Ethics & Professionalism in Georgia Judicial Election Campaigns

{Part 1} Pre-Test

{Part 2} Transparency in Government Commission Requirements

{Part 3} Applicable Terms of the Code of Judicial Conduct
Disqualification Reforms Connected With Campaign Contributions
The Current Political Conduct Canon

{Part 4} Advisory Opinions of the Judicial Qualifications Commission
Permissible Election Campaign Activities

{Part 5} Post-Test

Prepared by: Atty. Rich Reaves, ICJE of GA

2012 Self-Study Course

(Successful Completion Can Earn Up to 1 MCJE Hour)

For Georgia Trial Court Judges

February 15, 2012 – November 15, 2012
Instructions for Participating in this Self-Study Course

This self-study course targeting ethics and professionalism in the conduct of a Georgia judicial election campaign is made-up of four components: (i) a Pre-Test; (ii) a Visual Image Presentation; (iii) a Written Monograph, which addresses three key topical areas; and (iv) a Post-Test.

By taking part in and successfully completing this course, one MCJE hour that also embodies an MCJE hour of ethics may be earned toward fulfilling the 2012 MCJE requirement.

Participants are instructed to: first take the Pre-Test, then to peruse the Visual Image Presentation, next to read the Written Monograph, and finally, to submit to the Post-Test. Please note, when working with the Written Monograph, participants periodically will be coached to look back into the Visual Image presentation.

All of these materials are retrievable from the ICJE’s website as e-files using Adobe Acrobat. By opening both of these software platforms simultaneously, participants will be able to change back and forth between them. Alternatively, participants may choose to print out both of these e-files, in order easily to access these respective reference tools.

Participants wishing to earn the available MCJE credit will need to score 70% or higher on the course’s Post-Test, by submitting this Post-Test for screening to the course designer, Atty. Rich Reaves, at the ICJE. This submission can be accomplished by sending an e-mail attachment to (rich@icje.law.uga.edu) or by fax (706-369-5840). Persons submitting will receive e-mail or fax confirmation of their successful participation, along with an answer key to the tests.

If further questions arise related to these matters, please direct them at your earliest convenience for a reply to: Atty. Rich Reaves, at the ICJE, by e-mail to (rich@icje.law.uga.edu), or telephone to (706-369-5836) or fax (706-369-5842). Thank you.

Kind regards.

{Participants are now invited to take the Pre-Test for this course. This Pre-Test is downloadable as a separate e-file in MS WORD, for use by those persons who wish to complete it and submit it to the ICJE for scoring. Others merely may wish to peruse it below, for self-study purposes.}

{Part 1} Pre-Test

1. A judicial colleague has inquired whether it is possible for judges to use government equipment and personnel (state, county, or city) to assist them when filing yearly personal financial disclosure statements as well as periodic campaign contribution disclosure reports. You respond that this may be permissible if:  

{Check off any response that is relevant to formulating the best answer to this question.}

(a) ____ the filing or reporting obligation is fixed by statute as a function associated with fulfilling the terms of public office;

(b) ____ the reporting task is not primarily associated with an activity in furtherance of a campaign to influence the outcome of an election for public office;

(c) ____ the rules and policies of the individual’s department or employing entity (e.g., state, county, or city) do not state a nullifying / negative position in connection with these campaign reporting practices;

(d) ____ expenditures made indirectly by an independent campaign organization have significantly contributed to this public official’s attainment of judicial office via election.

2. Which of the following assertions about GA judicial election campaign ethics is a FALSE statement?  

{Answer “yes = false” or “no = true” to each of the following assertions, in formulating the answer to this question.}

(a) ____ A lawyer running for judicial office who appears in court where the judge presiding is the election opponent, in itself, presents a per se ground for the judge to disqualify from hearing the case.

(b) ____ A judicial candidate, in order to attract voter support and clearly convey legal philosophy, may explain personal views concerning the operation and the wisdom of various laws, even those associated with ongoing public political controversy.

(c) ____ A judicial candidate is obliged to utilize an election management campaign committee to solicit financial support and public endorsements for election to office.
(d) Judicial candidates may recruit other public officials and employees, who are not subject to their direction and control, to serve as members of their campaign and support committee.

3. Without any question, it is possible for a judge to retain unexpended campaign funds from one election cycle to the next for use in a subsequent effort to win re-election to office. On the other hand, is it permissible at the end of the judge’s tenure of public service to utilize any remaining campaign funds to underwrite the expenses of a retirement party, which provides recognition to all of the judge’s campaign workers and other supporters responsible for getting the judge elected?  {Select the best single response that applies to answering this question.}

(a) Retirement is the ultimate fulfillment of attending to the duties of office.

(b) Campaign funds may be used for purchases connected to attaining public office or retention of office, including paying for a gathering to thank campaign supporters for working on a campaign, or for a meet and greet event with electoral constituents to alert them about innovative court operations and keep them informed about the judge’s official activities.

(c) Retirement from judicial service is not a duty or necessity associated with conducting the routine affairs of the public office.

(d) Campaign funds can be spent on “ordinary and necessary” expenses incurred in connection with the candidate’s campaign or the public officer’s fulfillment or retention of office, and may include items such as: office costs and rent, lodging, communications equipment, travel, advertising, postage, staff salaries, consultants, polling, recruiting volunteers, expense reimbursements to volunteers, and conducting special events.

4. Because a retention election is not a contest “between competing candidates”, participants in that type of election are not addressed or constrained by the express terms of Canon 7B(1) & 7B(2) to comply with the election campaign activity restrictions imposed by those CJC provisions.  {Select from among these choices, and place the answers in the best order of numerical priority, 1-4.}

(a) The express text of these Canon rules applies to any judicial office that is filled by public election between competing candidates.
(b) ___ The words candidates and public elections, both as terms of art in this portion of the CJC and as specifically defined in the Terminology Section, are expressly framed to include retention elections.

(c) ___ Exempting retention-election judicial candidates from the general rules governing judicial elections could facilitate introducing and using campaign activities that would impair the fairness and neutrality of judicial decisions in the courts of such candidates.

(d) ___ Relieving retention-election judicial candidates from the general rules governing judicial elections could enable the proliferation of campaigning methods that would undermine public trust and confidence in the independence, integrity and impartiality of the court system.

5. Under the express terms of the GA CJC’s political conduct canon, candidates in judicial election campaigns are admonished not to . . .

{Select from among these choices, by checking off the single best answer.}

(a) ___ make pledges or promises of specific performance in office.

(b) ___ make statements that commit them with respect to legal issues likely to come before their court for decision.

(c) ___ make public statements regarding his or her personal views on disputed legal issues or matters of local political controversy.

(d) ___ allow their family members to make public declarations, statements, or comments that reflect their personal views concerning that law, the legal system and the administration of justice.

