph P.	Senate	Republican	5	No Grant Awarded
Meyer, Edward D.	Senate	Democrat	12	Full
Miller, Lawrence G.	House	Republican	122	Full
Miller, Patricia Billie	House	Democrat	145	Full
Miron, James R.	Senate	Democrat	21	Full
Mizera, Casimir A.	House	Republican	121	Full
Molgano, Michael L.	House	Republican	144	Full
Monaco, Linda Neale	House	Republican	99	Full
Morin, Russell	House	Democrat	28	Full
Morris, Bruce V.	House	Democrat	140	No Grant Awarded
Mount, Michele C.	House	Democrat	112	Full
Murren, Michael J.	House	Democrat	134	Full
Mushinsky, Mary M.	House	Democrat	85	Full
Musto, Anthony J.	Senate	Democrat	22	Full
Nafis, Sandy	House	Democrat	27	Full
Nardello, Vickie O.	House	Democrat	89	Full
Neal, Ken, Jr.	House	Democrat	108	Full
Nelson, Kenneth, Jr.	House	Republican	59	Full
Nicastro, Frank A.	House	Democrat	79	Full
Nichols, Neil C.	Senate	Republican	33	Full
Nogueira, Paul M.	House	Republican	75	Full
Noujaim, Selim G.	House	Republican	74	Reduced - Minor Party Opposition
O'Brien, Elaine	House	Democrat	61	Full
O'Brien, Tim	House	Democrat	24	Full
Orange, Linda A.	House	Democrat	48	Full
O'Rourke, James A.	House	Democrat	32	Full
Osten, Catherine A.	House	Democrat	47	Full
Peak, Matt	House	Republican	12	Full
Pelletier, Cheri Ann	House	Republican	13	Full
Perillo, Jason	House	Republican	113	Full
Pia, David R.	Senate	Republican	22	Full
Piecuch, Gregory W.	House	Republican	16	Full
Piscopo, John E.	House	Republican	76	Full
Porter, Mary E.	House	Republican	104	Full
Pronovost, Allan E.	House	Republican	84	Full
Reed, Lonnie	House	Democrat	102	Full
Reeves, Peggy A.	House	Democrat	143	Full
Reynolds, Tom	House	Democrat	42	Full

Table 5

2010 Participating General Assembly Candidates

Richman, Howard	House	Democrat	149	Full
Riiska, William O.	House	Democrat	63	Full
Ritter, Elizabeth B.	House	Democrat	38	Full
Ritter, Matthew D.	House	Democrat	1	Full
Robles, Hector L.	House	Democrat	6	Reduced - Unopposed
Rodolico, John	House	Republican	42	Full
Rogers, Margaret H.	House	Republican	117	Full
Rojas, Jason	House	Democrat	9	Full
Roldan, Kelvin	House	Democrat	4	Full
Rose, Kim M.	House	Democrat	118	Full
Rossi, Tamath K.	Senate	Republican	17	Full
Rovero, Daniel S.	House	Democrat	51	Full
Roy, Richard	House	Democrat	119	Full
Ruhe, Barbara J.	Senate	Republican	1	No Grant Awarded
Ryan, Kevin	House	Democrat	139	Full
Ryan, Kieran M.	House	Republican	146	Full
Sachdev, Manmohan C.	House	Republican	60	Full
Sampson, Robert C.	House	Republican	80	Full
Sargent, James R.	House	Republican	30	No Grant Awarded
Sawyer, Pamela	House	Republican	55	Full
Sayers, Peggy	House	Democrat	60	Full
Scherban, J. Scott	House	Republican	101	Full
Schofield, Linda	House	Democrat	16	Full
Scribner, David A.	House	Republican	107	Full
Serra, Joseph	House	Democrat	33	Full
Shaban, John	House	Republican	135	Full
Sharkey, Brendan	House	Democrat	88	Full
Simanski, William J.	House	Republican	62	Full
Siragusa, Tony	House	Republican	38	Full
Sirard, Thomas J.	House	Republican	58	Full
Slossberg, Gayle S.	Senate	Democrat	14	Full
Smith, Gregory M.	House	Republican	118	Full
Smith, Richard A.	House	Republican	108	Full
Spallone, James F.	House	Democrat	36	Full
Steinberg, Jonathan P.	House	Democrat	136	Full
Stillman, Andrea L.	Senate	Democrat	20	Full
Sullivan, Sean P.	Senate	Republican	19	Full
Suzio, Leonard F.	Senate	Republican	13	Full

