

OREGON

CAMPAIGN FINANCE AND BALLOT MEASURE GUIDE

These dates are current of **7/8/2014**: We do our best to periodically update these resources and welcome any comments or questions regarding new developments in the law. Please email us at advocacy@afj.org. In addition, every two years, the Oregon Secretary of State publishes updated manuals that are adopted as administrative rules and therefore have the force of law. Readers should review the most recent manual available.
<http://sos.oregon.gov/elections/Pages/manuals-tutorials.aspx>

This guide summarizes key aspects of state campaign finance law and regulations. It is not intended to provide legal advice or to serve as a substitute for legal advice

In some jurisdictions, city and/or county regulations may also apply to certain political activities. Check with the appropriate local jurisdiction before undertaking any activity.

CONTRIBUTION LIMITS AND SOURCE RESTRICTIONS

	To Candidates			To Committees		
	Statewide	Legislative	Local	Political Committees	Parties	Ballot Measures
From:						
Individuals	Unlimited	Unlimited	Local limits may apply	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited
PACs	Unlimited	Unlimited	Local limits may apply	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited
Out-of-State PACs	Unlimited	Unlimited	Local limits may apply	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited

Corporations	Unlimited	Unlimited	Local limits may apply	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited
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Oregon law contains no monetary limits on political campaign contributions or expenditures.¹ The Oregon Supreme Court has held such limitations unconstitutional under Article 1, section 8 of the Oregon Constitution, which guarantees free speech. See, *Vannatta v. Keisling*, 324 Or 514, 931 P.2d 770 (1997) (*Vannatta I*),.

Oregon Political Tax Credit:

- Contributions to political parties and political committees organized under ORS § 260.005(16) qualify for a \$50 tax credit (\$100 for joint filers). ORS § 316.102. The tax credit is not available for contributions to political committees formed to place a ballot measure on the ballot (known as Chief Petitioner committees, organized under ORS § 260.118).

Aggregation:

- There is no limit on the total an individual or organization may contribute for political purposes. However, campaigns must report the name, address, occupation and employer (if applicable) for any individual contributions of \$100 or more aggregate in a calendar year.

Legislative Session:

- Contributions to legislators during the regular or special session must be reported by the recipient by 5 p.m. the day after they are received. ORS § 260.076. In addition, for the 2007-2008 biennium, the House of Representatives promulgated internal rules barring the receipt of contributions and gifts during session. See House Rules 19.10 to 19.60.

In-Kind Contributions:

- In-kind contributions are treated the same as monetary contributions. “In-kind contributions” include any contribution of good or service, other than money, that has a monetary value. Expenditures by a candidate or treasurer from personal funds that will not be reimbursed are deemed in-kind contributions.
- A political committee making an expenditure that must also be reported as an in-kind contribution by the committee benefiting from the

¹ In 2006, Oregon passed a ballot measure to prohibit or substantially limit political contributions and expenditures by all groups (including corporations and labor unions) and individuals, except “small donor political committees.” However, because voters rejected a companion constitutional measure, this limit did not go into effect. The Oregon Supreme Court rejected a lawsuit that sought to have the ballot measure implemented. *Hazell v. Brown*, 352 Or 455, 287 P3d 1079 (2012). .

expenditure (the receiving committee), must give written notice to the receiving committee of the expenditure, within 48 hours of reporting the expenditure on ORESTAR.

Practice tip: nonprofit or individuals who are not political committees have no similar legal obligation to report an in-kind contribution to the receiving committee. However, it is best practice to do so.

- The date for an in-kind contribution is the date the committee first has knowledge of the in-kind contribution.
- The value of an in-kind contribution is based upon the fair-market value of the good or service. 2014 Campaign Finance Manual, p. 25, available at <http://sos.oregon.gov/elections/Documents/campaign-finance.pdf>

Corporate Contributions:

- Corporations may make unlimited contributions, including direct monetary contributions and in-kind contributions. These contributions may be made directly by the corporation or by an affiliated political committee. The corporation may pay the administrative expenses of its affiliated political committee.

Pass-through or Earmarked Contributions:

- Any organization may receive contributions designated for a particular campaign, as long as those contributions are forwarded to the designated recipient within seven days of receipt. ORS § 260.044(c); ORS § 260.055(1). The organization should not deposit the earmarked contributions in its own account. The receiving political committee reports the contribution as coming from the individual contributor, and not the organization.
- If earmarked contributions are not forwarded within seven days, then the contributions are deemed received by the first organization. This means that the receiving organization must register as a political committee and file appropriate disclosure reports.