6. Candidates in GA judicial election campaigns bear responsibility for the content of advertisements and public statements, if made in reckless disregard for the truth, that are communicated via any media, whether describing the flaws of an opposing competitor or when touting their own qualifications, provided that:

{Select from among these choices, by checking off the single best answer.}

(a) ___ the published pronouncement was made by the candidate’s campaign management committee.
(b) ___ the published pronouncement was made by an independent third party or indirect support group promoting the election of the particular judicial candidate or opposing the election of a competitor.

(c) ___ a reasonable person, “the average adult citizen on the street”, would logically conclude that malice aforethought prompted the falsity or the disregard of truth embodied in the public statement or advertisement.

(d) ___ none of the above.

7. Accoutrements of public office that may be used in a campaign for election to judicial office include: {Select from among these choices, by checking off the best answer/s.}

(a) ___ The appellation or title of “judge” can be used in advertising, provided that the candidate currently is a judge and accurately notes the type of court where presiding.

(b) ___ Being pictured wearing a judicial robe, at a judicial bench, adjacent to a public entrance at a courthouse facility is okay, provided the campaign photo-shoot does not interfere with the performance of public business nor mislead in conveying the current professional status of the judicial candidate.

(c) ___ Use of judicial office letterhead to seek campaign support and to acknowledge with thanks others’ contributions made to the election effort is alright, provided that campaign staff and not public employees send out the mailing.

(d) ___ Explication of a candidate’s pedigree of past affiliations with a political organization is okay, provided such political party identification is not presented as the primary or sole basis for this individual’s better qualifications to hold the judicial office.

8. The campaign funds of a judicial candidate may be expended to: {Select from among these choices, by checking off the best answer/s.}

(a) ___ pay the expense of a judge’s qualifying fee for either a primary or a general election.

(b) ___ pay the membership dues of judge’s employee to participate in the local activities of a political party.

(c) ___ re-pay the candidate, or members of the candidate’s family, for up-front advances and loans made to the campaign pending receipt of contributions.
(d) ___ purchase a ticket to a political party dinner for the cost of the dinner, and not any associated expense of a contribution to the political organization.

9. When seeking election campaign support, including funds, in-kind contributions, public endorsements and votes, candidates for judicial office in Georgia . . .
{Select from among these choices, by checking off the best answer/s.}

(a) ___ are now forbidden by the terms of the new ABA Model Code of Judicial Conduct, circa 2007, from personally asking others for this kind of election campaign support.

(b) ___ are permitted personally to ask others to contribute such supports.

(c) ___ rather than themselves doing these things, are encouraged to utilize campaign committees to solicit money and in-kind contributions as well as public endorsements from civic groups, media outlets, labor and business organizations.

(d) ___ are prevented from seeking the support of political organizations, in the event that they run for office on a non-partisan basis.

10. Provided a candidate for judicial office never solicits or accepts funds in furtherance of election campaign activity, that individual need not file a DOI, Declaration of Intent to Accept Campaign Contributions, or CCDR, Campaign Contribution Disclosure Report, with the State’s GTGCFC. At the same time, if another private person such as the judicial candidate’s sibling utilizes exclusively his or her own funds to promote the judicial election, independently of the candidate, does such a person comprise an independently functioning committee that must report its receipts and expenditures?
{Select the best single response that applies to answering this question.}

(a) ___ Yes, because a sibling is within the third degree of consanguinity and therefore such a person’s actions are attributable to the candidate, so these two individuals together comprise a regular campaign committee; moreover, by accepting the campaign support from such an individual, the candidate is now obliged to file the DOI and the CCDR.

(b) ___ No, because an “independent committee” is defined by State law as “any committee, club, association, partnership, corporation, labor union, or other group of persons, other than a campaign committee, political party, or political action committee, which receives donations during a calendar year from persons who are members or supporters of the committee and which expends such funds
either for the purpose of affecting the outcome of an election for any elected office or to advocate the election or defeat of any particular candidate.” O.C.G.A. § 21-5-3(15).

(c) ___ Yes, because the controller of the independent committee is within the sixth degree of kinship to the candidate, and therefore the election expenditure benefit accruing is imputable to the candidate though not as knowing orchestration of the spending, thereby making these two people an independent committee which must report on its election involvement affairs.

(d) ___ No, because the close family relatives of a judicial candidate are not obliged to follow the same First Amendment political speech and association conduct restrictions from the Code of Judicial Conduct that apply to a judge.

{Participants are now encouraged to review Part 1 of the Power Point Program, visual images 1-8, before proceeding to read pages 9-12 of this monograph.}
{Part 2} Transparency in Government Commission Requirements

As elected officials to positions of governmental authority and public trust, Georgia’s elected trial court judges must comply with all of the State’s laws that govern a candidate’s campaign practices, including finance support, receipt and disbursement as well as disclosure. Moreover, at times apart from election campaigning they must adhere to the personal finance disclosure requirements incumbent upon GA public officials.

Commonly referred to as the “ethics in government” provisions, these laws are predominately located at O.C.G.A. 21-5-1, et. seq. Candidates would be exercising prudence to familiarize themselves with these provisions, and not leave this obligation to their committees for campaign management and finance. For purposes of illustrating the scope of these statutes, yet not exhaustively outlining all of the provisions pertinent to judicial candidates, several key aspects of the law in these areas of campaign contribution management and personal financial disclosure are:

Accepting Campaign Donations

(i) campaign support cannot be accepted legally until after the candidate has filed a declaration of intent to run for office; See O.C.G.A. 21-5-30(g)

Disclosing the Identity of Contributors

(ii) contributors of financial or in-kind support valued at $100 or more must be identified by name and mailing address in campaign contribution disclosure reports; See O.C.G.A 21-5-3(3)

Maximum Contribution Amounts

(iii) insofar as maximum contributions are concerned, the general statute provides that “(b) No person, corporation, political committee, or political party shall make, and no candidate or campaign committee shall receive from any such entity, contributions to any candidate for the General Assembly or public office other than state-wide elected office which in the aggregate for an election cycle exceed:
(1) Two thousand dollars for a primary election;
(2) One thousand dollars for a primary run-off election;
(3) Two thousand dollars for a general election;
(4) One thousand dollars for a general election runoff.” O.C.G.A. 21-5-41(b)

However, this law accords to the Georgia Government Transparency and Campaign Finance Commission the power to raise these maximum contribution limits. O.C.G.A. 21-5-
41(k). In order to learn of the current maximum level actually permitted for campaign contributions, individuals should go to the website of this “ethics in government” Commission (http://ethics.ga.gov/). Currently, these maximum contribution limits have been adjusted to: $2,500 for a primary and a general election, and $1,300 for any respective run-off election.

