Final Draft

Initiative 82 Colorado Congressional Delegation to Support Campaign Finance Limits

1 Amendment ___ proposes amending the Colorado Constitution and Colorado statutes to:

- instruct the Colorado congressional delegation to propose and support an amendment to the U.S. Constitution that allows Congress and the states to limit campaign contributions and spending; and
- ♦ instruct the state legislature to ratify any such amendment passed by Congress.

Summary and Analysis

Colorado and federal law currently limit the amount of money that individuals, political action committees, and other organizations may give directly to candidates, campaigns, political parties, and other political groups. Colorado has also established voluntary spending limits that political candidates and campaigns may choose to follow. However, there are no mandatory limits in state or federal law on how much money campaigns may spend overall.

In the past, courts have ruled that limiting contributions to candidates and campaigns is a permissible restriction on money in politics so as to prevent corruption or the appearance of corruption. However, the courts have also ruled that spending money is a form of protected political speech. Therefore, overall spending limits on campaigns are not allowed, and spending by persons and organizations who are independent of political campaigns cannot be restricted.

Changes under Amendment ____. The measure does not directly affect current state or federal campaign finance laws, or create campaign spending limits. Instead, it amends state law to encourage Congress and the state legislature to take steps to amend the U.S. Constitution to allow greater limits on the role of money in state and federal elections. The measure also expresses the intent of voters that state law should establish mandatory campaign spending limits, rather than encourage voluntary spending limits.

Amending the U.S. Constitution. An amendment to the U.S. Constitution may be proposed with a two-thirds majority vote in both houses of Congress. Then, the amendment must be ratified by the state legislatures in three-fourths of the states, or 38 of the 50 states, in order to take effect.

Final Draft

1	For information on those issue committees that support or oppose the
2	measures on the ballot at the November 6, 2012, election, go to the
3	Colorado Secretary of State's elections center web site hyperlink for
4	ballot and initiative information:
5	www.sos.state.co.us/pubs/elections/Initiatives/InitiativesHome.html

Arguments For

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- 1) The current system of financing political campaigns gives too much influence over elections and public policy to wealthy individuals and organizations. This measure sends a message from Colorado voters to their elected representatives that money in politics should be limited so that other perspectives can be heard. Further, it gives elected representatives in Congress and the state legislature clear instructions to make the necessary changes to create a more level playing field in politics.
- 2) Prior court rulings have increased the ability of wealthy individuals and organizations to spend unlimited amounts of money to influence campaigns and elections, as well as public policy. In many cases, the public does not know who is providing this money because the source does not have to be disclosed. The surest way to reverse these changes is to amend the U.S. Constitution as recommended by this measure. Amendment takes the first step in that process by encouraging Congress to take action.

Arguments Against

- 1) The measure could lead to restrictions that limit the fundamental rights to freedom of speech, expression, and association. Individuals and organizations should not be restricted in how they spend money to promote the ideas and candidates they support. Further, candidates and campaigns should be free to spend any contributions received from supporters.
- 2) A state ballot measure cannot require elected representatives in Congress or the state legislature to support or vote for certain laws and policies. Therefore, the measure will have no practical effect. Rather than using Colorado law to make a political statement, those who advocate for more restrictive campaign finance laws should instead support congressional candidates who will pursue such changes.

Estimate of Fiscal Impact

32 Amendment ____ is not expected to affect state or local government revenue or 33 spending.

Last Draft as Mailed to Interested Parties

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Summary and Analysis

Colorado and federal law currently limit the amount of money that individuals, political action committees, and other organizations may give directly to candidates, campaigns, political parties, and other political groups. Colorado has also established voluntary spending limits that political candidates and campaigns may choose to follow. However, there are no mandatory limits in state or federal law on how much money campaigns may spend overall.

In the past, courts have ruled that limiting contributions to candidates and campaigns is a permissible restriction on money in politics so as to prevent corruption or the appearance of corruption. However, the courts have also ruled that spending money is a form of protected political speech. Therefore, overall spending limits on campaigns are not allowed, and spending by persons and organizations who are independent of political campaigns cannot be restricted.

Changes under Amendment ____. The measure does not directly affect current state or federal campaign finance laws, or create campaign spending limits. Instead, it amends state law to encourage Congress and the state legislature to take steps to amend the U.S. Constitution to allow greater limits on the role of money in state and federal elections. The measure also expresses the intent of voters that state law should establish mandatory campaign spending limits, rather than encourage voluntary spending limits.

Amending the U.S. Constitution. An amendment to the U.S. Constitution may be proposed with a two-thirds majority vote in both houses of Congress. Then, the amendment must be ratified by the state legislatures in three-fourths of the states, or 38 of the 50 states, in order to take effect.