Membership Communications:

- Membership organizations and corporations may communicate with their membership about political matters without restriction under state law. ORS § 260.007. Those communications may expressly advocate for or against a ballot measure or candidate and need not be reported as a campaign contribution or expenditure.
- The Secretary of State's Elections Division has interpreted the provision broadly, although there are no formal rules or published opinions on the topic. Generally, a non-profit organization may communicate with people on its mailing list without reporting that activity, so long as that mailing list demonstrates some level of support for the organization. The organization

does not need to be formally organized as a "membership" organization under state or federal law.

Political Fundraising with Members:

- An organization may solicit and collect contributions from its members for a political committee (either its own or an outside committee), but must forward the money to the intended recipient committee within seven days of receipt, without depositing the money into its own account. See ORS §§ 260.044(c), 260.055(1). The recipient political committee will report the contribution as coming from the original contributor, and not from the organization. If the organization deposits the money into its own account or fails to forward the contributions within seven days, the organization itself will be required to register and report as a political committee
 - A safer alternative is to ask members to send contributions directly to the campaign, avoiding the risk that checks might be deposited into the organization's account or held for more than seven days.
- Organizations may refer to electoral issues **B** such as ballot measures **B** in direct appeals for general treasury donations, but the political agenda must not **A**dominate[®] the direct appeal. If it does, the organization could be deemed a political committee (i.e., an organization that solicits contributions for the purpose of influencing an election), and be subject to reporting requirements.
- Incidental refreshments at a political fundraising event are not deemed contributions, unless they are a featured attraction designed to draw the crowd.

Anonymous contributions:

- Anonymous contributions are prohibited, so a committee cannot pass the hat or leave a container out for cash donations.

Cash expenditures:

- Payments of incidental expenditures through a petty cash fund are prohibited.

COMMUNICATIONS

Issue Advocacy vs. Express Advocacy:

- Because Oregon law contains no contribution and expenditure limits, the question of whether a communication is considered issue advocacy or express advocacy is only relevant for purposes of disclosure. The state's test for issue advocacy is relatively broad.

In *State ex rel. Crumpton v. Keisling*, 982 P.2d 3 (1999), *rev. den.* 329 Or. 650 (2000), the Oregon Court of Appeals rejected a bright-line or "magic word" test for determining whether a communication was express advocacy. The court's analytical framework was subsequently codified in ORS § 260.005(9)(a):

A communication is in support of or in opposition to a candidate or measure (the phrase used in Oregon law to refer to express advocacy) if:

- (A) The communication, taken in its context, clearly and unambiguously urges the election or defeat of a clearly identified candidate for nomination or election to public office, or the passage or defeat of a clearly identified measure;
- (B) The communication, as a whole, seeks action rather than simply conveying information; and
- (C) It is clear what action the communication advocates.

ORS § 260.005(9)(a).

- Under this statute, most "political" advertisements that arise during an election season are likely to be deemed "in support of or in opposition to" a candidate or measure and therefore reportable.

Independent Expenditures:

- An independent expenditure is one that supports or opposes a clearly identified candidate or measure and is not made with the cooperation, prior consent, in consultation with, or the request or suggestion of a candidate (or authorized committee) or ballot measure committee, or agent thereof. ORS § 260.005(9)
 - A communication is presumed to be coordinated when:
 - It is based on "information about the plans, projects or needs" of the campaign that the campaign or an agent provided to the person making the expenditure with a view toward having an expenditure made; or
 - it is made through a common vendor.

ORS § 260.005(9)(e)(A)(i & ii).

Reporting – All independent expenditures over \$750 in a calendar year must disclose the expenditure electronically using ORESTAR. These disclosures are due on the same schedule as the transaction-based schedules required of PAC reports: 30 days for expenditures made more than 42 days before an election, and seven days for expenditures made within the final 42 days (except that all independent expenditures unreported on the 42nd day before the election must be reported by the 35th day before the election). 2014 Campaign Finance Manual, pp 13, 22-23.