Candidate and Family Loans to Campaigns

(iv) regarding loans for an election campaign: “(g) The contribution limitations established by this Code section shall not apply to a loan or other contribution made to a campaign committee or candidate by the candidate or a member of the family of the candidate.” O.C.G.A. 21-5-41(g)

Definition of Cognizable Contributions

(v) in essence, transfer of anything of value to a candidate or campaign committee for the purpose of influencing the outcome of an election is a “contribution”. See O.C.G.A. 21-5-3(7)

Filing Campaign Contribution Disclosure Reports

(vi) candidates . . . “ shall file campaign contribution disclosure reports in compliance with the following schedule:
(1) In each nonelection year on June 30 and December 31;
(2) In each election year:
   (A) On March 31, June 30, September 30, October 25, and December 31;
   (B) Six days before any run-off primary or election in which the candidate is listed on the ballot; and
   (C) During the period of time between the last report due prior to the date of any election for which the candidate is qualified and the date of such election, all contributions of $1,000.00 or more shall be reported within two business days of receipt to the commission and also reported on the next succeeding regularly scheduled campaign contribution disclosure report;
(3) If the candidate is a candidate in a special primary or special primary runoff, 15 days prior to the special primary and six days prior to the special primary runoff; and
(4) If the candidate is a candidate in a special election or special election runoff, 15 days prior to the special election and six days prior to the special election runoff.

All persons or entities required to file reports shall have a five-day grace period in filing the required reports, except that the grace period shall be two days for required reports prior to run-off primaries or run-off elections, and no grace period shall apply to contributions required to be reported within two business days. Reports required to be filed within two business days of a contribution shall be reported by facsimile or electronic transmission to the commission. Each
report required in the election year shall contain cumulative totals of all contributions which have
been received and all expenditures which have been made in support of the campaign in question
and which are required, or previously have been required, to be reported.”

Disposition of Excess Funds

(vii) funds in excess of those needed to defray expenses of a campaign may be used as follows:

“(A) As contributions to any charitable organization described in 26 U.S.C. 170(c) as said
federal statute exists on March 1, 1986, and which additionally shall include educational,
eleemosynary, and nonprofit organizations;

(B) Except as otherwise provided in subparagraph (D) of this paragraph, for transfer
without limitation to any national, state, or local committee of any political party or to any
candidate;

(C) For transfer without limitation to persons making such contributions, not to exceed
the total amount cumulatively contributed by each such transferee;

(D) For use in future campaigns for only that elective office for which those contributions
were received. With respect to contributions held on January 1, 1992, or received thereafter, in
the event the candidate, campaign committee, or public officer holding elective office has not
designated, prior to receiving contributions to which this Code section is applicable, the office
for which campaign contributions are received thereby, those contributions shall be deemed to
have been received for the elective office which the candidate held at the time the contributions
were received or, if the candidate did not then hold elective office, those contributions shall be
deemed to have been received for that elective office for which that person was a candidate most
recently following the receipt of such contributions;

(E) For repayment of any prior campaign obligations incurred as a candidate.”  O.C.G.A.
21-5-33(b)(1)

Website Resources

The following printed page, copied from the Georgia Transparency in Government and
Campaign Finance Commission (GTGCFC) website, located under the tab / title for candidates
reveals the type of tools and guidance available from this resource for judicial candidates. All of
the required reporting forms are presented, along with instructions on how they are to be
completed. Also, this website furnishes a reference tool of frequently asked questions, together
with an array of official interpretive advisory opinions, in order to flesh out understandings about
the purpose, importance and practical operation of these campaign management laws and
contribution reporting forms. {Participants are now encouraged to review Part 2 of the Power Point
Program, visual images 9-12, along with Part 3, visual images 13-23 before proceeding to read pages
12-45 of this monograph.}
Overview:
About Candidates
About Candidate Committees
Responsibilities:
Filing Responsibilities for Candidates & Candidate Committees
Filing Schedules for Candidates & Candidate Committees

Forms:

Registration Forms
Declaration Form (Form DOI) About Form DOI
Registration Form (Form RC) About Form RC
Registration Form Name Change Amendment (Form RCNC) About Form RCNC
Choosing Option of Separate Accounting (Form COOSA) About Form COOSA
PIN Application for e-filing CCDR & PFD (Candidates / Elected Officials)

Personal Financial Disclosure Statement (PFDS)
PFD PIN Application E-File PFD or Affadavit
Personal Financial Disclosure Statement Report About PFDS
State Business Transaction E-Filing PIN Application State Biz Transaction

Campaign Contribution Disclosure Report (CCDR)
PIN Application for e-filing CCDR Only (Candidates / Elected Officials) About CCDR
Campaign Contribution Disclosure Report Form
Two Business Day Report Form About TBD
Final Report & Termination Statement Form About Final Report
Final Report & Termination Statement Statewide Elected Executive Officer (Form SEEO)

Previous Forms
Request Previous Forms

Education & Training Materials
Training Workshops
Terminology
Training FAQs
Georgia Government Transparency and Campaign Finance Commission
DECLARATION OF INTENTION TO ACCEPT CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS
Form DOI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>Today's Date:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2</th>
<th>Candidate (Full Name):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City, State, Zip:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone Number (Optional):</td>
<td>E-Mail</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3</th>
<th>Select Office Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Select Office Type Sought:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Office Sought:</td>
<td>(include district, post or judicial circuit, if applicable)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4</th>
<th>Incumbent Name:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Election Year:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complete additional information below ONLY if you have a campaign committee. This information does not register a campaign committee. (Please use Form RC to register.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5</th>
<th>Campaign Committee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chairperson (Full Name):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City, State, Zip:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-Mail:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6</th>
<th>Treasurer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Full Name):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City, State, Zip:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-Mail:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I CERTIFY THAT THIS STATEMENT IS COMPLETE, TRUE, AND ACCURATE.

Signature of Candidate | Date

MAIL TO: Georgia Government Transparency and Campaign Finance Commission | 200 Piedmont Avenue | Suite 1402 - West Tower | Atlanta Georgia, 30334
About Form DOI (Declaration of Intent to Collect Campaign Contributions)

Who files the DOI Form?

Anyone who is not already a public officer and who plans to run for public office must file a Declaration of Intention to Accept Campaign Contributions BEFORE accepting such contributions. If you are already a public officer and plan to run for re-election in the same office, you do not have to file a new DOI form. If you plan to run for a different office, however, you would have to file a DOI form.

When is the DOI Form Filed?

The DOI form MUST BE FILED BEFORE THE CANDIDATE ACCEPTS CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS!

Where is the DOI Form Filed?

Candidates for any elective office in Georgia (including candidates for the General Assembly) file a Form DOI with the Campaign Finance Commission.
# Georgia Government Transparency and Campaign Finance Commission

**REGISTRATION FORM FOR A CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE FOR USE BY CANDIDATE**

Any substantive changes to the registration information of a committee must be updated within 7 business days.

