

WI CAMPAIGN FINANCE: PACS, IECS, AND CONDUITS OVERVIEW

JUNE 2020

ETHICS COMMISSIONERS

Name	Title	Appointed By	Term Expires
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Mac Davis	Commissioner	Governor	5/1/2021
David Halbrooks	Chair	Assembly Minority Leader	5/1/2021
Scot Ross	Commissioner	Senate Minority Leader	5/1/2024
Pat Strachota	Vice-Chair	Assembly Speaker	5/1/2021
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WE'RE HERE TO HELP!

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TODAY'S WEBINAR TOPICS

REGISTRATION

- REPORTING OF PERIODIC CAMPAIGN FINANCE REPORTS
- Duties & Prohibitions
- ENFORCEMENT & AUDITING



REGISTRATION

- COMPLETING/AMENDING A REGISTRATION STATEMENT
- EXEMPT STATUS
- FILING FEE
- IMPORTANT NOTES AND TIPS

REGISTRATION THRESHOLDS

New PACs and IECs

- Must register if exceeding \$2,500 in a calendar year AND
- The committee's major purpose is express advocacy (including contributions and/or independent expenditures).
 - If more than 50% of the committee's spending is on independent expenditures or contributions, that qualifies as a major purpose.

For PACs: Wis. STATS. §§ <u>11.0502</u> and <u>11.0101(25)</u>.

For IECs: Wis. Stats. §§ 11.0602 and 11.0101(17).

New Conduits

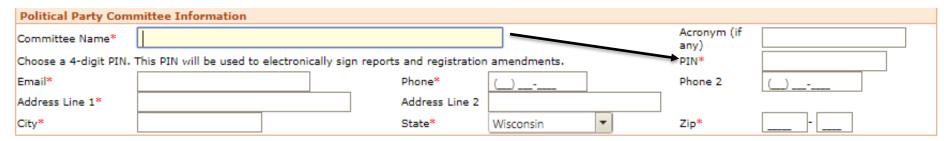
Register "upon its inception and prior to accepting or releasing any... contribution..."

REGISTRATION STATEMENT

			THE RESERVE			
Political Party C	ommittee Registration (F-1	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3	STEP 4
Committee Type						
Committee Type*	Political Party	Sub Commit	tee* County	~	Party Affiliation*	Non-Partisan (For non-pa
Political Party Com	mittee Information					
Committee Name*					Acronym (if any)	
Choose a 4-digit PIN.	This PIN will be used to electronic	ally sign reports and reg	istration amendments		PIN*	
Email*		Phone*	(_)		Phone 2	(_)
Address Line 1*		Address	Line 2			
City*		State*	Wisconsin	▼	Zip*	
Status						
	filing Campaign Finance Reports?	O Ye	s 📵 No			
If you do not anticipate receiving or spending more than \$2,000 in a calendar year, you may select "Exempt" status. Exempt committees are not required to file campaign finance reports. If your committee receives or spends more than \$2,000 in a calendar year, it must amend its status to non-exempt, and file campaign finance reports covering the entire calendar year.						
Treasurer Informat	tion			1		
First Name*		Middle N	lame		Last Name*	
Email*		Phone*	(_)		Phone 2	(
_	Same as Committee Mailing Add					
Address Line 1*		Address				
City*		State*	Wisconsin	▼	Zip*	
Additional Contacts (This information is optional)						
First Name*			Middle Name		Last Nan	ne*
Email*			Phone*	_)	phone 2	()
Mailing Address:						
Address Line 1*			Address Line 2			
City*			State*	/isconsin ▼	Zip*	
Office Title* Primary Contact?						
ADD CANCEL						
Referendum						
	nd money related to a Referendum	? Yes ® No				
Recall						
Do you intend to spend money related to a Recall Petition? O Yes O No						
Separate Segregated Fund						
Do you have a Separate Segregated Fund? O Yes 💿 No						
Depository Information						
Name of Financial Institution*						
Address Line 1*		Address	Line 2			
City*		State*	Wisconsin	-	Zip*	
CONTINUE CLEAR CANCEL						

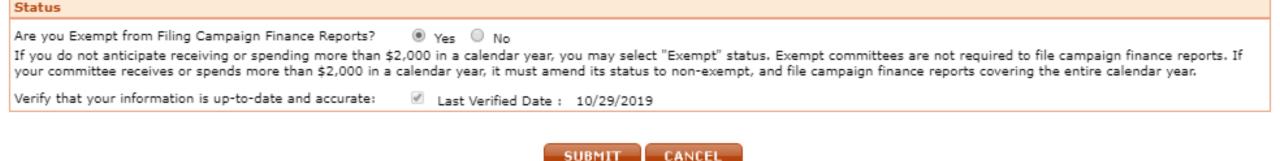
IMPORTANT ITEMS IN REGISTRATION STATEMENT

- Contact Information
 - This is how the Commission will contact you regarding filing deadlines, audits, trainings, and all other Commission communications.
 - Very important to keep this up to date
 - Registration must be amended within 10 days of any change in information reported previously.
- Committee's PIN number.
 - This is needed to file and amend your registration and reports



EXEMPT STATUS: EXCEEDING \$2,000

• If the committee exceeds \$2,000 of activity, it needs to amend the registration statement by checking "No," in the Status section of the "Edit Registration Information" page in CFIS.



- The committee is then required to file campaign finance reports.
- The first campaign finance report filed after a committee is no longer exempt covers activity from January
 1 of that calendar year, or the date the committee was registered, whichever is later.

ANNUAL FILING FEE

- All non-candidate committees spending more than \$2,500 must pay an annual filing fee of \$100 to the commission.
- The filing fee is due each year on January 15, which is also the filing deadline for the January Continuing. **The filing fee is required if disbursements for the previous calendar year exceed \$2,500.**
- If a committee is terminating, they must pay the filing fee with the filing of their termination report, if they have exceeded \$2,500 of disbursements that year.

IMPORTANT NOTES ON REGISTRATION

- It is very important to keep your CF registration updated. The Commission sends filing deadline reminders and audit notices to the email addresses on the registration statement.
- It may be necessary to check on your email's spam filter to make sure communications from the Commission are not being directed into your spam folder.
- Any change of committee information requires an amendment to be filed within ten days of the change.



REPORTING

- WHO, WHAT, WHEN, AND WHERE
- Key Terms & Definitions for Reporting
- ENTERING TRANSACTIONS AND FILING A REPORT
- 72 Hour Reports & No-Activity Reports
- TIPS AND IMPORTANT NOTES

WHO - WHAT

- Who must file finance reports?
 - Any committee not claiming <u>exemption</u>.
- What do they have to file?
 - Regular committee reports (CF-2), or conduit (CF-10);
 - Reports of independent expenditures (72-hour reports) (CF-7); and
 - No-activity reports (CF-2A), or conduit (CF-10A).

Links to information on deadlines, contribution limits, committee manual:

https://ethics.wi.gov/Pages/CampaignFinance/Candidates.aspx.

WHEN - WHERE

- When do I have to file reports?
 - January & July Continuing Reports
 - Pre-Primary Report
 - September Report
 - Pre-Election Report
 - Due dates depend on the report. Please see the updated <u>filing calendar</u> for specific due dates.
- Where do I file reports?
 - All reports are filed online in CFIS (<u>cfis.wi.gov</u>).