Table 5

2010 Participating General Assembly Candidates

Szewczyk, John	House	Republican	100	Full
Taborsak, Joseph J.	House	Democrat	109	Full
Tallarita, Kathleen M.	House	Democrat	58	Full
Tercyak, Peter	House	Democrat	26	Full
Thompson, John	House	Democrat	13	Full
Tierney, Terry	House	Republican	110	Full
Tong, William M.	House	Democrat	147	Reduced - Minor Party Opposition
Traub, Wendy A.	House	Republican	65	Full
Urban, Diana S.	House	Democrat	43	Full
Van Stone, Jason	House	Republican	73	Full
Vidan, Susana	House	Democrat	144	Full
Villano, Peter F.	House	Democrat	91	Full
Vitali, Michael	House	Republican	85	Full
Wadsworth, William A.	House	Republican	21	Full
Webb, Jeanne	House	Democrat	55	Full
Welch, Jason C.	Senate	Republican	31	Full
Widlitz, Patricia M.	House	Democrat	98	Full
Williams, Donald E.	Senate	Democrat	29	Reduced - Minor Party Opposition
Willis, Roberta B.	House	Democrat	64	Full
Winfield, Gary A.	House	Democrat	94	Reduced - Unopposed
Witkos, Kevin D.	Senate	Republican	8	Full
Wright, Christopher A.	House	Democrat	77	Full
Wright, Elissa T.	House	Democrat	41	Full
Yaccarino, David W.	House	Republican	87	Full
Zalaski, Bruce	House	Democrat	81	Full
Zappone, Bill	House	Democrat	66	No Grant Awarded
Zelasky, Michael	House	Republican	45	Full

Table 6

2010 Non-Participating General Assembly Candidates

Candidate Name	Office Sought	Party Affiliation	District
Abercrombie, Catherine F.	House	Democrat	83
Ayala, Andres	House	Democrat	128
Balestriere, Philip	House	Republican	148
Berger, Jeffrey J.	House	Democrat	73
Brower, Hugh W.	House	Democrat	14
Brown, Katheryn	House	Republican	89
Buckman, Brien T.	House	Buckman for CT	54
Caiazzo, Jr.	House	Unaffiliated	73
Candelaria, Juan R.	House	Democrat	95
Candelora, Vincent J.	House	Republican	86
Caruso, Christopher L.	House	Democrat	126
Chapin, Clark J.	House	Republican	67
Dargan, Stephen D	House	Democrat	115
Docker, Daniel	Senate	Republican	20
Fasano, Leonard A.	Senate	Republican	34
Floren, Livvy R.	House	Republican	149
Frantz, L. Scott	Senate	Republican	36
Fuchs, Mitchell	Senate	Democrat	28
Gibbons, Lile R.	House	Republican	150
Gonzalez, Minnie	House	Democrat	3
Gonzalez, Robert L.	Senate	Republican	3
Griffin, James P.	House	Republican	26
Hallbergh, John, Jr.	Senate	Independent	29
Harp, Toni N.	Senate	Democrat	10
Harris, Chester F.	House	Republican	36
Hartley, Joan V.	Senate	Democrat	15
Hennessy, John F.	House	Democrat	127
Hetherington, John W.	House	Republican	125
Hovey, Debra Lee	House	Republican	112
Jubrey, Howard A.	House	Republican	15
Kalechman, Robert H.	House	Unaffiliated	16
Kane, Robert J.	Senate	Republican	32
Kilian, John P.	House	Lieberman	20
Kirkley-Bey, Marie	House	Democrat	5