**Form RC**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Today’s Date:</th>
<th>Select Form Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Committee (Full Name):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Address:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>City, State, Zip:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Telephone Number (Optional):</td>
<td>E-Mail</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|   | Campaign Committee Chairperson (Full Name): | |
|   | Address: | |
|   | City, State, Zip: | E-Mail |

|   | Treasurer (Full Name): | |
|   | Address: | |
|   | City, State, Zip: | E-Mail |

|   | Candidate (Full Name): | |
|   | Address: | |
|   | City, State, Zip: | |
|   | Telephone Number (Optional): | E-Mail |

|   | Select Office Type: | Party Affiliation (Optional): |
|   | Name of Office Sought: | Select Affiliation (Optional): |
|   | (include district, post or judicial circuit, if applicable) | |

|   | Incumbent Name: | Election Year: |

I CERTIFY THAT THIS STATEMENT IS COMPLETE, TRUE, AND ACCURATE.

__________________________________________  ________________
Signature of Person Registering Committee  Date
About Form RC (Registration of a Candidate Committee)

The Form RC must be filed with the Commission by every candidate who forms a campaign committee in order to accept contributions, make expenditures, or maintain the candidate’s records and reports. The Form RC must be filed with the Commission prior to accepting campaign contributions.

Who Files Form RC

used by a Candidate to register his/her campaign committee

When to file Form RC?

If a candidate forms a campaign committee, the candidate must register the committee with the State Ethics Commission prior to accepting any contributions through or in the name of the committee. No contributions may be accepted at any time there is a vacancy in either the position of chairman or treasurer. One person may serve as both chairperson and treasurer. The candidate may serve as the chairperson and treasurer. No candidate may have more than one committee.

Why file Form RC?

Candidates are not required to have a campaign committee. Having a campaign committee can assist a candidate in the campaign process.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHOOSING OPTION OF SEPARATE ACCOUNTING</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Candidate or Candidate's Committee (Full Name):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone Number(s): ( )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signature of Person choosing separate accounting option:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printed Name of Person choosing separate accounting option:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authority of Signer (Candidate, Treasurer, Chairman):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Date this form is filed: ____________________

Name of Office Sought: ____________________

Year Office Election will be held: __________

SIGNER UNDERSTANDS THAT THIS FORM SHOULD BE FILED ONLY IF CONTRIBUTIONS ARE TO BE ACCEPTED FOR MORE THAN ONE ELECTION AT A TIME. SIGNER UNDERSTANDS THAT IF SEPARATE ACCOUNTING IS CHOSEN A SEPARATE BANK ACCOUNT MAY BE OPENED FOR EACH ELECTION.

MAIL TO:
GEORGIA GOVERNMENT TRANSPARENCY
AND CAMPAIGN FINANCE COMMISSION
200 PIEDMONT AVE
STE 1402 - WEST TOWER
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30334
When should Form COOSA be filed?

A candidate or candidate committee must file a COOSA before accepting contributions for any election other than the next upcoming election and only if contributions are to be accepted for more than one election at a time.

Who files Form COOSA?

Candidates or candidate committees who wish to accept contributions for more than one election at a time must file a COOSA form with the Campaign Finance Commission.

What else goes along with filing Form COOSA?

Once a candidate files Form COOSA, he/she must separately account for such campaign contributions. If this option is chosen, the Commission advises a candidate to open a separate bank account. A candidate is only required to file one COOSA form which is used for all subsequent elections to the same elective office, regardless of whether an election occurs in a new election cycle.
Two Business Day Report (TBD Report) FAQs

Below are frequently asked questions pertaining to Two Business Day Reports.

The Two Business Day Report is used to report contributions (including loans) of $1,000 or more, that are received between the last report due before an election and the election itself. The contribution(s) must be reported to the Commission within two business days of receipt of the contribution and reported on the next regularly scheduled campaign contribution disclosure report.

**TBD REPORT EVENTS FOR 2011**

Complete and file a TBD Report if you are a candidate qualified for a 2011 election and any of the following applies:

- Contributions of $1,000.00 or more are accepted after the June 30th CCDR filing period but prior to the General Primary Election date.
- Contributions of $1,000.00 or more are accepted after the CCDR filing due 15 days before the Special Election but prior to the Special Election date.
- Contributions of $1,000.00 or more are accepted after the CCDR filing due 6 days before the Run-Off Election but prior to the Run-Off Election date.
- Contributions of $1,000.00 or more are accepted after the CCDR filing due 15 days before the Special Election but prior to the Special Election date.
- Contributions of $1,000.00 or more are accepted after the CCDR filing period but prior to the November 4th General Election date.
- Contributions of $1,000.00 or more are accepted after the CCDR filing due 15 days before the Special Election but prior to the Special Election date.
- Contributions of $1,000.00 or more are accepted after the CCDR filing due 6 days before the Run-Off Election but prior to the Run-Off Election date.

*The following identifying information is required*

*Full name of the contributor
*Mailing address of the contributor
*PAC affiliation if applicable
*Date contribution was received
*Occupation & employer of the contributor
*Amount of contribution
*Type of contribution (Monetary, In-Kind or Loan
*Election (Primary, Primary Run-Off, General, General Run-Off, etc.)

The TBD Report must be electronically filed with the Commission at [www.ethics.ga.gov](http://www.ethics.ga.gov)
# CCDR & FD Electronic Filing Access Code

**CANDIDATES / OFFICE HOLDERS ONLY**

Georgia Government Transparency and Campaign Finance Commission

200 Piedmont Avenue
Suite 1402 - West Tower
Atlanta, GA 30334

PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER APPLICATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate/Office Holder's Identification - Please Print</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Candidate or Office Holder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Sought or Held</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City, State Zip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact Phone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Email Address

I understand that with the filing of this application a password (PIN) for [both the Personal Financial Disclosure Statement (FD) and the Campaign Contribution Disclosure Report (CCDR)] will be sent to my above email address.

Verification - Must Be Notarized

State of ______________________, County of ______________________.

FILER: I, the undersigned Candidate/Office Holder do hereby swear or affirm that the information in this application is complete, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I acknowledge that any report I submit electronically in the future I shall verify as complete, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SIGNATURE OF CANDIDATE/OFFICE HOLDER:

NOTARY PUBLIC (sign name):

PRINT NOTARY'S NAME: ______________________

My Commission expires: ______________________

This document was sworn to or affirmed and subscribed before me on ______________________, 20__

For Office Use Only

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCDR FilerID:</th>
<th>FD FilerID:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Approved By: ______________________ Date: ______________________
Georgia Government Transparency and Campaign Finance Commission
FOR A CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE FOR USE BY CANDIDATE - NAME CHANGE

Any substantive changes to the registration information of a committee must be updated within 7 business days.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><strong>Today's Date:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><strong>Filer ID:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Previous Committee Name:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>New Committee Name:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Address:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>City, State, Zip:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Telephone Number (Optional):</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>E-Mail</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><strong>Campaign Committee Chairperson (Full Name):</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Address:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>City, State, Zip:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>E-Mail</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><strong>Campaign Committee Treasurer (Full Name):</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Address:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>City, State, Zip:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>E-Mail</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><strong>Candidate (Full Name):</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Address:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>City, State, Zip:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Telephone Number (Optional):</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>E-Mail</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><strong>Select Office Type:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Name of Office Sought:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(include district, post or judicial circuit, if applicable)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Party Affiliation (Optional):</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Select Affiliation (Optional):</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td><strong>Incumbent Name:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Election Year:</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I CERTIFY THAT THIS STATEMENT IS COMPLETE, TRUE, AND ACCURATE.