Committees must continue to file reports after the date of the election they participated in. Certain committees may request an exemption from filing reports, or request termination.

WIS. STAT. §§ 11.0102, 11.1103.



Which of these items are **not** considered contributions?

- a. Check of \$500 from Joe Smith;
- b. The time spent by volunteers that participated in the committee's get out the vote day, knocking on doors and passing out literature;
- Food and beverages purchased by the chair and treasurer of the PAC for an event the PAC held; or
- d. The pamphlets that a member of the committee, who owns a printing business, printed for your committee free of charge.

Which of these items are **not** considered contributions?

Answer:

b. The time spent by volunteers that participated in the committee's get out the vote day, knocking on doors and passing out campaign literature.

If an individual is not specifically compensated for services they provide to a committee, those services are not considered a contribution.

WIS. STAT. § 11.0101(8)(b)1.

KEY TERMS AND DEFINITIONS: CONTRIBUTION

- What is a contribution?
 - Gifts, loans, or transfers of money to a committee;
 - Example: An individual mails you or your committee a check for \$100.00.
 - Transfer of funds between registered committees;
 - Example: A registered PAC or a candidate committee writes your committee a check for \$500.
 - Tangible personal property or services transferred to the committee; and
 - Example: A member of PAC buys stamps at the post office and gives them to the PAC to use in mailing brochures (tangible personal property), or a member of the PAC who is a professional website developer volunteers to develop a new website free of charge (service).
 - These are in-kind contributions.
 - A ticket purchase for a fundraising event, or a sale of merchandise.
 - Example: When an individual buys tickets for an event held by a committee these are contributions.
 - Example: The committee has T-shirts or bumper stickers made and sells them to individuals. The entire amount of the purchase price counts as a contribution from the individual to the committee.

WIS. STAT. § 11.0101(8)(a)

Note: CFIS.wi.gov refers to contributions, interest income, other income, and refunds collectively as "receipts." These all must be reported, even if they are not within the definition of contributions.

State of Wisconsin
Ethics Commission

KEY TERMS AND DEFINITIONS: NOT A CONTRIBUTION

- Examples of things that **are not** considered contributions:
 - Volunteer services;
 - Any unreimbursed travel expenses that an individual incurs to volunteer his or her personal services to a committee;
 - Communication made exclusively between an organization and its members.
 - Interest earned on an interest-bearing account, and rebates or awards earned in connection with a debit or credit card;
 - A loan from a commercial lending institution made in the regular course of business;
 - News stories, commentaries, editorials, etc.;
 - Any communication that does not expressly advocate for the election or defeat of a clearly identified candidate; or
 - Reuse of surplus materials from a previous campaign, if materials previously reported as a contribution.
 - » Note: For a complete list of things that are not considered contributions, please see the list provided in Wis. Stat. § 11.0101(8)(b).

State of Wisconsin Ethics Commission

IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS

- In-kind contributions are goods, services, or property offered to a committee free of charge or at less than usual cost, or payment to a third party to purchase goods, services, or property on behalf of the candidate.
- When reporting in-kind contributions, use the fair market value of the good, service, or property.
- In-kind contributions must be itemized when they are reported and are added to contribution amounts received in monetary form (cash, check, or credit/debit) for the purpose of calculating contribution limits.
 - Example: Jane Smith provides your committee with \$50 in donated goods and a check for \$200, her total contribution for the purpose of determining compliance with contribution limits is \$250.

WIS. STAT. § 11.0101(8)(a)2, 11.1109

KEY TERMS AND DEFINITIONS: DISBURSEMENT

- What is a disbursement?
 - An expenditure by the committee from the committee's depository account;
 - A transfer of tangible personal property or services by the committee;
 - Example: The committee donates office supplies to another committee.
 - Transfer of funds to another committee; and
 - Example: Your committee writes a check for \$100 to a candidate committee or a PAC.
 - Purchasing a ticket for an event for another committee, regardless of whether the ticket is used to attend the event.
 - Example: The committee purchases tickets to a dinner hosted by a party committee for the chair and treasurer to attend.

WIS. STAT. § 11.0101(10)(a)

Note: CFIS.wi.gov refers to disbursements as "expenses"

KEY TERMS AND DEFINITIONS: NOT A DISBURSEMENT

- Disbursements do not include any of the following:
 - A nominal fee paid for a communication to the general public;
 - News stories, commentary, or editorials;
 - A communication or Internet activity by an individual acting in his or her own behalf, or acting on behalf of another person if the individual is not compensated specifically for those services;
 - An expenditure of funds by a sponsoring organization for a political action committee's administrative or solicitation expenses; or
 - An expenditure of funds for a political action committee's fundraising and administrative expenses.
 - » Note: For a complete list of things are not considered disbursements, please see the list provided in <u>Wis. Stat. § 11.0101(10)(b)</u>.

KEY TERMS AND DEFINITIONS: OBLIGATIONS AND LOANS

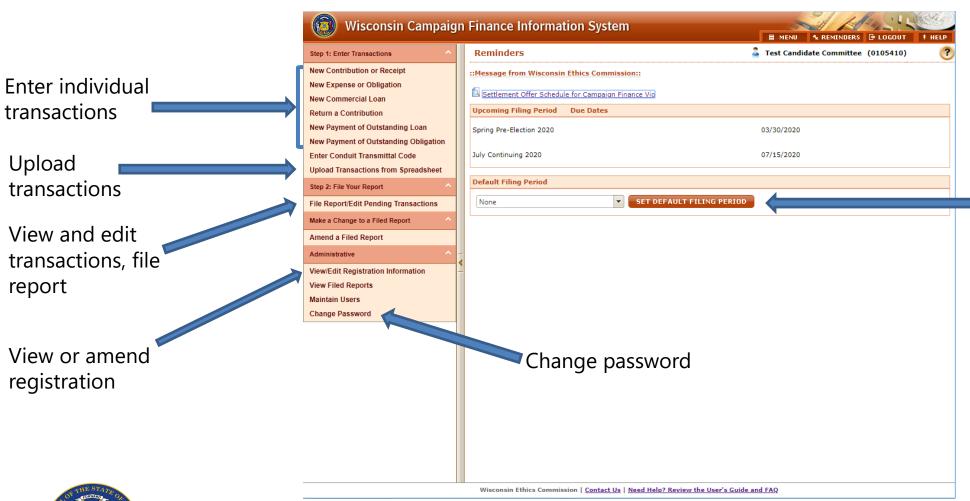
- An obligation is an express agreement by the committee to make a disbursement. This includes the following:
 - A loan or loan guarantee;
 - A promise to purchase, rent, or lease tangible personal property; or
 - A promise to pay for a service that has been or will be performed.
- Example of an obligation:
 - Your PAC needs pamphlets printed for canvassing. You go to your local printer and provide them with the template to be printed and are expected to pay when you pick up your printed pamphlets. This is an obligation that you have incurred.