Table 6

2010 Non-Participating General Assembly Candidates

Labriola, David K.	House	Republican	131
Larson, Timothy D.	House	Democrat	11
Lauretano, Kathleen W.	House	Republican	64
Lerman, Kenneth B.	House	Republican	1
Mahoney, Dennis E.	House	Unaffiliated	147
Mazzoccoli, Dominic M.	Senate	Republican	9
McKinney, John P.	Senate	Republican	28
Megna, Robert W.	House	Democrat	97
Mikutel, Steven	House	Democrat	45
Miner, Craig A.	House	Republican	66
Mnich, Mark R.	House	Republican	82
Moukawsher, Edward E.	House	Democrat	40
Nash, William L.	House	Republican	46
Olson, Melissa M.	House	Democrat	46
O'Neill, Arthur J.	House	Republican	69
Ortiz, Jason J.	House	Unaffiliated	54
Plungis, Timothy H.	House	Republican	41
Prague, Edith G.	Senate	Democrat	19
Rebimbas, Rosa	House	Republican	70
Reyes, Jr., Antonio	House	Republican	4
Roberts, Earle V.	House	Republican	34
Romano, Joanne T.	House	Republican	137
Roraback, Andrew W.	Senate	Republican	30
Rowe, T.R	House	Republican	123
Santiago, Ezequiel	House	Democrat	130
Searles, Jonathan M.	House	Republican	10
Srinivasan, Prasad	House	Republican	31
Struzik, Michael P.	House	Republican	44
Walker, Toni E.	House	Democrat	93
Williams, Sean	House	Republican	68
Wood, Terrie E.	House	Republican	141
Zembko, Henry S.	Senate	Republican	6

2010 OVERVIEW



STATE ELECTIONS ENFORCEMENT COMMISSION CITIZENS' ELECTION PROGRAM



Basic Requirements – 2010 Overview

Chapter 157 of the Connecticut General Statutes establishes the Citizens' Election Program (the "Program"), a voluntary program which provides public financing to qualified candidates for statewide offices and the General Assembly. The Program is financed by the Citizens' Election Fund, which receives funds from the proceeds of sale of abandoned property in the State of Connecticut's custody.

Candidates running for statewide office or the office of State Senator or State Representative may join the Program. Additionally, candidates running for the office of State Senator or State Representative in any special election may join the Program.

Although participation in the Program is voluntary, certain requirements apply to *all* candidates for statewide offices and the General Assembly. For example, all candidates must file an affidavit of intent to abide by Program requirements (SEEC Form CEP 10) or an affidavit of intent not to abide by Program requirements (SEEC Form CEP 11). Additionally, all candidates must be aware of additional disclosure requirements, including mandatory supplemental campaign finance disclosure reports.

The State Elections Enforcement Commission (the "Commission") is the filing repository for all campaign forms and disclosure statements. The Commission is also responsible for administering the Program and monitoring compliance with Program requirements.

Program Goals

The voluntary public financing Program is designed to improve the electoral process in the following ways:

- (1) Allowing candidates to compete without reliance on special interest money and allowing legislators the ability to make decisions free of the appearance that they have been influenced by donations of special interests;
- (2) Curtailing excessive spending in the political process;
- (3) Giving candidates without access to sources of wealth a meaningful opportunity to seek elective office in the State of Connecticut;
- (4) Reducing the time spent on the pursuit of "dialing for dollars";
- (5) Affording candidates the greatest opportunity to communicate with voters on issues of importance; and
- (6) Providing the public with useful and timely disclosure of campaign finances.

To participate, candidates must agree to abide by certain requirements, including contribution and expenditure limits and mandatory financial disclosure.

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Qualifying Threshold

To qualify for public financing, candidates must demonstrate they have adequate support from the public. Candidates may accomplish this by meeting a two-part "threshold" that sets requirements for the aggregate amount of money which the candidate must raise and the minimum number of individuals who must have contributed between five dollars to one hundred dollars to the candidate. Qualifying contributions are small monetary contributions from individuals, and do not include in-kind contributions, personal funds or loans. Qualifying contributions must be fully disclosed and adequately documented. Communicator lobbyists and their immediate family members, as well as principals of current and prospective state contractors, may not make qualifying contributions. Additionally, principals of investment services firms "doing business" with the State Treasurer may not contribute to or solicit on behalf of candidates for State Treasurer.