__________________________  _________________________
Signature of Person Registering Committee  Date
About Form RCNC (Candidate Committee Name Change)

Form RCNC is the form used by a Candidate Committee to make changes to the name of the Committee. This, and any other substantive changes in Committee registration information (such as the Chairperson or Treasurer, address of the Committee etc.) must be reported within 7 business days of the change.
State of Georgia
Campaign Contribution Disclosure Report
Summary Report

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED

1. I have no contributions to report.
   I have the following contributions, including Common Source, to report:
   In-Kind Estimated Value Cash Amount

   A. If this is the first time to file a disclosure report for the current office sought, ENTER 0 in both columns (one time only).

   B. If this is the first report of this Election Cycle, ENTER 0 in the in-kind column and list any net balance on hand brought forward from the previous election cycle in the cash amount column (Line 1 8 of previous report, or total funds left over at year end of previous cycle)

   C. If this filing is the second or subsequent filing of this Election Cycle, list totals from Line 6 of previous report in both in-kind and cash amount columns.

3. Total amount of all itemized contributions received in this reporting period which are listed on the "Itemized Contributions" page.

3a. All loans received this reporting period.

3b. Interest earned on campaign account this reporting period.

3c. Total amount of investments sold this reporting period.

3d. Total amount of cash dividends and interest paid out this reporting period.

4. Total amount of all separate contributions of $100 or less received in this reporting period and not listed on the "Itemized Contributions" page.

   "Common Source" contributions must be aggregated on the "Itemized Contributions" page.

5. Total contributions reported this period.

   (Line 3 + 3a + 3b + 3c + 3d + 4)

6. Total contributions to date to be carried forward to next report of this election cycle.

   (Line 2 + 5)

EXPENDITURES MADE

7. I have no expenditures to report.
   I have the following expenditures to report:
   In-Kind Estimated Value Cash Amount

8. Total expenditures made and reported prior to this reporting period. If this is the
   A. First report of this Election Cycle, ENTER 0.
   B. Second or subsequent filing ENTER Line 12 of previous report.

9. Total amount of all itemized expenditures made in this reporting period which are
   listed on the "Itemized Expenditures" page.

10. Total amount of all separate expenditures of $100.00 or less, that were made
    in this reporting period and not listed on the "Itemized Expenditures" page.

11. Total expenditures reported this period.

   (Line 9 + 10)

12. Total expenditures to date to be carried forward to next report of this election cycle.

   (Line 8 + 11)

INVESTMENTS

13. Total value of investments held at the beginning of this reporting period.

14. Total value of investments held at the end of this reporting period.

15. Net balance on hand.

   (Line 6 - 12 + 14)

* O.C.G.A. 21-5-930 (1): Election cycle means the period from the day following the date of an election or appointment of a person to elective public office through and including the date of the next re-election of a person to the same public office and shall be continued and applied separately for each elective office.

Public Officer/Candidate/Other Than Candidate Committee Name ________________________________________________________________
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Election Cycle*</th>
<th>Election Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Election Cycle (Primary, General, Special, Special Primary, Run-Off Primary, Run-Off General, Run-Off Special, Run-Off Special Primary)
State of Georgia
Campaign Contribution Disclosure Report

**Itemized Contributions**

Must list contributions received by a single contributor for which the aggregate total more than $100.00.

Note: Loans are no longer reported in "Itemized Contributions" section. See Loan Reporting section below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Full Name of Contributor</th>
<th>Contribution Type*</th>
<th>Occupation &amp; Employer</th>
<th>Election Cycle**</th>
<th>Cash Amount</th>
<th>In-Kind Contributions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mailing Address</td>
<td>Received Date</td>
<td>Estimated Value</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Affiliation of Committee if any)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Itemized Contributions Page Total $______ $______

**Loan Reporting**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Lender</th>
<th>Date of Loan</th>
<th>Amount of Loan</th>
<th>Person(s) responsible for repayment of loan</th>
<th>Occupation &amp; Place of Employment</th>
<th>Fiduciary Relationship***</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mailing Address</td>
<td>Election Cycle**</td>
<td>Mailing Address</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.

2.

Reference: OCGA § 21-5-34(b)(1)

Loan Page Total $______
### State of Georgia
Campaign Contribution Disclosure Report

**Itemized Expenditures**

Must list expenditures made to a single recipient for which the aggregate total is more than $100.00

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List Name and Mailing Address of Recipient</th>
<th>Expenditure Date</th>
<th>Expenditure Type*</th>
<th>Occupation &amp; Employer</th>
<th>Expenditure Purpose</th>
<th>Amount Paid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Expenditure Type (Expenditure, In-Kind, Loan Repayment, Refund, Reimbursement, Credit Card, 3rd Party, Deferred Payment, Payment on Deferred Expense/Investment)*

Page Total $________

---

*Public Official/Candidate/ Other Than Candidate Committee Name ___________________________ Page _____ of _____*
### State of Georgia

#### Campaign Contribution Disclosure Report

#### Investments Statement

1. **Investment Name**
   - Institution/Person
   - Holding Account
   - Mailing Address
   - City, State, Zip

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Person(s) Involved in Transaction</th>
<th>Value of investment purchased</th>
<th>Value of investment sold</th>
<th>Profit</th>
<th>Loss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution/Person</th>
<th>Holding Account</th>
<th>Mailing Address</th>
<th>City, State, Zip</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Person(s) Involved in Transaction</th>
<th>Value of investment purchased</th>
<th>Value of investment sold</th>
<th>Profit</th>
<th>Loss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

2. **Investment Name**
   - Institution/Person
   - Holding Account
   - Mailing Address
   - City, State, Zip

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Person(s) Involved in Transaction</th>
<th>Value of investment purchased</th>
<th>Value of investment sold</th>
<th>Profit</th>
<th>Loss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total value of investments at beginning of reporting period</th>
<th>$</th>
<th>Total value of investments at beginning of reporting period</th>
<th>$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total value of investments at end of reporting period</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>Total value of investments at end of reporting period</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total difference in value</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>Total difference in value</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Public Officer/Candidate/Other Than Candidate Committee Name

Page of
Form CCDR

A Campaign Contribution Disclosure Report (CCDR) is a report filed with the Commission by a candidate, committee or public officer which details all expenditures made and all contributions received by the candidate or the campaign committee.
### Campaign Contribution Disclosure Final Report and Termination Statement

