CAPSULE SUMMARY OF INITIATIVE 276

CHAPTER I. DISCLOSURE AND LIMITATION OF POLITICAL CAMPAIGN FINANCING

Discloses to the public where campaign money comes from, who gets it and how much. All candidates and political committees must make regular, detailed reports of contributions and expenditures. Includes all contributions whether candidate has announced for office or not, and all elections except for President, Vice President, and precinct committeeman and certain very small local elections. Also applies to all constitutional amendments, propositions, referendum and initiative campaigns. Very small contributions (\$5.00 or less) may be reported as a lump sum, but records must be kept should an investigation require verification. Fund raising techniques which make it very difficult to identify donors (selling buttons, etc.) may continue through a "no=loophole" provision. Such truly anonymous contributions may be accepted only in amounts of \$1.00 or less and may not be accumulated over 1% of contributions or \$300 (whichever is less); otherwise they go to the State.

Spending in any election campaign is limited to whichever is larger: 10 cents per registered voter, \$5,000, or a sum equal to the total salary for the term of the office sought. For Governor or Lt. Governor, twice the salary for a Governor's term may be spent, and candidates for the legislature may spend up to the salary for a state senator's term. The limit on ballot proposition campaigns is \$100,000 for statewide measures and 10 cents per registered voter for issues less than statewide in scope.

CHAPTER II. LOBBYIST REPORTING

Allows the public to know which interests are spending how much to influence decisions made by the legislature and various state agencies. Lobbyists must register and report at specific intervals terms of employment, legislation to which such employment relates, itemized expenditures made, and financial transactions with legislators and public employees. Such reports are required year round; before, during and after legislative sessions.

Expenditures of state funds for lobbying are prohibited except where authorized by law, in which case the agency must report the expenditure made.

CHAPTER III. REPORTING OF ELECTED OFFICIALS' FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Permits the voting public to judge for itself where potential conflicts of interest may lie. All elected officials and candidates are required to report all substantial financial or ownership interests in any business, real estate, bank accounts, or insurance policies. Major creditors, offices and directorships held in any business, compensation received in excess of \$500 and legislative activities for pay are included in such reports.

CHAPTER IV. ACCESS TO PUBLIC RECORDS

Makes all public records and documents in state and local agencies available for public inspection and copying. Fees for copying would be established at cost and indexes to records used by agencies would also be made available to the public. Certain records are exempted to protect individual privacy and safeguard essential governmental functions.

CHAPTER V. ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT

A five-member Public Disclosure Commission, appointed by the Governor with consent of the Senate, will develop rules and procedures for carrying out the purposes of the act. The commission will file reports, investigate complaints and make public reports on matters related to the enforcement of the act. Civil remedies and sanctions may be imposed by the courts ranging from \$10 per day for delinquent reports to \$10,000 for serious viclations. Injunctive remedies are also provided and violations deemed to have probably affected the outcome of an election may result in a special election before final validation. Private citizens may initiate civil court proceedings if the Attorney General and County Prosecuting Attorneys fail or refuse to act.

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