WIS. STAT. § 11.0101(23)

LOGGING INTO CFIS (CFIS.WI.GOV)



CFIS OVERVIEW

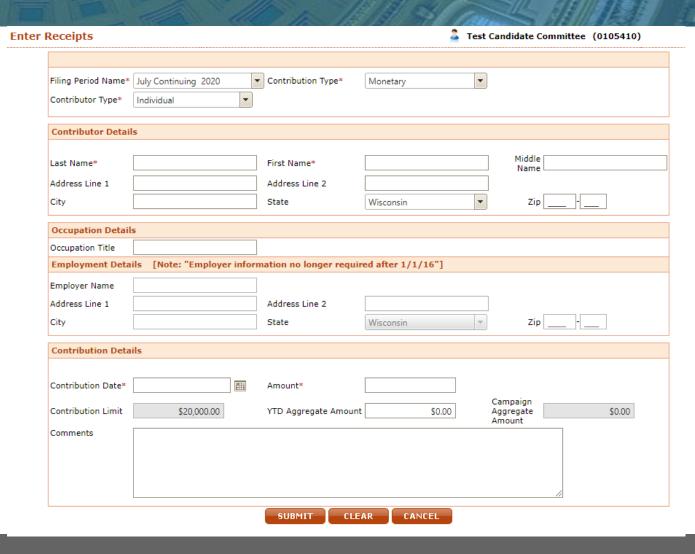


Select default filing period



ENTERING TRANSACTIONS - RECEIPTS

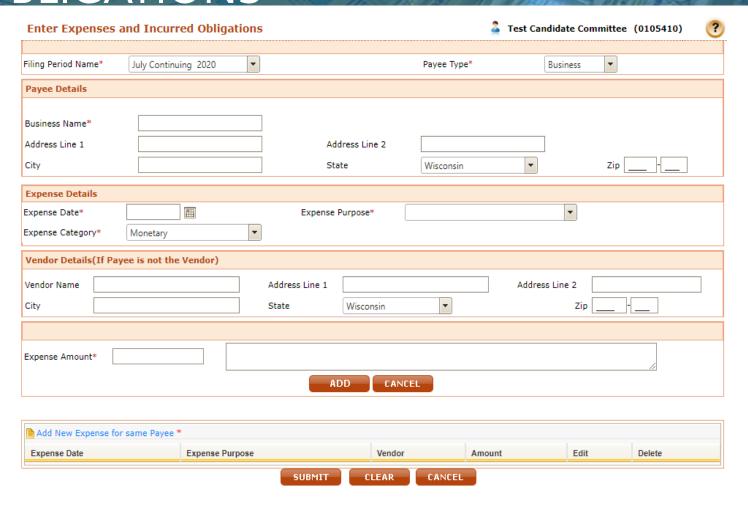
- Contributions require: date received, complete name and address of contributor, and amount of contribution for all contributions. Additional information:
 - Occupation of all individuals giving over \$200 in a calendar year; and
 - Anonymous donations (donor not known) limited to \$10 or less per donor.
 WIS. STAT. § 11.1108.
- Loans are contributions and are subject to contribution limits.
- In-kind contributions are reported as both a receipt (who) and expense (what) to prevent a cash balance discrepancy.



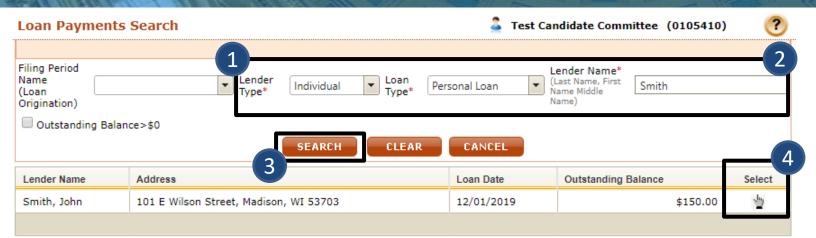


ENTERING TRANSACTIONS — EXPENSES AND OBLIGATIONS

- Information required for all disbursements over \$20:
 - Date disbursement was made;
 - Name and address of the person to whom the disbursement was made; and
 - Purpose of the disbursement.
- Small amounts of \$20 or less may be reported as Unitemized (disbursements only).

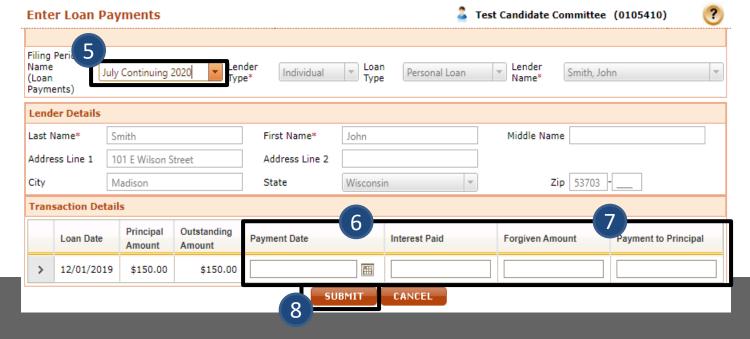


ENTERING TRANSACTIONS - LOAN PAYMENTS



- 1. Select Lender and Loan Type.
- 2. Enter Lender Name.
- 3. Click Search.
- 4. Select the loan.

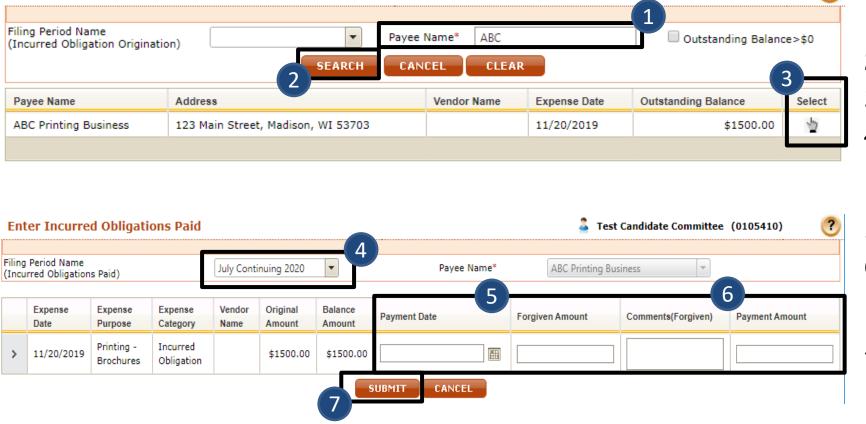
- 5. Select the filing period in which the loan payment occurred.
- 6. Enter the payment date.
- 7. Enter the amount that was paid in interest, paid to principal, or forgiven.
- 8. Click submit.