**Georgia Government Transparency and Campaign Finance Commission**

200 Piedmont Avenue, Suite 1402 West Tower | Atlanta, GA 30303

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Report Type</th>
<th>2. Filing being made on behalf of (Select One):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Original</td>
<td>Candidate or Public Official</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendment</td>
<td>Office Held or Sought (Include county, municipality, district, post or political area)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Committee Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Report of Organization or Person Other than Candidate's Campaign Committee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Filing office use only</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use Earlier of Post</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark or Hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delivered Date</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3. Identifying and Contact Information

1. Full Name of Candidate or Other Than Candidate Campaign Committee: ____________________________

2. City, State, Zip Code: ____________________________

3. Mailing Address: ____________________________

4. Consent to Social Security Number: ____________

5. Fax/Contact Phone Number: ____________________________

6. If a Candidate or Public Official, is there a campaign committee (one or more persons) to make campaign transactions, keep financial records of the campaign, or file the report? ____________

7. If so, is the committee registered with the State Ethics Commission? ____________

8. If so, complete the following: ____________________________

### 4. Person Responsible for Maintaining Campaign Records

1. Full Name: ____________________________

2. Mailing Address: ____________________________

3. City, State, Zip Code: ____________________________

4. Consent to Social Security Number: ____________________________

### 5. TERMINATION DATE

State of ____________________________

County of ____________________________

I, ____________________________, being duly sworn (affirm), depose and say that the information in this report form is complete, true, and correct. Further, I affirm that the contents in this report are the same as the contents in the electronic filing submitted, if also electronically filed.

Sworn to and subscribed before me on ____________________________

Signature of Notary Public: ____________________________

Commencement Expiration: ____________________________

a. Signature of Candidate
b. Organization/Chairperson/Treasurer

(Any person who knowingly fails to comply with or who knowingly violates any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED</th>
<th>In-Kind Estimated Value</th>
<th>Cash Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have no contributions to report.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have the following contributions, including Common Source, to report:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. If this is the first time to file a disclosure report for the current office sought, ENTER 0 in both columns (one time only); or</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. If this is the first report of this Election Cycle, ENTER 0 in the in-kind column and list any net balance on hand brought forward from the previous reporting cycle in the cash amount column (Line 15 of previous report, or total funds left over at year end of previous cycle); or</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. If this filing is the second or subsequent filing of this Election Cycle, list totals from Line 6 of previous report in both in-kind and cash amount columns.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total amount of all itemized contributions received in this reporting period which are listed on the &quot;Itemized Contributions&quot; page.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All loans received this reporting period.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest earned on campaign account this reporting period.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total amount of investments sold this reporting period.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3d</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total amount of cash dividends and interest paid out this reporting period.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total amount of all separate contributions of less than $100.00 received in this reporting period and not listed on the &quot;Itemized Contributions&quot; page.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Common Source&quot; contributions must be aggregated on the &quot;Itemized Contributions&quot; page.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total contributions reported this period. (Line 3 + 3a + 3b + 3c + 3d + 4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total contributions to date. (Total to be carried forward to next report of this election cycle). (Line 3 + 4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPENDITURES MADE</th>
<th>In-Kind Estimated Value</th>
<th>Cash Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have no expenditures to report.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have the following expenditures to report:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenditures made and reported prior to this reporting period. If this is the first report of this Reporting Cycle, ENTER 0.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Second or subsequent filing ENTER Line 12 of previous report.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total amount of all itemized expenditures made in this reporting period which are listed on the &quot;Itemized Expenditures&quot; page.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total amount of all separate expenditures of less than $100.00 that were made in this reporting period and not listed on the &quot;Itemized Expenditures&quot; page.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenditures reported this period. (Line 9 + 10)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenditures to date. (Total to be carried forward to next report of this election cycle). (Line 8 + 11)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INVESTMENTS</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total value of investments held at the beginning of this reporting period.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total value of investments held at the end of this reporting period.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net balance on hand. (Line 6 - 12 + 14)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* D.C.G.A. 18-5-101: Election cycle means the period from the day following the date of an election or appointment of a person to elective public office through and including the date of the next such election of a person to the same public office; shall be construed and applied separately for each elective office.

Public Officer/Candidate/Other Than Candidate Committee Name

________________________________________
State of Georgia
Campaign Contribution Disclosure Report
Itemized Expenditures

Must list expenditures made to a single recipient for which the aggregate total is $100.00 or more.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List Name and Mailing Address of Recipient</th>
<th>Expenditure Date</th>
<th>Expenditure Type*</th>
<th>Occupation &amp; Employer</th>
<th>Expenditure Purpose</th>
<th>Amount Paid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Page Total $_________

* Expenditure Type (Expenditure, In-Kind, Loan Repayment, Refund, Reimbursement, Credit Card, 3rd Party, Deferred Payment, Payment on Deferred Expense/Investment)

Public Officer/Candidate/ Other Than Candidate Committee Name ___________________________________________ Page _______ of _______
# State of Georgia
## Campaign Contribution Disclosure Report
### Investments Statement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Investment Name</th>
<th>Account Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Institution/Person</td>
<td>Value at beginning of reporting period $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holding Account</td>
<td>Value at end of reporting period $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mailing Address</td>
<td>Difference in value $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City, State, Zip</td>
<td>Interest Paid Out $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cash Dividends $</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Investment Transactions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Person(s) Involved in Transaction</th>
<th>Value of investment purchased</th>
<th>Value of investment sold</th>
<th>Profit</th>
<th>Loss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2. Investment Name</th>
<th>Account Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Institution/Person</td>
<td>Value at beginning of reporting period $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holding Account</td>
<td>Value at end of reporting period $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mailing Address</td>
<td>Difference in value $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City, State, Zip</td>
<td>Interest Paid Out $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cash Dividends $</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Investment Transactions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Person(s) Involved in Transaction</th>
<th>Value of investment purchased</th>
<th>Value of investment sold</th>
<th>Profit</th>
<th>Loss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Total value of investments at beginning of reporting period $  
Page Total Cash Dividends: $  
Page Total Interest Paid Out: $  
Page Total Profit: $  
Page Total Loss: $
State of Georgia
Campaign Contribution Disclosure Report
Addendum Statement

The Addendum Statement should be used for explanation of any additional information needed to complete an accurate filing of this report.
What is a Final Report and Termination Statement?

A Final Report and Termination Statement is a Campaign Contribution Disclosure Report (CCDR) form which also contains a Termination Statement for the campaign. In order to file the Final Report and Termination Statement form, the campaign must have a zero balance of contributions and zero indebtedness.

When is a Final Report and Termination Statement filed?

A Final Report and Termination Statement form is filed either: 1) on 12/31 at the end of the election cycle when the final Campaign Contribution Disclosure Report (CCDR) is due; or 2) at the point in time when the campaign’s indebtedness and contributions are at a zero balance (candidates are required to continue to file CCDRs until these balances reach zero even if the election cycle is over). Termination statements may not be filed prior to December 31 of the election cycle. The termination statement must (among other items) identify the person responsible for maintaining campaign records as required by the Act.

