



2008 EXPENDITURE GUIDELINES For Maine Clean Election Act Candidates

Candidates must spend Maine Clean Election Act (MCEA) funds for campaign-related purposes and not for other purposes such as the candidate's personal benefit, party-building, or to promote another candidate's campaign.

- Expenditures for "campaign-related purposes" are those which are traditionally accepted as necessary to promote the election of a candidate to political office. Candidates using MCEA funds must also take into account the public nature of the funds, the underlying objectives of the MCEA, and the reasonableness of the expenditures under the circumstances. In Maine, traditional campaign expenses have included:
 - Printing and mailing costs;
 - Political advertising expenses;
 - Campaign communications such as signs, bumper stickers, T-shirts, or caps with campaign slogans, etc.;
 - Office supplies;
 - Campaign events (e.g., food, rent of tent or hall, etc.);
 - Campaign staff expenses;
 - Campaign travel expenses, such as fuel and tolls; and
 - An entry fee for an event organized by a party committee, charity, or community organization or an ad in an event publication, as long as the expenditure benefits the candidate's campaign;

- Candidates may not use MCEA funds for personal expenses. This means candidates may not borrow from or use MCEA funds for personal or other non-campaign expenses, even if temporarily and with the intention of repaying the funds. Personal expenses are for goods and services that the candidate would otherwise purchase independently of the campaign, such as:
 - Day-to-day household food items and supplies;
 - Vehicle and transportation expenses unrelated to the campaign;
 - Mortgage, rent, or utility payments for the candidate's personal residence, even if part of the residence is being used by the campaign; and
 - Clothing, including attire for political functions such as business suits or shoes.

- Maine Clean Election Act funds may not be spent to:
 - make independent expenditures supporting or opposing any candidate, ballot measure, or political committee;
 - assist in any way the campaign of any candidate other than the candidate for whom the funds were originally designated;
 - contribute to another candidate, a political committee, or a party committee, other than in exchange for goods and services;
 - pay a consultant, vendor, or campaign staff, other than in exchange for campaign goods or services;
 - make a thank-you gift (including a gift card) to a volunteer or supporter;
 - compensate the candidate for services provided by the candidate;
 - make a donation to a charity or a community organization, other than in exchange for campaign goods or services;
 - promote political or social positions or causes other than the candidate's campaign;
 - pay civil penalties, fines, or forfeitures to the Commission, or defend the candidate in enforcement proceedings brought by the Commission; or
 - assist the candidate in a recount of an election.

■ Guidelines on Selected Issues

- *Electronics and Other Personal Property.* Goods purchased with MCEA funds that could be converted to personal use after the campaign (e.g., computers, fax machines, and cellular telephones) must be reported on Schedules B and E of the candidate reporting form. No later than 42 days after the general election, the goods must be sold at fair market value and the proceeds returned to the Maine Clean Election Fund. Candidates are welcome to lease electronic and other equipment.
- *Food.* Candidates may spend a reasonable amount of MCEA funds on food for campaign events or to feed volunteers while they are working. Legislative candidates may not use MCEA funds to purchase food that is consumed only by the candidate and/or the candidate's spouse.
- *Car Travel.* MCEA campaigns may reimburse the candidate or campaign workers for their car travel, as long as the person reimbursed has kept a travel log. For 2008, the campaign may make a travel reimbursement up to the number of miles traveled (as reported in the log) multiplied by \$0.42. Campaigns must keep the travel logs for two years, and provide them to the Commission if requested. Candidates and their spouses or domestic partners may spend any amount of their personal funds for campaign travel without seeking reimbursement. Other individuals may spend up to \$100 of their personal funds to pay for travel without making a contribution to the campaign.
- *Lodging.* Candidates may use MCEA funds to pay for lodging if necessary for campaign purposes, but must keep lodging expenses reasonable.
- *Post-Election Notes and Parties.* Candidates may spend up to the following maximum amounts of MCEA funds on post-election parties, thank you notes, or advertising to thank supporters or voters: \$250 for State Representative candidates and \$500 for State Senate candidates. Candidates may also use personal funds for these purposes.
- *Campaign Training.* Candidates may use MCEA funds for tuition or registration costs to receive training on campaigning or policy issues.
- *Salary and Compensation.* Candidates may use MCEA funds to pay for campaign-related services by staff or consultants, provided that compensation is made at or below fair market value and sufficient records are maintained to show what services were received. Documentation must include a description of the labor performed by the staff member or consultant, and an itemization of any goods or services purchased from other vendors including date, vendor, and amount.

■ Required Record-Keeping

The MCEA requires participating campaigns to keep two documents for every expenditure over \$50: (1) an invoice from the vendor listing the goods or services purchased, and (2) a canceled check or other acceptable proof of payment to the vendor. Please select a treasurer who will be responsible about keeping these records.

■ Auditing and Compliance

In 2008, the Commission staff will audit at least 20% of MCEA candidates and will review all receipts and expenditures disclosed by MCEA candidates in campaign finance reports. The Commission frequently requests additional information from candidates to verify that public funds were spent for campaign-related purposes. Candidates who misuse public funds may be required to repay some or all public funds received, may be liable for civil penalties, and may be referred to the State Attorney General for possible criminal prosecution.