Last Draft as Mailed to Interested Parties

1 For information on those issue committees that support or oppose the 2 measures on the ballot at the November 6, 2012, election, go to the 3 Colorado Secretary of State's elections center web site hyperlink for 4 ballot and initiative information: 5 www.sos.state.co.us/pubs/elections/Initiatives/InitiativesHome.html 6 **Arguments For** 7 1) The current system of financing political campaigns gives too much influence 8 over elections and public policy to wealthy individuals and organizations. This measure 9 sends a message from Colorado voters to their elected representatives that money in 10 politics should be limited so that other perspectives can be heard. Further, it gives 11 elected representatives in Congress and the state legislature clear instructions to make the necessary changes to create a more level playing field in politics. 12 13 2) Prior court rulings have increased the ability of wealthy individuals and 14 organizations to spend unlimited amounts of money to influence campaigns and 15 elections, as well as public policy. In many cases, the public does not know who is providing this money because the source does not have to be disclosed. The surest 16 17 way to reverse these changes is to amend the U.S. Constitution as recommended by this measure. Amendment takes the first step in that process by encouraging 18 19 Congress to take action. 20 **Arguments Against** 21 1) The measure could lead to restrictions that limit the fundamental rights to 22 freedom of speech, expression, and association. Individuals and organizations should 23 not be restricted in how they spend money to promote the ideas and candidates they 24 support. Further, candidates and campaigns should be free to spend any contributions received from supporters. 25 26 2) A state ballot measure cannot require elected representatives in Congress or 27 the state legislature to support or vote for certain laws and policies. Therefore, 28 the measure will have no practical effect. Rather than using Colorado law to make a 29 political statement, those who advocate for more restrictive campaign finance laws 30 should instead support congressional candidates who will pursue such changes. 31 **Estimate of Fiscal Impact** 32 Amendment is not expected to affect state or local government revenue or

spending.

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Last Draft Comments from Interested Parties

Initiative 82 Colorado Congressional Delegation to Support Campaign Finance Limits

No comments were submitted on the last draft.

INITIATIVE 82 COLORADO CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION TO SUPPORT CAMPAIGN FINANCE LIMITS CONTACT LIST

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Initiative 82 Colorado Congressional Delegation to Support Campaign Finance Limits

- 1 **Ballot Title:** Shall there be amendments to the Colorado constitution and the Colorado
- 2 revised statutes concerning support by Colorado's legislative representatives for a federal
- 3 constitutional amendment to limit campaign contributions and spending, and, in
- 4 connection therewith, instructing Colorado's congressional delegation to propose and
- 5 support, and the members of Colorado's state legislature to ratify, an amendment to the
- 6 United States constitution that allows congress and the states to limit campaign
- 7 contributions and spending?

8 Text of Measure:

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- 9 Be it Enacted by the People of the State of Colorado:
- In the constitution of the state of Colorado, **amend** section 1 of Article XXVIII as follows:
 - **Section 1. Purposes and findings.** The people of the state of Colorado hereby find and declare that large campaign contributions to political candidates create the potential for corruption and the appearance of corruption; that large campaign contributions made to influence election outcomes allow wealthy individuals, corporations, and special interest groups to exercise a disproportionate level of influence over the political process; that the rising costs of campaigning for political office prevent qualified citizens from running for political office; that because of the use of early voting in Colorado timely notice of independent expenditures is essential for informing the electorate; that in recent years the advent of significant spending on electioneering communications, as defined herein, has frustrated the purpose of existing campaign finance requirements; that independent research has demonstrated that the vast majority of televised electioneering communications goes beyond issue discussion to express electoral advocacy; that political contributions from corporate treasuries are not an indication of popular support for the corporation's political ideas and can unfairly influence the outcome of Colorado elections; and that the interests of the public are best served by limiting campaign contributions, encouraging voluntary ESTABLISHING campaign spending limits, providing for full and timely disclosure of campaign contributions, independent expenditures, and funding of electioneering communications, and strong enforcement of campaign finance requirements.

1 In Colorado Revised Statutes, **amend** 1-45-102 as follows:

- 1-45-102. Legislative declaration. The people of the state of Colorado hereby find and declare that large campaign contributions to political candidates allow wealthy contributors and special interest groups to exercise a disproportionate level of influence over the political process; that large campaign contributions create the potential for corruption and the appearance of corruption; that the rising costs of campaigning for political office prevent qualified citizens from running for political office; and that the interests of the public are best served by limiting campaign contributions, encouraging voluntary ESTABLISHING campaign spending limits, full and timely disclosure of campaign contributions, and strong enforcement of campaign laws.
- 11 In Colorado Revised Statutes, 1-45-103.7 add (9) as follows:
 - 1-45-103.7. Contribution limits treatment of independent expenditure committees contributions from limited liability companies definitions voter instructions on spending limits.
 - (9) (a) The voters instruct the Colorado congressional delegation to propose and support, and the Colorado state legislature to ratify, an amendment to the United States Constitution that allows Congress and the states to limit campaign contributions and spending, to ensure that all citizens, regardless of wealth, can express their views to one another and their government on a level playing field.
- 21 (b) The provisions of this subsection shall take effect on January 1, 22 2013, and be applicable thereafter.