ENTERING TRANSACTIONS – INCURRED OBLIGATION PAYMENTS

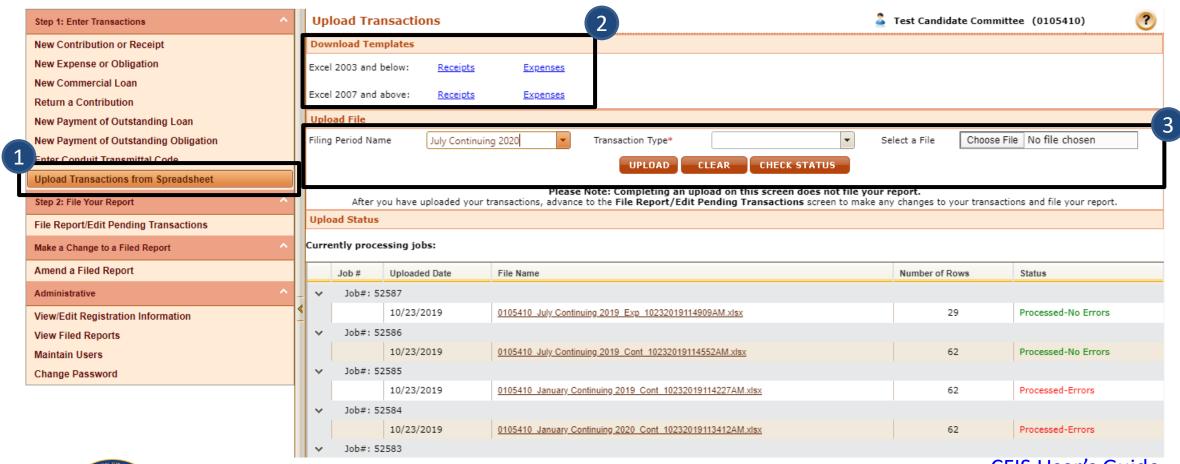
Test Candidate Committee (0105410)



- Enter Payee Name.
- 2. Click Search.
- 3. Select the obligation.
- Select the filing period in which the payment occurred.
- 5. Enter the payment date.
- Enter the amount that was paid and/or the amount forgiven.
- 7. Click submit.

Incurred Obligations Paid Search

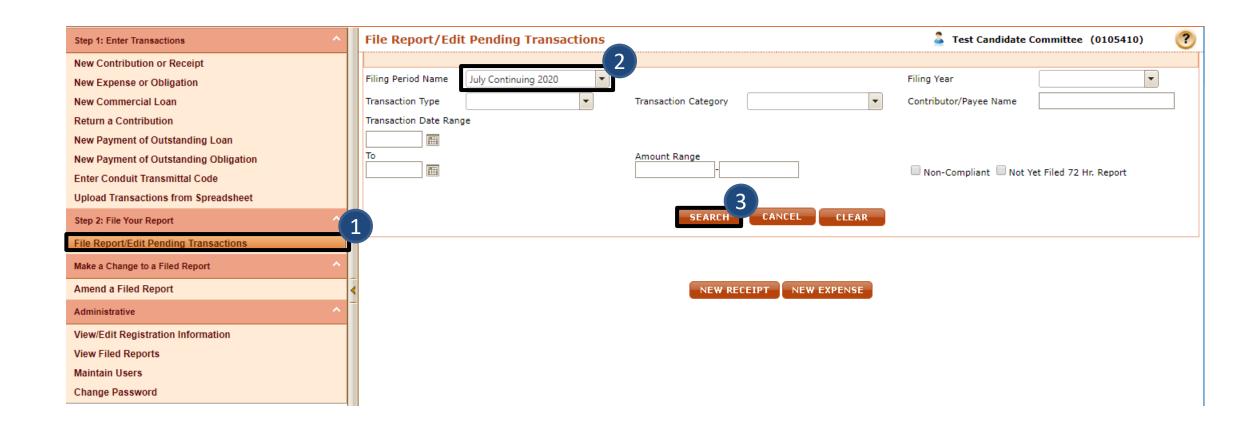
ENTERING TRANSACTIONS - UPLOADING



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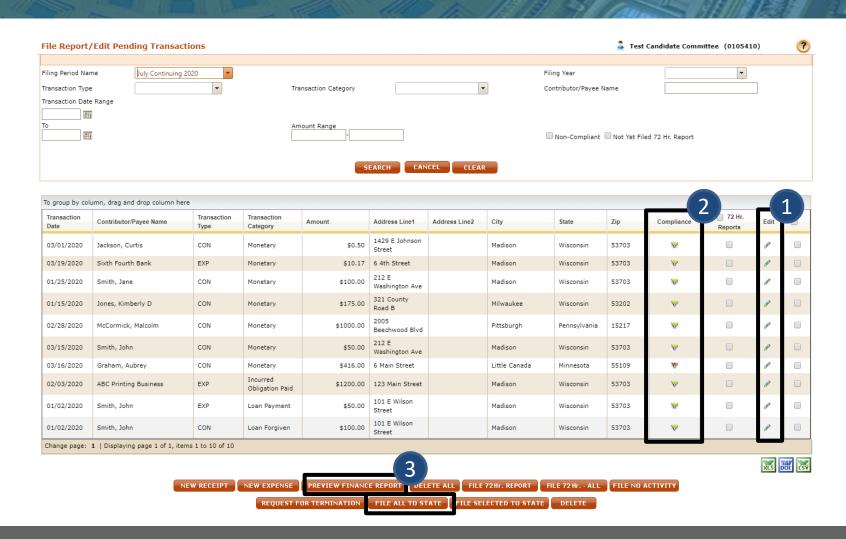
CFIS User's Guide

FILING THE REPORT - REVIEWING TRANSACTIONS



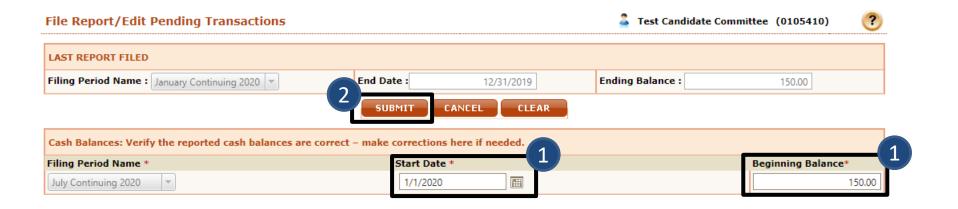
FILING THE REPORT - REVIEW TRANSACTIONS

- 1. Review all transactions. You can edit individual transactions by clicking the pencil icon in the Edit column.
- 2. Check the Compliance column. You can click on red flags to see why a transaction is flagged.
- 3. Click Preview Finance Report OR File All to State.





FILING THE REPORT - PREVIEW



:: Preview Finance Report ::				
CF-2	VIEW / PRINT			



- 1. Enter Start Date and Beginning Balance.
- 2. Click Submit.
- 3. Click View/Print.
- 4. Click File All to State.

FILING THE REPORT - AUTHORIZATION

File Report/Edit Pending Transactions

- 1. Enter Start Date.
- 2. Enter Beginning and Ending Balances.
- 3. Fill in authorization section*.
- 4. Click Submit.

