# City of Los Angeles Matching Funds Program

Presented to the City of Seattle January 31, 2013

### History: Late 1980s

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- Allegations of unethical behavior by the mayor.
- Mayor created a commission to write a new code of ethics for the City.
- Commission issued report November 1989.
- Made 30 recommendations for improving governmental ethics.

# **History: 1990**

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- Voters approved Charter Amendment H, a modified version of the commission recommendations.
- Enacted most comprehensive package of local governmental ethics laws in the country.
- Created Ethics Commission to oversee campaign financing, governmental ethics, and lobbying.
- Established and funded a voluntary matching funds program.
- Supplemented by Campaign Finance Ordinance.

### **Stated Goals**



- Help candidates communicate their views without excessive expenditures or contributions.
- Promote public discussion.
- Limit overall spending in elections.
- Restrict fundraising in non-election years.
- Increase the value of smaller contributions.
- Reduce the fundraising advantage of incumbents.
- Encourage competition for elective office.
- Help restore public trust in government and elections.
- Avoid corruption or the appearance of corruption.

# **Funding Source**

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- Mandatory annual appropriation.
- \$2,000,000 adjusted for CPI (currently \$3,100,600).
- Separate trust fund (not part of operating budget).
- Balance for 2013 elections: \$12,530,000.

# Maximum Funding per Candidate

Office	Primary	General
City Council	\$100,000	\$125,000
Controller	\$267,000	\$300,000
City Attorney	\$300,000	\$350,000
Mayor	\$667,000	\$800,000

# Qualification Requirements

- Be certified to appear on the ballot.
- Be opposed by someone who is certified to appear on the ballot.
- Agree to participate in debates.
- Limit personal spending.
- Limit overall spending.
- Receive threshold levels of contributions.

# **Spending Limits**



#### Maximum personal spending

- \* \$31,000 for Council candidates.
- \* \$124,500 for Citywide candidates.

#### Maximum overall spending

Office	Primary	General
City Council	\$480,000	\$400,000
Controller	\$1,119,000	\$840,000
City Attorney	\$1,259,000 \$979,000	
Mayor	\$2,798,000	\$2,237,000

# **Spending Limits Lifted**

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Scenario 1	Scenario 2
A non-participating candidate spends more than the overall spending limit in that race.	<ul> <li>Independent spending reaches the following aggregate amounts:</li> <li>\$77,000 in City Council races.</li> <li>\$155,000 in Controller and City Attorney races.</li> <li>\$309,000 in Mayoral races.</li> </ul>

### Qualifying Contribution Thresholds



Office	Threshold	Per Contributor (individual or entity)
City Council	\$25,000	Up to \$250
Controller	\$75,000	Up to \$500
City Attorney	\$75,000	Up to \$500
Mayor	\$150,000	Up to \$500

#### Beginning in 2015:

- Qualifying contributions must come from City residents.
- Council candidates must receive at least 200 qualifying contributions of \$5 or more from district residents.

# **Matching Formula**

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#### Matchable contributions must be received:

- \* Within 12 months of the election; and
- \* From individuals (beginning 2015, from City residents).

#### Maximum match per contributor:

- \* \$250 for Council candidates.
- \* \$500 for Citywide candidates.

#### • Rate of match:

Primary	General
2:1 rate of match	4:1 rate of match
	1/5 grant up front

#### **Achievements**



- 78% of all candidates have participated since program inception (1993).
- 49% of participants have received funding.
- \$27,362,494 paid to candidates since inception.
- \$12,269,000 anticipated payments in 2013.

#### Lessons



- Helps candidates wage viable campaigns.
- Allows candidates to devote more time to reaching voters (less fundraising and more communicating).
- Term limits (local and state) play a role.
- Participation rates increase in open-seat elections.
- Independent expenditures have grown exponentially.

#### **Advice**



- A public financing program needs a guaranteed source of funding.
- It should be part of a comprehensive campaign finance system (disclosure, fundraising windows, etc.).
- Periodic reviews are important for reevaluating evolving factors (term limits, IEs, etc.).
- Consider automatic CPI adjustments.