Qualification Thresholds for Statewide Offices			
Office Sought	Aggregate Contribution Requirement – Individuals Only	Minimum Amount of In-State Contributions	Contribution Limits
Governor	\$250,000	\$225,000	\$5 to \$100
Lieutenant Governor	\$75,000	\$67,500	\$5 to \$100
Attorney General	\$75,000	\$67,500	\$5 to \$100
State Comptroller	\$75,000	\$67,500	\$5 to \$100
State Treasurer	\$75,000	\$67,500	\$5 to \$100
Secretary of State	\$75,000	\$67,500	\$5 to \$100

Qualification Thresholds for General Assembly Offices		
Office Sought	Aggregate Contribution Requirement – Individuals Only	Minimum Individual Resident Contributions Between \$5 - \$100
State Senator	\$15,000	300 residents of municipalities included, in whole or in part, in the district
State Representative	\$5,000	150 residents of municipalities included, in whole or in part, in the district



Candidate's Personal Funds

The Program permits candidates to provide a limited amount of personal funds to their candidate committees. Candidates may only provide such personal funds to their candidate committees before applying for initial grants. Any allowable personal funds reduce the grant by a corresponding amount. Personal funds do not constitute qualifying contributions. The maximum allowable amount of personal funds varies depending on the office being sought.

Office Sought	Maximum Allowable Personal Funds
Governor	\$20,000
Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, State Comptroller, State Treasurer, Secretary of State	\$10,000
State Senator	\$2,000
State Representative	\$1,000

Loans to the Candidate Committee

The Program expressly limits the aggregate amount and permissible sources of any loans provided to the candidate committees of candidates intending to participate in the Program to an aggregate of one thousand dollars from financial institutions. The term "financial institution" includes "a bank, Connecticut credit union, federal credit union, an out-of-state bank that maintains a branch in this state and an out-of-state credit union that maintains an office in this state." CONN. GEN. STAT. § 36a-41. No person, political committee, or party committee can endorse or guarantee a loan or aggregate loans exceeding five hundred dollars, except the candidate, or, in a general election, a state central committee.

The one thousand dollar loan limit applies to candidate committees of candidates seeking any statewide or legislative office covered by the Program. Program requirements further provide that any such borrowed funds do not constitute qualifying contributions. A participating candidate must repay all outstanding loans before applying for a grant from the Citizens' Election Fund.

Ballot Requirement

In addition to raising the required amount of qualifying contributions, candidates must also qualify for the ballot to be eligible to receive public funds. This ballot requirement applies in any primary, general or special election. The Office of the Secretary of the State administers the ballot qualification process. Further, if a candidate raises the required qualifying contributions and qualifies for the ballot as a minor party or petitioning candidate, such candidate must meet additional requirements to receive a grant.



Primary Campaign Grants

Major Party Candidates

Eligible major party candidates who qualify for the ballot in a primary may qualify to receive a grant. The amount of the primary grant is reduced by the allowable amount of personal funds, if any, provided by the candidate during the qualifying period. Additionally, all General Assembly grant amounts have been adjusted to reflect the Consumer Price Index adjustment in 2010.

Nomination Sought	Grant Amount
Governor	\$1,250,000
Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, State Comptroller, State Treasurer, and Secretary of State	\$375,000
State Senator	\$36,400
State Representative	\$10,400

General Assembly Candidates in "Party-Dominant" Districts

- Candidates in "party-dominant" districts are eligible for larger grants in primary campaigns.
- A "party-dominant" district is one in which the percentage of active electors (registered voters) in the district who are enrolled in a major party exceeds the percentage of active electors in the district who are enrolled in the other major party by at least 20 percentage points.

"Party Dominant" Districts	Grant Amount
State Senator	\$78,000
State Representative	\$26,000



General Election Grant

The qualified committee of a candidate who received a primary grant and then won the party nomination through a primary election does not have to re-apply for a grant for the general election campaign. But any unspent primary grant funds that remain in the candidate's account will be subtracted from the general election grant. Additionally, all General Assembly grant amounts have been adjusted to reflect the Consumer Price Index adjustment in 2010.