Comments: Choose File No file chosen Attachment: AUTHORIZATION Committee ID* 0105410 0105410's Password* Committee PIN* Individual submitting this document: o I am the individual listed above and by clicking the submit button, I certify that I gamined this report and to the best of my knowledge and belief it is true, correct and complete. CANCEL CLEAR LAST REPORT FILED Filing Period Name: January Continuing 2020 End Date: Ending Balance : 12/31/2019 150.00 Cash Balances: Verify the reported cash balances are correct @ make of ions here if needed. Filing Period Name * Start Date * Beginning Balance* **Ending Balance *** 150.00 July Continuing 2020 1/1/2020 1,798.21

Test Candidate Committee (0105410)

*PIN is listed on the committee's registration statement



72-Hour Reporting

• 72-Hour Reports

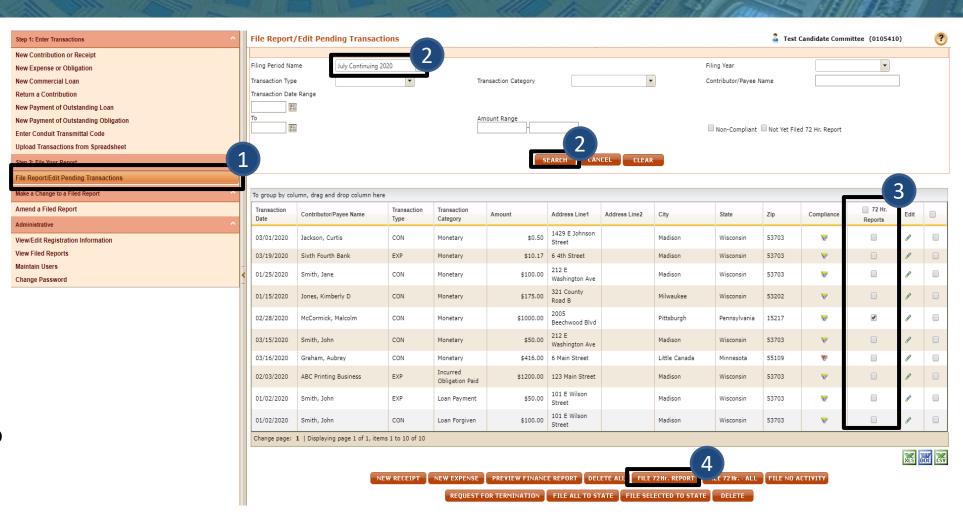
 Any independent expenditures made within 60 days of a primary or an election must be reported within 72-hours.

• 72-Hour reports must be filed if:

Spending \$2,500 or more in aggregate on non-coordinated express advocacy within 60 days of a primary or an election where the candidate identified in the advocacy is participating. This applies to political action committees, independent expenditure committees, and any other person other than a committee

FILING A 72-HOUR REPORT

- 1. Go to File Report/Edit Pending Transactions.
- 2. Select Filing Period and click Search.
- 3. Select the transaction(s).
- Click File 72Hr. Report.
- 5. Complete the oath and have your signature notarized and send the signed notarized copy to the Commission.





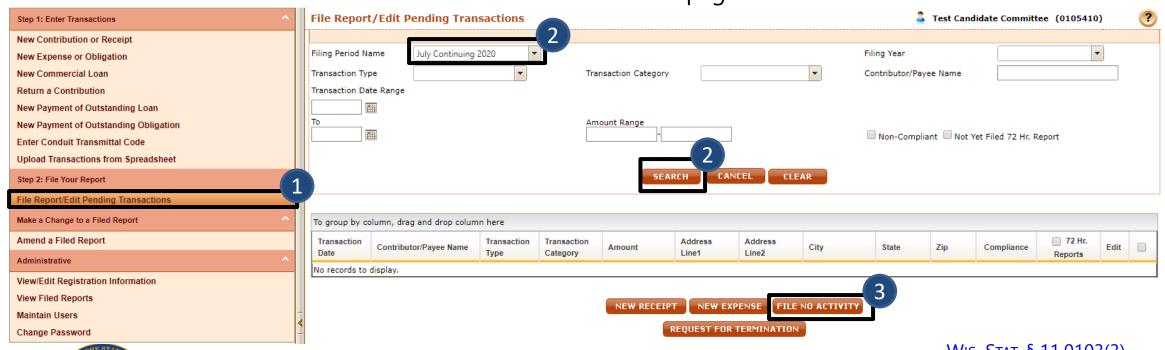
FILING A NO-ACTIVITY REPORT

If a committee receives no contributions, makes no disbursements and incurs no obligations during a reporting period, the registrant may file a "No Activity Report".

State of Wisconsin

Ethics Commission

- 1. Go to File Report/Edit Pending Transactions.
- 2. Enter Filing Period Name and click Search.
- 3. Click File No Activity at the bottom of the page.



WIS. STAT. § 11.0103(3)

CONDUIT FILING

- Conduits have a different menu than all other registered committees and their filing will look a bit different.
- Transmittal letters
 - Provided to receiving committee along with the contribution.
- Filing reports
 - Do not need to report cash balances.
 - Only report the start date for the report.





GENERATING TRANSMITTAL LETTERS

To generate transmittal letters, select the appropriate filing period name and receiving registrant, then click "Search."

Filing Period N	ame	Fall Pre-Prim	nary 2018	•	Receiving Reg	istrant			▼]	Filing Yea	ar			•		
Transaction Ty	pe			*	Transaction C	ategory				Contribu	tor/Payee	Name				
Transaction Da	te Range															
Ē	***															
То	_				Amount Rang	e				_		_				
	***									□ Non-	Compliant	t 🗆 Transmitti	al Letter Not G	enerated		
										Segre	egated Fu	ind				
										□ View	All Transa	actions				
					Note: Please	select Receivi	ing Registran	t to generate	Transmittal I	Letter!						
					4	SEARCH			_							
						JEHREN										
To group by co	olumn, drag	and drop c	olumn here													
Transaction	Contributo	r/Payee	Transaction	Transaction	Receiving	Amount	Address	Address	City	State	Zip	Segregated	Compliance	Transmittal	Edit	
Date	Name		Туре	Category	Committee	Amount	Line1	Line2	City	June	Lip	Fund Flag	Compliance	Letter	Luit	
No records to display.																

FILING REPORTS

To file reports, select the appropriate filing period, click the check box for "View All Transactions," so that all transactions are filed in the report, and then click "Search".

Filing Period Name	Fall Pre-Primary 2018	▼ Re	eceiving Registrant		•		Filing Year			•		
Transaction Type		▼ Tra	ansaction Category		•	•	Contributor/Payee	e Name				
Transaction Date Rang	e											
To III												
<u> </u>		An	nount Range				Non-Complian	t 🗆 Transmitt	al Letter Not (Generated		
							Segregated Fu	ınd				
							Uiew All Trans	actions				
		N	lote: Please select Receivi	CANCEL	o generate Trai	_	iter!					
To group by column,	drag and drop column here											
Transaction Contri Date Name	utor/Payee Transaction Type		ceiving mmittee Amount		Address .ine2 Cit	ty S	State Zip	Segregated Fund Flag	Compliance	Transmittal Letter	Edit	
No records to display.												

CONDUIT FILING

- No cash balance is reported.
- Only start date of filing period is required.
- Not required to file Pre-Primary or Pre-Election Reports.



What date should be used when reporting contributions?

- a. The date the contribution was deposited in the bank account;
- b. The date on the check; or
- c. The date the contribution was received.

Answer: c. The date the contribution was received.

The date of a contribution is the day the check was received and is under control of the committee, unless it was returned or donated with 15 days of receipt.

WIS. STAT. § 11.0103(2)(a)1.

What date should be used when reporting disbursements?

- a. The date the disbursement comes out of the bank account; or
- b. The date the disbursement is made.

Answer: b. The date the disbursement is made.