Political committees making independent expenditures (or in-kind contributions) report these activities as they do all other transactions, identifying the candidate, measure or committee on whose behalf the expenditure is made. Electronic reporting is mandatory for any committee spending or receiving over \$3,500 aggregate in a calendar year. A committee that does not anticipate exceeding that threshold may file a Certificate of Limited Contributions and Expenditures. PC 7; 2014 Campaign Finance Manual, pp. 12, 46.

- In ORESTAR, an expenditure for campaign communication must be identified as either an in-kind contribution or independent expenditures, in support or opposition to a specific candidate or measure. The independent expenditure filed must also disclose the city, county and state where the filer is located. Often, an independent expenditure may support or oppose multiple candidates or measures. In that case, the report must apportion the expenditure to each committee. There is no prescribed method of apportionment, but it must be reasonable and defensible.
- Non-profit organizations that make independent expenditures or in-kind contributions to a political committee do not need to disclose their donors, as long as the organization has not solicited funds for the purpose of influencing the election.

Internet Communications:

- The Elections Division has provided little formal direction on internet communications. The Secretary of State's office has taken the position that because electronic transmissions have no intrinsic value, most email transmissions or links to websites do not need to be reported. However, to the extent an organization spends money creating a website or sending emails, those expenditures must be reported if they support or oppose a candidate or ballot measure. 2014 Campaign Finance Manual, p. 39, available at: (http://www.oregonvotes.org/publications/cf07_manual.html).

Robo-calls (Automatic Dialing Telephone Calls):

Oregon law places strict limits on the use of automatic dialing and announcing devices. Such devices can only be used if numbers on a state or national Do Not Call list are excluded from the range of numbers from which the device makes the calls. In addition, the device must be set up to end the call within 10 seconds after the recipient hangs up. SB 863 (2007), and calls must be made between 9:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m. There is no exception for political calls, but the law does allow an entity with an "established business relationship" with a subscriber to make robo-calls, defined as having a transaction with the subscriber in the last 18 months. For non-profit organizations, this means that the

organization could use an automatic dialing and announcing device to reach members who may have donated money or volunteered within the last 18 months. ORS 646A.370 to ORS 646A.376.

Disclaimers:

- Oregon law does not require that campaign materials contain a disclaimer identifying who paid for the communication. Such rules are likely unconstitutional under the Oregon Constitution's free speech provision, Article 1, section 8. 49 Or. Op. Atty. Gen. 179 (1999). As a practical matter, many campaign materials do include this information. In addition, broadcast advertisements may need to include this information under FCC rules. See 73 CFR 1212; 76 CFR 1615.

REGISTRATION AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Types of "Political Committees"

- There are a variety of different types of Apolitical committees,@ of which the following are the most common. Registration and reporting requirements are the same for each type of political committee, and a committee can amend its registration at any time. ORS § 260.042. SEL 221. 2014 Campaign Finance Manual. This summary refers to "political committees" and "PACs" as synonyms.

Measure committees – the sole purpose of the committee is to support or oppose a ballot measure that has qualified for the ballot

Note: organizations formed to *oppose* a prospective ballot measure B i.e., an initiative petition that has not yet qualified for the ballot B are not measure committees or any other type of "political committee" and therefore do not have to report their contributions and expenditures. However, if the initiative qualifies for the ballot, the organization must form a measure committee, disclose information relating to any initial assets, and then report all activity that occurs after the measure qualifies. ORS 260.078; see *also* 2014 Campaign Finance Manual, pp. 6, 16-17. (http://www.sos.state.or.us/elections/publications/cf07_manual.html).

Petition committees – Sponsors of statewide initiative or referendum petitions must form a "Petition Committee" within three days of receiving a contribution or making an expenditure. They must then electronically file contribution and expenditure reports when receipts or expenditures exceed \$3500. ORS § 260.118.

- These committees are not Apolitical committees@ organized under ORS § 260.005(16), so donations do not qualify for Oregon=s political tax credit. ORS § 316.102.

- Like other committees, a Petition committee can file a Certificate of Limited Contributions and Expenditures (PC &) if the committee does not anticipate exceeding the \$3,500/calendar year threshold for electronic reporting. 2014 Campaign Finance Manual, pp. 12, 20.

Principal candidate committees – a candidate that spends more than \$750 in a calendar year must establish a candidate committee.

Political Party Committee – a major or minor party or a committee established by a major or minor party under their by-laws.

Miscellaneous Committee – political committees that support or oppose a combination of candidates or a combination of candidates and measures. Most political committees that are affiliated with other nonprofit organizations file as a "miscellaneous" political committee.