General Election Campaign Grants Major Party Candidates

- Reduced by the amount of unspent primary grant funds if the candidate received a primary grant.
- Reduced by any allowable personal funds if the candidate did not have a primary.
- Reduced to 30% of the full amount if the candidate is unopposed in the general election.
- Reduced to 60% of the full amount if the candidate faces only a minor party or petitioning opponent who has not raised an amount equal to the qualifying contribution threshold level for that office.

Grants for Major Party Candidates			
Office Sought	General Election Nominated Candidate with Major Party Opponent	General Election Nominated Candidate with No Opposition	General Election Nominated Candidate With Limited Minor or Petitioning Party Opponents
Governor	\$3,000,000	\$900,000	\$1,800,000
Lieutenant Governor	NA	NA	NA
Attorney General	\$750,000	\$225,000	\$450,000
State Comptroller	\$750,000	\$225,000	\$450,000
State Treasurer	\$750,000	\$225,000	\$450,000
Secretary of State	\$750,000	\$225,000	\$450,000
State Senator	\$88,400	\$26,520	\$53,040
State Representative	\$26,000	\$7,800	\$15,600



General Election Campaign Grants

Minor Party Candidates

- If a candidate for the same office representing the same minor party in the prior regular election received 20% or more of the votes cast for that office, the eligible minor party candidate in the current election may receive the full grant amount.
- If a candidate for the same office representing the same minor party in the prior regular election received at least 15% of the votes cast for that office, the eligible minor party candidate in the current election may receive 2/3 of the full grant.
- If a candidate for the same office representing the same minor party in the prior regular election received at least 10% of the votes cast for that office, the eligible minor party candidate in the current election may receive 1/3 of the full grant.
- If a candidate for the same office representing the same minor party in the prior regular election received less than 10% of the votes cast for that office, the eligible minor party candidate in the current election may qualify for a grant by gathering signatures on nominating petitions approved by the Secretary of the State.
- Minor party candidates who receive less than the full grant amount may raise additional contributions that meet the criteria for qualifying contributions to make up the difference between the grant received and the amount of the full grant.
- Minor party candidates who receive a grant and report a deficit in post-election disclosure statements may be eligible to receive supplemental grant money depending on the percentage of votes they received.

Grants for Minor Party Candidates			
Office Sought	Candidate for Minor Party Where Party's Prior Candidate for Same Office Received 10% of Vote	Candidate for Minor Party Where Party's Prior Candidate for Same Office Received 15% of Vote	Candidate for Minor Party Where Party's Prior Candidate for Same Office Received 20% of Vote
Governor	\$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$3,000,000
Lieutenant Governor	NA	NA	NA
Attorney General	\$250,000	\$500,000	\$750,000
State Comptroller	\$250,000	\$500,000	\$750,000
State Treasurer	\$250,000	\$500,000	\$750,000
Secretary of State	\$250,000	\$500,000	\$750,000
State Senator	\$29,467	\$58,933	\$88,400
State Representative	\$8,667	\$17,333	\$26,000



General Election Campaign Grants Petitioning Candidates

- If a petitioning candidate's nominating petition is signed by electors equaling at least 20% of the votes cast for that office in the prior regular election, the eligible petitioning party candidate in the current election may receive the full grant.
- If a petitioning candidate's nominating petition is signed by electors equaling at least 15% of the votes cast for that office in the prior regular election, the eligible petitioning party candidate in the current election may receive 2/3 of the full grant.
- If a petitioning candidate's nominating petition is signed by electors equaling at least 10% of the votes cast for that office in the prior regular election, the eligible petitioning party candidate in the current election may receive 1/3 of the full grant.
- Petitioning candidates who receive less than the full grant amount may raise additional contributions that meet the criteria for qualifying contributions to make up the difference between the grant amount received by such candidate and the full grant amount.
- Petitioning candidates who receive a grant and report a deficit in post-election disclosure statements may be eligible to receive supplemental grant money depending on the percentage of votes they received.

