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Tracking Legislation and Regulations
Campaign Finance: A Case Study

Dewey Learn From Our Mistakes?
Reducing Overhead to Stay Competitive in
The New Normal

Beckie Krantz, J.D., C.E.O., Legicrawler
Legislative Lifecycle

Discussion → Political Action → Legislative Action → Law & Regulation → Compliance

Reports of on-point legislation are emailed daily. DE HB 300 is of interest and is moved to the priority list.
From the dashboard one can manage lists, add notes and communicate with colleagues and clients. One can also search for legislation in our United States, Canadian and European Union databases.
In the administrative view one can add notes and access all relevant information. This information can be emailed to clients or attached to the firm’s public map page.
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AN ACT TO AMEND TITLE 15 OF THE DELAWARE CODE RELATING TO ENHANCED DISCLOSURE, REPORTING AND DISCLAIMER REQUIREMENTS IN DELAWARE’S CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS. The Delaware Elections Disclosure Act would reform and modernize Delaware’s election disclosure laws, and would accomplish several things. First, it would close a major loophole under existing law by requiring persons, other than political candidates and parties, who engage in “electioneering communications” before an election to file a report disclosing (among other things) the sources of funding for such acts. Under current law, persons who buy campaign ads that are not coordinated with any candidate (known as “independent expenditures”) must file disclosure reports, but only if the ads expressly advocate for the election or defeat of a clearly identified candidate. Persons who buy ads that do not use “magic words” such as “vote for Smith” or similar terms are not required to file reports under existing law. As a result, persons who advocate indirectly for a candidate (for example, “Call Candidate X and tell him he’s wrong on education”) are not required to file reports. This bill would close that loophole by requiring reports for electioneering communications — i.e., third party advertisements that refer to a clearly identified candidate and are publicly distributed within 30 days before a primary or special election, or 60 days before a general election. This requirement will provide crucial information to voters in the days before an election and “help citizens make informed choices in the political marketplace.” Citizens United v. FEC 130 S.Ct. 876 (2010).

Status: Aug 15, 2012; Signed by Governor.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
146TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

HOUSE BILL NO. 360

AN ACT TO AMEND TITLE 15 OF THE DELAWARE CODE RELATING TO ENHANCED DISCLOSURE, REPORTING AND DISCLAIMER REQUIREMENTS IN DELAWARE’S CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS.

WHEREAS, the State of Delaware has a compelling interest in (1) providing voters with relevant information about where political campaign money comes from and how it is spent, so that voters can make informed choices in elections; (2) reducing the risk or appearance of undue influence by ensuring political spending is comprehensively disclosed; and (3) promoting compliance by candidates and political groups...
Fiscal Notes/Fee Impact: Not Required

Amendments:
  HA 2 to HB 300 - Passed
  HA 1 to HA 2 to HB 300 - Passed
  HA 3 to HB 300 - Passed
  HA 1 to HB 300 - Defeated

Committee Reports:
  House Committee Report 05/02/12 F=2 M=2 U=0
  Senate Committee report 05/16/12 F=0 M=5 U=0

Voting Reports:
  House vote: () Passed 5/3/2012 5:16:07 PM
  Senate vote: () Passed 6/6/2012 5:27:12 PM

Engrossed Version:

Actions History:
  Aug 15, 2012 - Signed by Governor
  Jun 06, 2012 - Passed by Senate. Votes: Passed 21 YES 0 NO 0 NOT VOTING 0 ABSENT 0 VACANT
  May 16, 2012 - Reported Out of Committee (EXECUTIVE) in Senate with 5 On Its Merits
  May 09, 2012 - Assigned to Executive Committee in Senate
  May 08, 2012 - Passed by House of Representatives. Votes: Passed 24 YES 13 NO 0 NOT VOTING 4 ABSENT 0 VACANT
  May 08, 2012 - Amendment HA 3 - Passed in House by Voice Vote
  May 08, 2012 - Amendment HA 3 - Introduced in House
  May 08, 2012 - Amendment HA 2 - Passed in House by Voice Vote
  May 08, 2012 - Amendment HA 1 to HA 2 - Passed in House by Voice Vote
  May 08, 2012 - Amendment HA 1 to HA 2 - Introduced in House
  May 08, 2012 - Amendment HA 1 - Defeated by House of Representatives. Votes: Defeated 13 YES 24 NO 0 NOT VOTING 4 ABSENT 0 VACANT
  May 08, 2012 - Amendment HA 1 defeated
  May 08, 2012 - Amendment HA 2 - Introduced and Placed With Bill
  May 08, 2012 - Amendment HA 1 - Introduced and Placed With Bill
  May 02, 2012 - Reported Out of Committee (HOUSE ADMINISTRATION) in House with 2 Favorable, 2 On Its Merits
  Apr 24, 2012 - Introduced and Assigned to House Administration Committee in House
§ 8031. Special reports -- Third-party advertisements [Effective Jan. 1, 2013]

(a) Any person other than a candidate committee or political party who makes an expenditure for any third-party advertisement that causes the aggregate amount of expenditures for third-party advertisements made by such person to exceed $500 during an election period shall file a third-party advertisement report with the Commissioner. The report shall be filed under penalty of perjury and shall include the following:

(1) The information required under § 8005(1) of this title with respect to the person making such expenditure;

(2) The full name and mailing address of each person to whom any expenditure has been made by such person during the reporting period in an aggregate amount in excess of $100; the amount, date and purpose of each such expenditure; and the name of, and office sought by, each candidate on whose behalf such expenditure was made;

(3) The full name and mailing address of each person who has made contributions to such person during the election period in an aggregate amount or value in excess of $100; the total of all contributions from such person during the election period, and the amount and date of all contributions from such person during the reporting period;

(4) If a person who made a contribution under paragraph (a)(3) of this section is not an individual, the full name and mailing address of:
   a. Any person who, directly or otherwise, owns a legal or equitable interest of 50 percent or greater in such entity; and
   b. One responsible party, if the aggregate amount of contributions made by such entity during the election period exceeds $1,200; and

(5) The aggregate amount of all contributions made to the person who made the expenditure.

(b) For purposes of this section, a reporting period shall begin on the day after the previous reporting period under § 8030 of this title or this section, whichever is later. However, if the person making the expenditure hereunder was not previously required to file any reports during the election period under § 8030 of this title or this section, then the reporting period shall begin on the date the first contribution is received or expenditure made by or on behalf of such person in the current election period. A reporting period shall end on the date of the expenditure set forth in subsection (a) of this section.

(c) Any person other than an individual that makes a contribution for which disclosure is required under paragraph (a)(3) of this section shall provide written notification in accordance with § 8012(e) of this title to the person filing the report hereunder. The person filing the report may rely on such notification, and should the notification provided by the representative of the entity be inaccurate or misleading, the person or persons responsible for the notification, and not the person filing the report, shall be liable therefor.