Out-of-State PAC – Out-of-state political organizations – both nonfederal and federal PACs – may contribute to Oregon committees without registering with the state.

- An out-of-state PAC may make independent expenditures without registering with the state, but an independent expenditure over \$750 in a calendar year must be reported electronically on ORESTAR.

Registration as a State PAC:

A "political committee" is any entity or organization that has received a contribution or made an expenditure for the purpose of supporting or opposing a candidate, measure or political party. For the purposes of this definition, "expenditures" do not include reportable independent expenditures or contributions to candidates or PACs. ORS § 260.005(16). "Expenditures" also do not include member communications. The result is that the essential characteristic of a political committee is that the organization solicits and receives money for the purposes of making a contribution or expenditure to support or oppose a candidate, measure or political party. See ORS § 260.044(3). Stated differently, an organization may use general treasury dollars to influence an election (consistent with federal tax laws) without qualifying as a "political committee" so long as the expenditure is otherwise reported, either as a contribution or independent expenditure. Organizations may trigger PAC status if they are fundraising at the same time that they are actively involved in a campaign, particularly where they use the election as a talking point. To overcome an inference that they are receiving contributions for the purpose of influencing an election, the Secretary of State will consider the organization's general mission, budget and fundraising history.

- Non-profit organizations do not need to register, unless they engage in activity that meets the definition of “political committee” (*i.e.*, they solicit funds for the purpose of influencing an election).
- A state PAC must file a Statement of Organization within three business days of first receiving a contribution or making an expenditure. ORS § 260.035. The form is available (http://www.sos.state.or.us/elections/publications/cf07_manual.html) or through ORESTAR, Oregon’s on-line campaign finance system, available (<http://www.sos.state.or.us/elections/>) Registration requirements relating to treasurer and directors vary slightly for candidate and other political committees. Generally, the committee must identify:
 - Its name;
 - Its street address (post office boxes are not permitted);
 - Its Treasurer (who may be candidate); and
 - One or more directors (for non-candidate PACs).

PAC Recordkeeping and Administration

Treasurer requirements – The Treasurer must be an Oregon resident and must disclose his or her occupation. For non-candidate political committees, the Treasurer is personally liable for civil penalties relating to inadequate or late filings of contribution and expenditure reports. For candidate committees, the candidate is solely liable. The Treasurer is also responsible for maintaining books.

Bank Accounts:

Each political committee must establish a single exclusive "Campaign Account" and provide information to the Elections Division regarding the account. Account information is exempt from public disclosure. The account must be established in a financial institution with branches in Oregon. The account does not need to be opened in the Oregon branch. All contributions, other than "in-kind," must be deposited in the account and all expenditures must be made from the account.

- All contributions and expenditures must be reflected in the committee’s internal books within seven days of the date of the transaction. ORS § 260.055(1).
- Any opposing candidate or the treasurer of any political committee for the same issue may inspect the political committee's accounts "under reasonable circumstances." ORS § 260.055(2). As a practical matter, few committees seek to inspect their opponent's accounts.

PAC Reporting

Electronic Reporting:

Since 2007, Oregon moved to a "real time," centralized, electronic reporting system that is searchable through the internet. The system, called "ORESTAR," may be accessed at www.oregonvotes.org. The user's guide is available (<http://www.sos.state.or.us/elections/publications/orestar.html>). Any political committee with contributions or expenditures greater than \$3,500 in a calendar year must file electronically.² This includes Petition committees.

Filing Officer/Location:

- The Secretary of State is the "filing officer" for all reports filed by political committees, with the exception of local chief petitioner committees.
- Local governments may adopt additional regulations for local elections. For example, from 2004 – 2010, the City of Portland had adopted public financing of campaigns that included some additional reporting requirements. Readers involved in local elections should therefore check with the County Elections office to determine whether any additional rules apply.

Reporting Schedule:

- Oregon has a unique system of "real time" or "transaction based" reporting. ORS § 260.112. Rather than requiring all committees to file reports on a specific calendar date (e.g., quarterly), Oregon instead requires each committee to file a report within a certain number of days of receiving each contribution and making each expenditure.
 - 30-day Reporting – Generally all "transactions" (which includes both contributions and expenditures) must be reported no later than 30 calendar days after the date of the transaction.
 - 7-day Reporting – During the final 42 days of an election, each transaction must be reported within seven calendar days of that transaction. All unreported transactions that occurred before the 42nd day, must be reported by the 35th day before the election. Seven-day reporting is mandatory for all committees "active" in a particular election. All committees are presumed active, unless they have notified the Secretary of State that they will not be.