Who files a Final Report and Termination Statement?

All campaigns or campaign committees file a Final Report and Termination Statement when: 1) the candidate does not intend to run in future elections for that specific office; 2) the campaign has a zero balance and zero indebtedness. Once a campaign or committee files the Final Report and Termination Statement, that campaign or committee is relieved of the responsibility to file future CCDRs for that specific campaign.
STATE OF GEORGIA
FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Date of this Statement: ____________________________ Covering Calendar Year: __________________

Name of Public Officer or Candidate: __________________________

Mailing Address: ____________________________________________

Street or P.O. Box: __________________________________________
City: __________________________ County: __________________________ State: __________________________ Zip code: __________________________

Telephone Number: (Office/Home) ____________________________ (E-Mail) __________________________

Name of City Public Office Held or Sought / Authority / Board / Commission: __________________________

Check One: □ Elected City or County Officer □ Candidate for City or County Office

WHO FILES A FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE STATEMENT:
Each public officer holding office in Georgia, and each person who qualifies as a candidate for election as a public officer for one of the offices listed below, and all others on the following list.
(A) Every constitutional officer;
(B) Every elected state official;
(C) The executive head of every state department or agency, whether elected or appointed;
(D) Each member of the General Assembly;
(E) Every elected county official, every elected county or area school superintendent, and every elected member of a county or state board of education; and
(F) Every elected municipal officer.

WHEN TO FILE A FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE STATEMENT:
Public Officer: A Financial Disclosure Statement is filed not before January 1 and not later than July 1 of each year that a public officer holds office (except the year of election). The information to be provided shall be that from the preceding calendar year.

If the public officer chooses not to run for re-election or for another public office no Financial Disclosure Statement need be filed in the year qualifying to succeed him takes place. A public officer shall not be deemed to hold the office in a year in which the public officer holds office for less than 15 days.

Candidate for Public Office: A Financial Disclosure Statement covering the period of the preceding calendar year shall be filed no later than the fifteenth day following the date of qualifying as a candidate. Candidates for state wide office file not later than seven days after qualifying for office. Only one Financial Disclosure Statement is required per calendar year.

Special requirements for State Wide Candidates: Candidates for a public office elected state wide must file their Financial Disclosure Statements not later than seven days after qualifying or filing a notice of candidacy. State wide candidates must disclose more information than other candidates for public office and the additional disclosure sections required of state wide candidates must be completed in the year of election filing.

WHERE TO FILE A FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE STATEMENT:
The Commission strongly recommends that local officials should electronically file Financial Disclosure Statements. However, local officials may file their statements by certified mail or statutory overnight delivery.
SECTION I
MONETARY FEES RECEIVED
(This section to be completed by Public Officers only)

Identify each monetary fee or honorarium accepted from speaking engagements, participation in seminars, discussion panels, or other activities that directly relate to the official duties of, or to the office of the public officer, with a statement identifying the fee or honorarium and the person from whom it was accepted. (You may attach additional sheets of paper if necessary.)

I received:
☐ No monetary fee or honorarium.
☐ Monetary fee(s) or honoraria as shown below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identify Fee or Honorarium And Amount Accepted</th>
<th>Identifying Information of Person from Who Accepted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION II
FIDUCIARY POSITIONS

Name all fiduciary positions held by the candidate for public office or the public officer at any time during the covered year. (You may expand this section if necessary to include all positions.) A fiduciary position is any position imposing a duty to act primarily for another’s benefit as officer, director, manager, partner, guardian, or other designations of general responsibility of a business entity. A fiduciary position may be a paid or unpaid position. A business entity is any corporation, sole proprietorship, partnership, limited partnership, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, professional corporation, enterprise, franchise, association, trust, joint venture, or other entity, whether profit or nonprofit. (You may attach additional sheets of paper if necessary.)

I held:
☐ No fiduciary positions in any business entity.
☐ Fiduciary positions in the following business entity(ies).

IDENTIFY:
1. Title of each position.
2. Name and address of business entity.
3. Principal activity of each business entity.

Business entity #1

Business entity #2

Business entity #3

Business entity #4
SECTION III
DIRECT OWNERSHIP INTERESTS IN BUSINESS ENTITY

Direct ownership interest is the holding or possession of good legal or rightful title of property or the holding or enjoyment of real or beneficial use of the property by any person and includes any interest owned or held by a spouse of the person if such interest is held jointly or as tenants in common between the person and spouse.

Identify the name, address and principal activity of any business entity and the office held by and the duties of the candidate for public office or public officer within a business entity any time during the covered year in which a direct ownership interest: (A) Is more than 5 percent of the total interest in the business; or (B) Has a net fair market value of more than $5,000. (You may attach additional sheets of paper if necessary.)

I hold:
☐ No direct ownership interests in any business entity.
☐ Direct ownership interests in the following business entity(ies).

IDENTIFY:
1. Name and address of business entity.
2. Principal activity of business entity.
3. The office held by the candidate or the public officer within the business entity.
4. The duties of the candidate or the public officer within such business entity.

Business entity #1

Ownership Interests
☐ Ownership interest is more than 5%
☐ Ownership interest has a net fair market value of more than $5,000.00

Business entity #2

Ownership Interests
☐ Ownership interest is more than 5%
☐ Ownership interest has a net fair market value of more than $5,000.00

Business entity #3

Ownership Interests
☐ Ownership interest is more than 5%
☐ Ownership interest has a net fair market value of more than $5,000.00

Business entity #4

Ownership Interests
☐ Ownership interest is more than 5%
☐ Ownership interest has a net fair market value of more than $5,000.00

Business entity #5

Ownership Interests
☐ Ownership interest is more than 5%
☐ Ownership interest has a net fair market value of more than $5,000.00
SECTION IV
DIRECT OWNERSHIP INTERESTS IN REAL PROPERTY

Direct ownership interest is the holding or possession of good legal or rightful title of property or the holding or enjoyment of real or beneficial use of the property by any person and includes any interest owned or held by a spouse of the person if such interest is held jointly or as tenants in common between the person and spouse.

Identify each tract of real property in which the candidate for public office or public officer has a direct ownership interest as of December 31 of the covered year when that interest has a fair market value in excess of $5,000.00. “Fair market” value means the appraised value of the property for ad valorem tax purposes. (You may attach additional sheets of paper if necessary.) Check one box to show the applicable valuation range for each tract. (You may attach additional sheets of paper if necessary.)