Grants for Petitioning Candidates			
Office Sought	<i>Petitioning Candidates Whose Nominating Petition has Signatures Equaling 10% of Votes Cast</i>	<i>Petitioning Candidates Whose Nominating Petition has Signatures Equaling 15% of Votes Cast</i>	<i>Petitioning Candidates Whose Nominating Petition has Signatures Equaling 20% of Votes Cast</i>
Governor	\$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$3,000,000
Lieutenant Governor	NA	NA	NA
Attorney General	\$250,000	\$500,000	\$750,000
State Comptroller	\$250,000	\$500,000	\$750,000
State Treasurer	\$250,000	\$500,000	\$750,000
Secretary of State	\$250,000	\$500,000	\$750,000
Senator	\$29,467	\$58,933	\$88,400
Representative	\$8,667	\$17,333	\$26,000



Expenditure Limits

- Expenditures during the pre-primary campaign or pre-general election campaign period (the “**qualifying period**”) are limited to the required amount of qualifying contributions, plus any allowable personal funds the candidate provides to the candidate committee. The “qualifying period” ends with the commencement of the primary campaign period or the general election campaign period, as discussed below.
- For candidates for statewide office or the district office of State Senator or State Representative, the **primary campaign period** begins the day after the close of the state or district convention held to endorse such candidate. For candidates for the municipal office of State Senator or State Representative, the primary campaign period begins the day after the close of the caucus, convention, or town committee meeting held to endorse such candidate. The primary campaign period ends on the day of the primary election.
- The **primary campaign period** limit is calculated by adding the amount of the primary grant, and any unspent qualifying contributions or unspent personal funds provided by the candidate.
- If a primary election is held, the **general election campaign period** for the candidate nominated at the primary begins the day after the primary election. If there is no primary election, the general election campaign period begins the day after the candidate is nominated without a primary. The general election campaign period ends the day the campaign treasurer files the final required campaign finance disclosure statement.
- The **general election campaign period** limit is calculated by adding the amount of the general election grant, and any unspent qualifying contributions or unspent personal funds provided by the candidate.

Expenditure Limits during “Qualifying Period”			
Office Sought	Qualifying Amount	Maximum Amount of Candidate’s Personal Funds	Maximum Expenditures during Qualifying Period
Governor	\$250,000	\$20,000	\$250,000 - \$270,000
Lieutenant Governor	\$75,000	\$10,000	\$75,000 - \$85,000
Attorney General	\$75,000	\$10,000	\$75,000 - \$85,000
State Comptroller	\$75,000	\$10,000	\$75,000 - \$85,000
State Treasurer	\$75,000	\$10,000	\$75,000 - \$85,000
Secretary of State	\$75,000	\$10,000	\$75,000 - \$85,000
State Senator	\$15,000	\$2,000	\$15,000 - \$17,000
State Representative	\$5,000	\$1,000	\$5,000 - \$6,000



Permissible and Impermissible Expenditures

- Public funds may be used only for campaign-related expenditures made to directly further the participating candidate's nomination for election or election.
- Campaigns must maintain detailed documentation indicating that campaign expenditures were made to directly further the participating candidate's campaign. Such documentation should be created at the time of the transaction.
- Campaign records are subject to comprehensive audits to ensure compliance with Program requirements.
- For detailed guidelines about permissible expenditures, please review the Citizens' Election Program regulations which can be found on the commission's web site.

Examples of Permissible Expenditures Include:

- **Political Campaign Advertising Expenses**, such as advertisements in any communications medium; production or postage costs related to customary campaign paraphernalia, such as flyers, signs stickers, t-shirts, hats, buttons, etc.;
- **Campaign Promotional Events**, including expenditures for food, space rental, staff and entertainment at such events;
- **Polling or Get-Out-the-Vote Activities** in furtherance of the participating candidates campaign;
- **Food and Beverages for Campaign Workers** not to exceed \$15 per person for breakfast, \$20 per person for lunch, or \$30 per person for dinner;
- **Salaries for Campaign Staff or Consultants**, provided the campaign treasurer maintains a written agreement signed before the performance of any work or services, and contemporaneous records documenting the work performed or services rendered; and
- **Campaign Office Expenses**, including office rent and office supplies.