² Committees that expect to spend or receive less than \$3,500 in a calendar year may file a certificate of limited contributions and expenditures either by paper or on-line. The committee must still continuously maintain records and begin using ORESTAR if the \$3,500 threshold is exceeded.

- Calendars to track the applicable deadlines for each election are published in the Secretary of State's campaign finance manual and on the website.
http://sos.oregon.gov/voting/Documents/2014_Elections_Calendar.pdf

Calculating the Date of Transaction - Under this new reporting system, the "date of the transaction" becomes very important, and will likely be the subject of some dispute. The Secretary of State provides guidance on specific types of contributions and expenditures in both its campaign finance manual, available [here](http://www.oregonvotes.org/publications/cf07_manual.html), (http://www.oregonvotes.org/publications/cf07_manual.html) and the ORESTAR User's Guide, available (<http://www.sos.state.or.us/elections/publications/orestar>.)

Contributions – the governing rule is that the "date of the transaction" is when the contribution was actually received or known by the committee. However, unfulfilled pledges are no longer considered contributions.

- Expenditures – the governing rule is that the "date of the transaction" is when the expense was actually incurred, not when an expense was actually paid. For example, an expense paid by credit card is incurred on the date the card is used, not when it is paid.

Contents of Reports –

The following information must be submitted for each type of transaction entered on the ORESTAR reporting program, available (<http://www.sos.state.or.us/elections/publications/orestar>). ORS § 260.083.

- In-kind contributions for items of value are reported as both contributions and expenditures by the receiving committee.
- Contributions:
 - Date received;
 - Contributor type (e.g. political committee, individual, labor organization),
 - Contribution type (e.g. cash, in-kind, loan);
 - Amount of contribution;
 - For contributors of \$100 or more aggregate in the calendar year, the report must also include:
 - Contributor's name;
 - Address;
 - Occupation; and
 - Employer (if applicable). Note that if a committee receives a contribution without the required occupation information, it must make a written request to the contributor for the information within seven days of receiving the contribution.

- Expenditures:
 - Payee and payee type (e.g. individual, labor organization, business);
 - Payment method (e.g., check, credit card);
 - Payable subtypes or purposes (e.g. wages, reimbursements, advertising, etc.). The Secretary of State provides a list of subtypes; and
 - For expenditures exceeding \$100 to any one payee, the name, address and business name of the payee. An exception is made for payments to signature gatherers.

- Polling – Polls often include questions relating to multiple candidates, measures or issues. The value of the poll to a campaign depends on a variety of factors, including when it was conducted and who has access to the result. The Secretary of State has promulgated an administrative rule, OAR 165-012-0050, directing how to value polls for purpose of reporting. A poll completed more than 180 days before the next election has no value. In contrast, a poll whose results are delivered to a campaign within 15 days of being completed is valued at 100% of the attributable cost.

Termination

- A committee that is inactive for one calendar year and has a cash balance of less than \$3,500 may be administratively closed by the filing officer. OAR 165-012-0240.

- A committee may discontinue its registration and cease its reporting obligations if the committee no longer intends to make contributions or expenditures and it has a zero balance.
 - Funds remaining in a political committee account can be used for any lawful purpose, except to pay for personal expenses. For example, money in a political committee account can be (1) spent to defray the costs of holding office; (2) donated to other committees; or (3) donated to a charitable organization. 2014 Campaign Finance Manual, pp. 1. 30.

ENFORCEMENT

Transaction Review by Elections Division

The Secretary of State has ten (10) days to review a transaction after filing to determine whether it is complete. If not, the Elections Division sends an “Exam”

letter (be email) to the candidate and/or treasurers identifying the alleged deficiencies. The committee may then file amended reports that may reduce any civil penalty owed.