The date reported for a disbursement should be the date a donation was made to another committee, date something was purchased for your committee, or the date on which an obligation was incurred.

WIS. STAT. § 11.0204(1)(a)8-9.

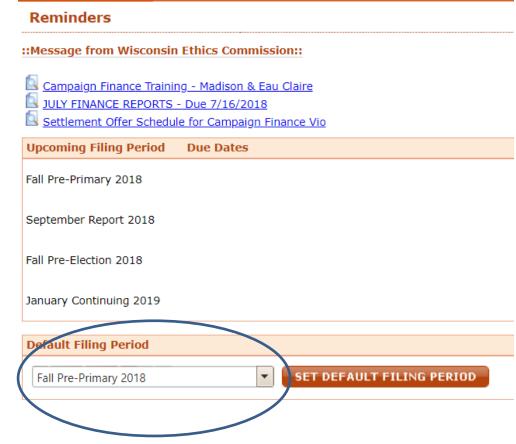
TIPS FOR COMPLETING ACCURATE REPORTS

Set your default filing period to avoid entering transactions into the

wrong period.

 This is in the reminders section (top right corner of home screen).







TIPS FOR COMPLETING AN ACCURATE REPORT

- All in-kind contributions received require an in-kind expense for the same amount;
- Beginning cash should always be the same as the ending cash of the previous report (\$0 for first report filed);
- Ending cash should agree with the reconciled bank balance as of the closing date of the report;
- There should be no gaps between reports and no overlap contributions and expenses are only reported on one report (72-hour reports of independent expenditures are an exception); and
- Check for duplicate transactions before filing the report.

TIPS FOR ACCURATE RECORDS

- Scan or photocopy all checks received.
- At events such as fundraisers or fair booths, have a reliable individual
 assigned to recording each contributor's full name, address, and occupation
 when contributions are \$200 or more.
- Create a system to track contribution amounts for each contributor to avoid accepting or making contributions in excess of the limits.



DUTIES & PROHIBITIONS

- RECORDS RETENTION
- CONTRIBUTION LIMITS
- PROHIBITED CONTRIBUTIONS
- ATTRIBUTION STATEMENTS/DISCLAIMERS
- 50 PIECE RULE (CURRENT OFFICE HOLDERS)
- Post-Election



How long does a committee need to keep its financial records?

- a. For one year after last contribution was received/disbursement was made;
- b. For three years after the date of the election the committee participated in; or
- c. For three years after the last contribution was received/disbursement was made.
- Answer: b. For three years after the date of the election the committee participated in.

RECORDS RETENTION

• Committees need to maintain all campaign finance records for **at least three years** after the date of the election that the committee participated in.

 Committees that are exempt from filing campaign finance reports are still required to maintain all financial records even though they are not required to file regular reports.

WIS. STAT. § 11.0201(4).

POLLING QUESTION 5

On July 15, Jane Smith sends your committee a contribution of \$100. On July 20, she volunteers helps your committee put together mailings and buys \$150 worth of stamps for your committee to use and does not wish to be reimbursed. Additionally, at an event on July 25, your committee sells \$500 worth of tickets, \$50 per ticket, for a future event. What is the total amount of contributions to your committee?

- a. \$250;
- b. \$100; or
- c. \$750.

The answer is:

c. \$750.

Everything described in question 5 is a contribution. Jane Smith contributed a total of \$250. She made a monetary contribution of \$100 and an in-kind contribution of \$150 worth of stamps.

The committee accepted \$500 dollars worth of contributions in ticket sales. Each ticket was \$50, so the committee will need to report 10 individual contributions for \$50.

CONTRIBUTION LIMITS

- All committees must abide by the contribution limits set for the office they are seeking and the population of the district in which they are seeking office. WIS. STAT. § 11.1101.
- All contribution types are subject to contribution limits, including loans and in-kind contributions for things such as services and tangible items.
- For Court of Appeals Judges, Circuit Court Judges, and District Attorneys, there are separate limits, depending on whether the office is in a populous district.
 - A populous district for Appeal Judges contains a county having a population of more than 750,000.
 - A populous district for Circuit Judges is a circuit having a population of more than 300,000.
 - A populous district for a District Attorney is a prosecutorial unit having a population of more than 300,000.
 - Based on 2010 U.S. Census data, there are only 3 counties that have a population over 300,000. They are as follows: Dane, Milwaukee, and Waukesha counties. Only Court of Appeals District 1 qualifies as populous.
- The next slide provides a table of the contributions limits that apply for all state candidates and can also be found at: https://ethics.wi.gov/Pages/CampaignFinance/ContributionLimits.aspx.

CONTRIBUTION LIMITS

OFFICE	INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTORS WIS. STAT. § 11.1101(1)	CANDIDATE COMMITTEE CONTRIBUTORS WIS. STAT. § 11.1101(2)	POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE CONTRIBUTORS WIS. STAT. § 11.1101(3)	OTHER PERSONS (UNREGISTERED) WIS. STAT. § 11.1101(4)	
GOVERNOR	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$86,000	\$86,000	
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$26,000	\$26,000	
SECRETARY OF STATE	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$18,000	\$18,000	
STATE TREASURER	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$18,000	\$18,000	
ATTORNEY GENERAL	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$44,000	\$44,000	
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$18,000	\$18,000	
SUPREME COURT	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$18,000	\$18,000	
STATE SENATOR	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	
ASSEMBLY REPRESENTATIVE	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	
APPEALS JUDGE — POPULOUS DISTRICTS	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	
APPEAL JUDGE — OTHER DISTRICTS	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	
CIRCUIT JUDGE – POPULOUS AREA	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	
DISTRICT ATTORNEY — POPULOUS AREA	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	
CIRCUIT JUDGE – OTHER AREA	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	
DISTRICT ATTORNEY – OTHER AREA	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	



PERIOD FOR CONTRIBUTION LIMITS

- When calculating whether contributions have exceeded the contribution limits, candidates need to be aware of the following applicable periods:
 - For new candidates, the period begins on the date the candidate files a registration statement and ending the day before the winning candidate begins their term of office; or
 - If the candidate is an incumbent, the period begins on the day the candidate assumed office and ends on the day before the winning candidate takes office.
 - » Note: There are not separate periods for the primary and general election. These periods run through both the primary and the general election.
 - » Conduits: The contributions that you transfer to candidate committees are individual contributions, subject to these contribution periods.
- For contributions between PACs, party committees, legislative campaign committees, and IEs, the period is a calendar year.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO SEGREGATED FUNDS

- A PAC or other person is limited to no more than \$12,000 in contributions per calendar year to the general fund of a political party or legislative campaign committee.
- A PAC or other person is also limited to a contribution of no more than \$12,000 per calendar year to the segregated fund of a political party or legislative campaign committee.
- These contributions are treated separately.
 - » For more information on contributions to segregated fund please see 2017 ETH 03.

WIS. STAT. §§ <u>11.1104</u>, <u>11.1112</u>.

PACS AND COORDINATED CONTRIBUTIONS

- PACs and IECs may make independent expenditures urging people to vote for or against certain candidates.
- IECs may not coordinate with candidates about their expenditures.
- PACs that coordinate with candidates about their expenditures are making contributions to that candidate, and they must be reported as contributions and count towards contribution limits.
- Coordination can include communicating about form, content, timing, or audience of a communication.