(d) If the expenditure is made more than 30 days before a primary or special election or 60 days before a general election, the report required under this section shall be filed within 48 hours after such expenditure is made. If the expenditure is made 30 days or less before a primary or special election or 60 days or less before an election, such report shall be filed with the Commissioner within 24 hours after such expenditure is made. For purposes of this section, an expenditure shall be deemed to be made on the date it is paid or obligated, whichever is earlier.
From your private-labeled map page, one can access lists sorted by label, code citation, bill number, status or date.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bill No./Full Text</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Brief Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| CA: An act to amend Sections  |      | AB 1148, as amended, Norby. Political Reform Act of 1974 imposes various limits on contributions that may be made to, or accepted by, candidates for elective office and campaign committees that support or oppose candidates and ballot measures, including, among other things, the maximum dollar amount of contributions that may be made by candidates for elective office, and limiting contributions to an officer of an agency from a party who has a financial interest in a permit or license proceeding before that agency. The act also prohibits a foreign government or foreign principal from making a contribution, expenditure, or independent expenditure in connection with the qualification or support of, or opposition to, any state or local ballot measure. This bill would repeal these limitations on contributions that may be made to, or accepted by, candidates for elective office. The bill would also repeal the prohibition against a foreign government or foreign principal from making a contribution, expenditure, or independent expenditure in connection with the qualification or support of, or opposition to, any state or local ballot measure. The act requires candidates and committees to file specified campaign finance reports, including semiannual statements, pre-election statements, and use contribution reports, that include prescribed campaign finance information. This bill would repeal the requirements to file certain of these reports. The supplemental pre-election statement, and the late contribution report. This bill would require, in addition to filing pre-election statements, that a candidate or committee who makes or receives a contribution of $200 or more report to specified filing officers within 24 hours of receiving the contribution. The bill would require a candidate or committee making the expenditure to report its, her, or its full name and address, the full name and address of the recipient, the office sought by the candidate or the ballot measure number, as appropriate, and, the date and the amount of the contribution. The bill would require the recipient of the contribution to report its, her, or its full name and address, the date and the amount of the contribution, whether the contribution is in the form of a loan, and the full name of the contributor, and her or his street address, occupation, and employer or the name of the business. If self-employed, the bill would require a candidate or committee that makes an expenditure of $200 or more to report to specified filing officers within 24 hours. The bill would require a candidate or committee making the expenditure to report its, her, or its full name and address, the amount of the expenditure, the full name and street address for the person to whom the expenditure was made, and a brief description of the consideration for which the expenditure was made. The bill would require the disclosure of additional information if the expenditure is a contribution to a candidate, elected officer, or committee or an independent expenditure to support or oppose a candidate or measure. The bill would require a candidate or committee who is required to report a contribution or expenditure to the Secretary of State to file that report online or by electronic transmission only, and would also require that a copy of the report be filed with the Commission by online or electronic transmission. The act prohibits any contribution or expenditure of $100 or more from being made in cash. The act also prohibits anonymous contributions of $100 or more to a candidate, committee, or person. The act also establishes $100 as the threshold for reporting certain contributions and expenditures in certain campaign reports. This bill would increase the threshold to $200 for cash contributions and expenditures, anonymous contributions, and the reporting of the above-mentioned contributions and expenditures. The bill would also provide for making contributions by increasing the duties of local government officers. This bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Local jurisdictions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that to reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason. The Political Reform Act of 1974, as amended, is a law that establishes campaign finance reporting requirements and restrictions on campaign contributions and expenditures. The act requires that each candidate and ballot measure that has paid to appear in the state or local ballot, and to contain other specified information in specific ways. The act requires that each candidate and ballot measure that has paid to appear in the state or local ballot be designated by an asterisk. This bill would instead require that a candidate or ballot measure appearing in the state or local ballot be designated by an asterisk if the state or local agency or committee primarily formed to support or oppose one or more ballot measures that is sending the state or local ballot, and to contain other specified information in specific ways. The act requires that each candidate and ballot measure that has paid to appear in the state or local ballot be designated by an asterisk. This bill would instead require that a candidate or ballot measure appearing in the state or local ballot be designated by an asterisk if the state or local agency or committee primarily formed to support or oppose one or more ballot measures that is sending the state or local ballot has received payment to include the candidate or ballot measure list in the state or local ballot. The bill would also require the treasurer of the proposed entity to state that it must be included in the state or local ballot. The act also regulates advertisements, which are the definition of.
From the dashboard, one can also access on-point regulatory notices.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Full Text</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TITLE 2. FAIR POLITICAL PRACTICES COMMISSION NOTICE</td>
<td>Horror, Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issue Date:</td>
<td>07/24/06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date:</td>
<td>CARNOZ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Legislative Lifecycle

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