Late or Insufficient Reports

The Secretary of State, independently or upon receipt of a complaint, may impose civil penalties for late or insufficient reports. ORS § 260.205; ORS § 260.225. The amount of the penalties are governed by the “Late Penalty Matrix” referenced in the 2014 Campaign Finance Manual and posted on the web as part of OAR 165-012-0010.

http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/pages/rules/oars_100/oar_165/_165_tables/165-013-0010_1-2.pdf . The maximum penalty is ten percent (10%) of the amount of each late or insufficient transaction. No proposed order will issue for civil penalties of less than \$50. . ORS § 260.232

- A transaction is deemed “late” when it is not filed by the due date, or subsequently changed or corrected. A penalty of 0.5% of the amount of the transaction is assessed for each day late. 2014 Campaign Finance Manual, pp. 60–62.
- Filings that omit essential information are deemed “insufficient.” The Secretary of State now allows amendments that may to insufficient filings that may avoid or substantially reduce penalties. 24 Campaign Finance Manual p. 62,. The penalties for failing to file or insufficient filings are:
 - \$10 per item for each missing or insufficient item; or
 - 1% of the loan

Once a violation is found, there is little room to negotiate a lesser penalty, absent extraordinary circumstances. The committee may request an administrative hearing within 20 days or receipt of penalty notice.

Most civil penalties relating to campaign finance reports may be paid out of the committee's treasury. However, either the candidate or committee Treasurer will remain personally liable for any civil penalties imposed. 2014 Campaign Finance Manual, p. 59

Other Election Law Violations

Complaints of election law violations, other than those relating to campaign finance reports, must be initiated by an Oregon elector. ORS § 260.345. Common violations include those relating to signature gathering (ORS § 260.555), the making of contributions in a false name (ORS § 260.402), and personal use of campaign funds (ORS § 260.407). In addition to potential criminal violations, the Secretary of State is authorized to impose a civil penalty

of up to \$10,000 per violation. Unlike reporting violations, most penalties for these violations cannot be paid out of campaign funds.

BALLOT MEASURES

Signature-Gathering Phase – During the signature-gathering phase, the sponsors of the initiative, referendum or referral, known as Chief Petitioners, must establish a “Petition Committee” and file reports of contributions and expenditures electronically through ORESTAR, in essentially the same way as political committees. ORS § 260.118. It is an open question whether other organizations can raise money to support the signature gathering effort, or whether all fundraising must be directed to the petition committee. In any event, organizations can help gather signatures. To be safe, signature gathering activity would be reported as an in-kind contribution to the petition committee. e. See ORS § 260.118.

Ballot Measure Campaign Phase – Once a petition qualifies for the ballot – which is usually by July for a November election in even numbered years³ - all activities to support or oppose the measure need to be reported. The timelines are the same as for all other political committees. See above.

Nonprofits Organizations’ Activity with Ballot Measures –

Many organizations, including national non-profits, work to support or oppose ballot measures both before they qualify for the ballot and after. Expenditures to **oppose** a prospective ballot measure (referred to as an initiative or referendum petition) need not be made from a political committee account or reported. Therefore, those expenditures are typically made from an organization’s general treasury. In fact, the Secretary of State will not allow a group to form a measure committee to oppose a ballot measure until after it has been certified for the ballot.

Activities to **support** a prospective ballot measure generally need to be reported. The most common expenditure is the payment to signature gatherers. Polling and legal services need also be reported. Organizations that gather signatures for a prospective ballot measure, need to report that activity as an in-kind contribution. Volunteer time need not be reported, but staff time organizing volunteers does need to be reported.

Once a ballot measure has qualified for the ballot, a measure political committee must be formed. Cash on hand and any outstanding debts (accounts payable) must be reported in a statement of initial assets. 2104 Campaign Finance

³Most ballot measures can only appear on the ballot for the General Election in even-numbered years. The exception is for specially set elections, such as property-tax levies.

Manual, pp. 16-17. From that point on, activities must be reported as set forth above. Note that there are no limits on out-of-state contributions to measure campaigns or independent expenditures.

Organizations that may be involved in ballot measure activities should also refer to the Secretary of State's *State Initiative and Referendum Manual*, available here. (http://www.sos.state.or.us/elections/publications/state_ir.html)

CONTACT INFORMATION FOR STATE AND LOCAL AGENCIES

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503) 373-7414 (fax)
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FOR FURTHER ASSISTANCE

For assistance regarding these resources or for more information about federal law, please contact our attorney one-on-one counseling service:

**Email: Advocacy@afj.org
Telephone: 1-866-NPLOBBY
(675-6229)**

For assistance regarding state law in Oregon, please contact:

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