CONTRIBUTION LIMIT EXCEPTIONS

 Political action committees may make unlimited contributions to other political action committees.

- Individuals may make unlimited contributions to political action committees and independent expenditure committees.
 - » Note: Contributions given through a conduit are individual contributions, subject to applicable limits.

PROHIBITED CONTRIBUTIONS

- Committees shall not accept:
 - Anonymous contributions of more than \$10 (WIS. STAT. § 11.1108);
 - Contributions in cash of more than \$100 (WIS. STAT. § 11.1107);
 - Contributions given in the name of someone other than the contributor (<u>WIS. STAT. §</u> 11.1204(1));
 - Contributions from corporations, associations organized under ch. 185 or 193, labor organizations, or federally recognized American Indian Tribes (<u>Wis. Stat. § 11.1112</u>);
 - Contributions in excess of the limits (WIS. STAT. §§ 11.1101, 11.1204(3)); and
 - Contributions from foreign nationals. WIS. STAT. § 11.1208(4).

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM LICENSED LOBBYISTS

- Lobbyists may make a personal contribution to a partisan elective state official or a candidate for partisan elective state office during the following time period ("contribution window"):
 - From the first day authorized by law for the circulation of nomination papers, until the general or special election.
 - If the candidate or partisan elective state official is a candidate for legislative office, contributions may not be made unless the legislature has concluded its final floor period, and is not in special or extraordinary session.
- Lobbyists may deliver contributions from PACs or conduits they work with at any time.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM LICENSED LOBBYISTS

- Contributions made by a lobbyist through a conduit, are personal contributions from that lobbyist and are subject to the lobbyist contribution window.
- Conduits should be cautious when authorizing contributions right before an election. Take steps to ensure that the contribution will be received by the candidate committee by the election so the contribution does not fall outside of the allowable window.
- It may be useful to provide the conduit administrator with a list of lobbyists and time frame in which their contributions are allowed.

RETURNING PROHIBITED CONTRIBUTIONS

- If the committee believes that a contribution may have been received from a potentially prohibited source, the committee should make a good faith effort ensure that the contribution is lawful. Wis. Stat. § 11.1204(3).
- If a committee accepts a prohibited contribution and includes it in the report for that reporting period, the statutes provide that if the contribution is then returned within 15 days after the filing deadline for the reporting period in which the contribution was received, there is no violation of contribution limits or sources. Wis. Stat. § 11.1110(2)(b).

Best practice – Do not accept any contributions if you cannot determine whether the contribution is lawful.

ATTRIBUTION STATEMENTS (DISCLAIMERS)

- An attribution statement is required to be placed on all communications containing express advocacy to identify the person(s) who paid for and/or authorized the communication. <u>WIS.</u> <u>STAT. § 11.1303(2).</u>
 - Express advocacy refers to communications that clearly identify a candidate and relates to their election or defeat. <u>Wis. Stat. § 11.0101(11)</u>.
 - Some examples are:
 - Vote for, elect, support, Smith for _____ (elective office), vote against, defeat, reject.
 - Some common communications that require attribution statements: Yard signs, pamphlets about the candidate, television or radio advertisements, banners, email communications, and candidate websites.
- Attribution statements do not apply to communications containing express advocacy printed on small items, which would normally require a disclaimer, but cannot be conveniently printed, including text messages, social media communications, and certain small advertisements on mobile phones. Wis. Stat. § 11.1303(2)(f).
 - For more information on attribution statements please see Guideline ETH 1301

ATTRIBUTION STATEMENTS (DISCLAIMERS)

- When a communication is paid for by the candidate committee, the disclaimer must include the words "Paid for by," followed by the committee's name.
 - » "Paid for by Friends of Mary Smith."
- Committees may choose to include the name of the treasurer, but this is not required.
 - » "Paid for by Friends of Mary Smith, James Jones, Treasurer."
- If a communication is paid for by another in coordination with the candidate committee, should include the name of the person making the payment and may include the committee accepting the in-kind contribution.
 - "Paid for by Citizens for Government, Authorized by Friends of Mary Smith."

ATTRIBUTION STATEMENTS (DISCLAIMERS)

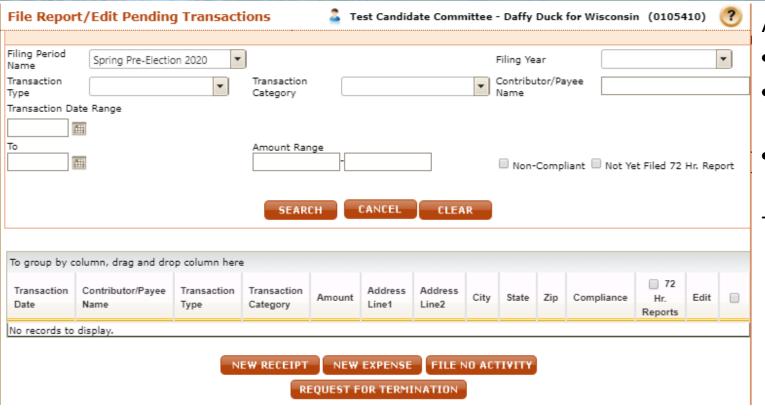
- Communications that are not coordinated or independent expenditures
 - In addition to the requirements of pars. (a) to (c), a person required to submit an affirmation under oath, as provided under s. 11.0505 (1) (b) 6., 11.0605 (1) (b) 6., or 11.1001 (1) (b) 6. shall also include the words "Not authorized by any candidate or candidate's agent or committee" in every communication containing express advocacy.

» "Paid for by Freedom Committee. Not authorized by any candidate or candidate's agent or committee."

11.1303(2)(d)



TERMINATION OF A COMMITTEE



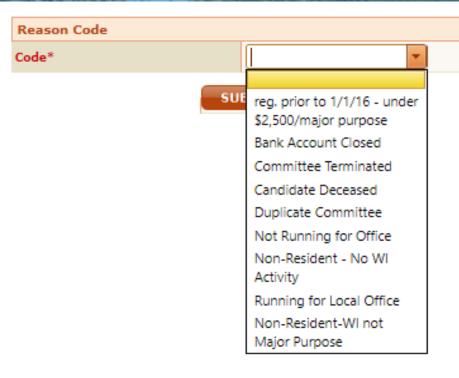
A committee can terminate its registration if it:

- Will no longer engage in financial activity;
- Files a final report showing that the cash balance of the committee is zero; and
- Completes a termination request in CFIS.

To file a termination request:

- Go to "File Report/Edit Pending Transactions" in the CFIS menu, Choose the current filing period name from the drop down and click "SEARCH."
- 2. Verify that all transactions show the committee's cash balance as zero by previewing the report.
- 3. Click "Request for Termination."

TERMINATION OF A COMMITTEE



- After your termination request is filed staff will review your request to terminate and contact you if your committee cannot be terminated for any reason.
- Once your termination request is approved, you will receive one final email to your committee stating that your registration status has been changed.