Examples of Impermissible Expenditures Include:

- **Personal Use** of any candidate or individual;
- **Payments to the Candidate or Candidate's Family Members** or the businesses of the participating candidate or any of the candidate's family members;
- **Contributions, Loans or Expenditures to other Candidates or Committees;**
- **Payments Above the Fair Market Value for the Goods or Services Received;** and
- **Expenditures Lacking Sufficient Contemporaneous Documentation.**



Excess Receipts or Expenditures

- Excess receipts or expenditures are contributions, loans, or other funds received, or expenditures made, or obligated to be made, by a candidate that in the aggregate exceed the applicable expenditure limit for a participating candidate. For the purposes of triggering a supplemental grant, a participating candidate's applicable expenditure limit is the sum of the amount of required qualifying contributions plus the amount of the full grant for the applicable primary or general election period.
- If a participating candidate is opposed by a candidate who receives funds or makes or incurs expenditures that exceed the participating candidate's applicable expenditure limit, the participating candidate may be eligible to receive supplemental grant funds.
- Nonparticipating candidates are not required to follow the Program's expenditure limits; however, participating candidates are required to follow the Program's expenditure limits. Accordingly, participating candidates should not make excess expenditures. A participating candidate and campaign treasurer of a candidate committee which has received public funds are subject to various penalties if the participating candidate makes or incurs an obligation to make an excess expenditure.

Excess Receipt or Expenditure Reporting within 24 to 48 Hours

- If a candidate committee receives funds or makes or incurs an excess expenditure exceeding the participating candidate's applicable expenditure limit more than 20 days before a primary or election, the campaign treasurer must file a declaration of excess receipts or expenditures within 48 hours of receiving the excess funds or making or incurring the expenditure;
- If a candidate committee receives funds or makes or incurs an excess expenditure exceeding the participating candidate's applicable expenditure limit 20 days or less before a primary or election, the campaign treasurer must file a declaration of excess receipts or expenditures within 24 hours of receiving the excess funds or making or incurring the expenditure.

Independent Expenditures

- An independent expenditure is an expenditure that is made without the consent, knowing participation, or consultation of, a candidate or agent of a candidate committee, and is not a coordinated expenditure.
- Independent expenditures in excess of \$1000, in the aggregate, must be reported to the Commission by the person or entity who makes the independent expenditure.
- Independent expenditures made with the intent to promote the *defeat* of a participating candidate who has received a grant from the Program may trigger a supplemental payment or supplemental payments to the participating candidate.



Independent Expenditure Reporting Requirements

- If any person or entity makes or incurs an independent expenditure more than 20 days before a primary or election, such person or entity must report such expenditure within 48 hours of making or incurring the expenditure;
- If any person or entity makes or incurs an independent expenditure 20 days or less before a primary or election, such person or entity must report such expenditure within 24 hours of making or incurring the expenditure.

Supplemental Payments to Participating Candidates Targeted by Independent Expenditures

- A participating candidate is eligible for a supplemental payment only if the opposing non-participating candidate's campaign expenditures, plus the amount of the independent expenditure, exceeds the applicable initial grant amount;
- An eligible participating candidate can receive a supplemental grant matching the amount of the independent expenditure, up to the applicable primary or general election grant amount.

Supplemental Reporting Candidates in Campaigns with any Participating Candidates – 90% Initial Threshold

- If **any** candidate in a primary or general election campaign with at least one participating candidate receives contributions, loans or other funds **or** makes or incurs an expenditure exceeding 90% of the applicable expenditure limit for that campaign, the campaign treasurer must file a supplemental campaign finance statement within 48 hours;
- After the initial report, ALL candidates in the campaign for that office must file additional periodic supplemental campaign finance statements with the Commission regardless of the committee's level of expenditures; and
- The Commission may impose penalties of up to \$5000 for the failure to timely file supplemental campaign finance statements.

Purpose of Overview Materials

The purpose of this overview is to provide general information about the various rules and requirements of the Program. This document however, is not a substitute for the law, which can be found on the Commission's web site.