4. Choose a termination reason code and click "SUBMIT."



TERMINATION: DISPOSAL OF RESIDUAL FUNDS

- A committee that wishes to terminate can dispose of its residual funds by:
 - Repaying outstanding loans, or receiving forgiveness for them;
 - Returning contributions in an amount not more than the original (treasurer may choose which contributions to return);
 - Donating to any tax-exempt charitable organization or the Common School Fund;
 - Transferring money to another committee within contribution limits; or
 - Using any combination of the above.





ENFORCEMENT & AUDITING

- AUDITING PROCEDURES & SETTLEMENT SCHEDULES
- Types of Audits
- COMPLAINTS & INVESTIGATIONS

ENFORCEMENT AND AUDITING

- Under Chapter 19 of the Wisconsin Statutes, the Commission is given the authority to enforce campaign finance statutes.
- One way that the Commission does this is through regular auditing.
- The auditing process is confidential. Information identifying a committee, individual, violation, or settlement amount is released only if contained within a signed settlement agreement.

AUDITING

- How does the Commission conduct audits?
 - Audits are conducted by performing a global analysis of all committees or individuals subject to a particular law.
 - Data is taken mainly from CFIS. Some data is also pulled in from the Commission's lobbying filing system, Eye on Lobbying, and the Elections Commission's website, WisVote.
 - The Commission's auditing schedule can be found here: https://ethics.wi.gov/Pages/Enforcement/Audits.aspx

AUDITING

- How will your committee know if it was identified in an audit?
 - If potential violations are identified, Commission staff will contact each committee, via email using the contacts listed in your registration.
 - This initial communication will identify the issues and provide the committee with 30 days to respond and/or resolve the issues identified.
 - After the 30 days, if the issues are not resolved, the matters will be referred to the Commission at the next regularly scheduled meeting.
- The Commission may then direct staff to issue a settlement agreement or close the audit matter when appropriate.

SETTLEMENT SCHEDULE

- When enforcing violations identified in audits, the Commission may choose to offer settlement agreements rather than seek a forfeiture for minor violations, violations caused by excusable neglect, or for violations which for other good cause should not be prosecuted. <u>Wis. Stat. § 19.49(1)(b)</u>.
- Standard schedules were developed for each audit. These schedules can be found in <u>Wis. Admin. Code ETH § 26.02</u> and on the Commission's website: https://ethics.wi.gov/Pages/Enforcement/SettlementSchedules.aspx.

Types of Audits – Late Reports

- Late Filing of Campaign Finance Report
 - These audits are conducted after each report deadline.
 - Committees identified in this audit may be offered a settlement consistent with WIS.
 ADMIN. CODE ETH § 26.02(1) or (2).
 - Late reporting for continuing reports and late reporting for election-related reports have different schedules; the schedule for late election-related reports begins monetary settlements on the day after the deadline.

Types of Audits – Late Filing Fee

- Late Payment of Annual Filing Fee
 - This audit is conducted annually in January, after the deadline for filing fees, January 15.
 - Committees that have not paid the required filing fee may be offered a standard settlement consistent with Wis. STAT. § 11.1400(4) and Wis. ADMIN. CODE ETH § 26.02(3).

Types of Audits – Anonymous and corporate Contributions

Anonymous Contributions Audit

- Conducted annually for the prior year's reported contributions.
- Committees identified in das audit may be offered a settlement consistent with <u>Wis.</u>
 <u>ADMIN. CODE ETH § 26.02(6)</u>, which provides for a standard settlement of \$100 plus 10% of all contributions not in compliance.

Corporate Contributions Audit

- Conducted annually for the prior year's reported contributions.
- Identifies contributions received from corporations, unions, associations, or federally recognized American Indian Tribes.
- Committees identified in this audit may be offered a settlement consistent with <u>WIS.</u>
 ADMIN. CODE ETH § 26.02(10), which provides for a standard settlement of 1.5 times the amount of the prohibited contribution.

Types of Audits – Cash Balance

- Cash Balance Discrepancy Audit
 - The Commission conducts a semi-annual audit for cash balance discrepancies.
 - Committees identified as having one or more cash balance discrepancies of \$100 or more may be offered a settlement consistent with the standard settlement schedule in <u>Mis. Admin. Code ETH § 26.02(8)</u>, which provides for a standard settlement of \$100 plus 10% of the total discrepancies in the report.
 - » Note Prior to this audit, Commission staff conduct a query for pending transactions in CFIS. This is not an enforcement inquiry, but rather helps committees clean up what has been reported in CFIS and can help committees identify and resolve cash balance discrepancies prior to that audit.

Types of Audits – Contribution Limits

Contribution Limits

- The Commission conducts contribution limit audits biannually.
- For Spring Elections, the audit is conducted the following April after the election.
- For the General Election, the audit is conducted the following August.
- Committees identified through this audit could be offered a settlement consistent with <u>WIS. ADMIN. CODE ETH § 26.02(9)</u>, which provides for a standard settlement in the amount of the excess contribution.

Types of Audits – Lobbyist Contributions

- The Commission annually conducts an audit for lobbyist contributions outside the window in which contributions are permissible.
- Pursuant to <u>Wis. Admin. Code ETH § 26.02(11)</u>, candidate committees may be issued a settlement requiring that the committee return the contribution. At this time, the Commission has not enforced this against campaign committees or issued campaign committees settlements.
- However, the Commission does enforce this for lobbyists. Lobbyists who give prohibited contributions may be offered a settlement consistent with <u>Wis. Admin. Code ETH § 26.02(11)</u>, and the terms of the settlement will include that the contribution be returned. If a committee does not return the contribution at the lobbyist's request, the Commission could issue a settlement to the candidate committee.

Types of Audits – Name, Address, and Occupation Information

Name and Address Information

- Contributions and Expenses that do not include name, address, or proper itemization when required may be identified in this annual audits.
- Committees identified in this audit may be offered a settlement consistent with <u>Wis.</u>
 ADMIN. CODE ETH § 26.02(6) or (7), which provides for a standard settlement of \$100 plus 10% of all contributions not in compliance.

Occupation Information

- Contributions over \$200 that do not include an occupation for the contributor may be identified in this annual audit.
- Committees identified in this audit may be offered a settlement consistent with <u>Wis.</u>
 ADMIN. CODE ETH § 26.02(6), which provides for a standard settlement of \$100 plus 10% of all contributions not in compliance.
 - > Please note that these are new audits and will be conducted for the first time in 2021, for calendar year 2020.

COMPLAINTS AND INVESTIGATIONS

- One other means of enforcement that the Commission has is through complaints and investigations.
- Complaint process is begun by the filing of a sworn complaint.
- The complaint and investigation process is confidential.
- For more information on complaints and investigations, please visit:
 https://ethics.wi.gov/Pages/Enforcement/Complaints.aspx. This page provides further information on statutory authority, confidentiality, the complaint process, and the complaint form.

Where to get more information

- Committee Manuals (2019)
 - PAC Manual
 - Independent Expenditure Committee Manual
 - Conduit Manual
- Committee Overview Pages
 - PAC Overview
 - Independent Expenditure Committee Overview
 - Conduit Overview
- Wisconsin Ethics Commission website (https://ethics.wi.gov)
- Wisconsin Ethics Commission staff: <u>campaignfinance@wi.gov</u> or (608) 266-8123

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