I had:
□ No ownership interests with a fair market value in excess of $5,000.00
□ Ownership interests with a fair market value in excess of $5,000.00

IDENTIFY:
1. County where property is located.
2. State where property is located.
3. General description of property (give street address or location, size of tract, and nature or use of property).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property #1</th>
<th>The Value of this tract is</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ Between $5,000 and $100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ Between $100,000.01 and $200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ More than $200,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property #2</th>
<th>The Value of this tract is</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ Between $5,000 and $100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ Between $100,000.01 and $200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ More than $200,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property #3</th>
<th>The Value of this tract is</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ Between $5,000 and $100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ Between $100,000.01 and $200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ More than $200,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property #4</th>
<th>The Value of this tract is</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ Between $5,000 and $100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ Between $100,000.01 and $200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ More than $200,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property #5</th>
<th>The Value of this tract is</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ Between $5,000 and $100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ Between $100,000.01 and $200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ More than $200,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION V

SPouse’s Direct Ownership Interests in Real Property

Identify each tract of real property in which the filer’s spouse has a direct ownership interest as of December 31 of the covered year when that interest has a fair market value in excess of $5,000.00 (You may attach additional sheets of paper if necessary.) Check one box to show the applicable valuation range for each tract. (You may attach additional sheets of paper if necessary.)

My spouse had:
☐ No ownership interests with a fair market value in excess of $5,000.00
☐ Ownership in the following tracts with a fair market value in excess of $5,000.00

IDENTIFY:
1. County where property is located.
2. State where property is located.
3. General description of property (give street address or location, size of tract, and nature or use of property).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property #1</th>
<th>The Value of this tract is</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☐ Between $5,000 and $100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☐ Between $100,000.01 and $200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☐ More than $200,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property #2</th>
<th>The Value of this tract is</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☐ Between $5,000 and $100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☐ Between $100,000.01 and $200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☐ More than $200,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property #3</th>
<th>The Value of this tract is</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☐ Between $5,000 and $100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☐ Between $100,000.01 and $200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☐ More than $200,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property #4</th>
<th>The Value of this tract is</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☐ Between $5,000 and $100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☐ Between $100,000.01 and $200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☐ More than $200,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property #5</th>
<th>The Value of this tract is</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☐ Between $5,000 and $100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☐ Between $100,000.01 and $200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☐ More than $200,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTIO VI
EMPLOYMENT AND FAMILY MEMBERS

Filer’s Occupation
Filer’s Employer
Employer’s Address
Employer’s Principal Activity

Filer’s Spouse’s Name
Spouse’s Occupation
Spouse’s Employer
Address of Spouse’s Employer
Principal Activity of Spouse’s Employer

SECTIO VII
INVESTMENT INTERESTS

List the name of any business or subsidiary thereof or investment (do not list individual stocks and bonds that are held by mutual funds), in which the filer (either individually or with any other legal or natural person or entity) owns a direct ownership interest that:
1. Is more than 5 percent of the total interests in such business or investment, or
2. Has a net fair market value of more than $5,000.00.

Business or Investment Entity #1
Name

Business or Investment Entity #2
Name

Business or Investment Entity #3
Name

Business or Investment Entity #4
Name

SECTIO VIII
KNOWN BUSINESS OR INVESTMENT INTERESTS OF SPOUSE AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN

Identify any business or investment known to the filer in which the filer’s spouse or dependent children have a direct ownership interest (either individually or with any other legal or natural person or entity) which interest:
1. Is more than 5 percent of the total interest in the business or investment,
2. Has a net fair market value exceeding $10,000.00, or
3. Is one in an entity for which the filer’s spouse or a dependent child serves as an officer, director, equitable partner, or trustee.

(Do not list individual stocks and bonds that are held by mutual funds.) *

Business or Investment Entity #1
Name

Business or Investment Entity #2
Name

Business or Investment Entity #3
Name

Business or Investment Entity #4
Name
SECTION IX
ANNUAL PAYMENTS RECEIVED
FROM THE STATE OF GEORGIA
(This section to be completed by Public Officers only)

Identify all annual payments in excess of $10,000.00 received by the public officer, or by any business entity identified in Section III above, from the State or any agency, department, commission or authority created by the State, and authorized and exempted from disclosure under O.C.G.A. § 45-10-25.

I received:
☐ No annual payments in excess of $10,000.00 from any State entity.
☐ Annual payments in excess of $10,000.00 from the below named State entity(ies).

IDENTIFY:
1. Name and address of State entity making the payments.
2. Amount of annual payment.
3. The general nature of the consideration rendered for the payment(s).

State entity source #1
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

State entity source #2
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

VERIFICATION BY OATH OR AFFIRMATION

State of Georgia
County of __________________________

I, the undersigned, being duly sworn (affirm), depose and say that the information in this statement is complete, true, and correct.

Sworn to and subscribed before me on __________________________, 20__.

Signature of Candidate or Public Officer

Signature of Notary Public

My Commission expires ________________.

PENALTIES: Any person who knowingly fails to comply with or who knowingly violates any of the provisions of the Ethics in Government Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.
About Personal Financial Disclosure Statement

is a statement of personal financial interests for the preceding calendar year filed by each candidate and public officer. The PFDS shall identify each monetary fee received, all fiduciary positions, direct ownership interests in business entity, direct ownership interests in real property, spouse’s direct ownership interest in real property, the filer’s employment and family members information, filer’s investment interests, known business or investment interests of spouse and dependent children, and annual payments received by a public officer or business entity from the State of Georgia. Each person who qualifies with a political party as a candidate for party nomination to a public office elected state wide and each person who qualifies as a candidate for election to a public office elected state wide through a nomination petition or convention shall comply with the aforementioned PFDS reporting requirements and shall also identify the required transactions for the preceding five calendar years.

Who needs to file a Personal Financial Disclosure Statement?

All qualified candidates for election AND any public officers (falling under the definition below) must file a Personal Financial Disclosure Statement with the Commission:

* Every constitutional officer;
* Every elected state official;
* The executive head of every state department or agency, whether elected or appointed;
* Each member of the General Assembly;
* The executive director of each state board, commission, or authority and the members thereof;
* Every elected county official and every elected member of a local board of education; and
* Every elected municipal official.

An individual must obtain a filer id and password by completing a PIN application in order to file electronically on the Commission’s website.

Prior to 2011, the directors and members of boards, commissions and authorities were required to file Personal Financial Disclosure Statements. The 2011 Act removed that requirement, but instead, the director and members of boards, commissions and authorities must file an annual affidavit swearing that the director or member did not take any official action from which he or she derived personal gain in the previous calendar year. This affidavit must be filed on or before January 31 of each year and may be filed by first logging into our at e-filing system.
In order to make the filing, executive directors and members of state boards, commissions or authorities may continue to use the same filer id and password which they previously used to file their personal financial disclosure reports. If an individual is new to a board, commission or authority, the individual must complete a PFD PIN Application to obtain a filer id and password for e-filing the annual affidavit.

When are personal financial statements due?

Candidates for Public Office:
A candidate seeking election or reelection to a state-wide office shall file a Personal Financial Disclosure Statement not later than the seventh calendar day following the day on which the candidate qualifies. All other candidates seeking election or reelection to public office must file a Personal Financial Disclosure Statement not later than the fifteenth calendar day following the day on which the candidate qualifies.

All Other Public Officers:
Public officers who are not in their election year must file a Personal Financial Disclosure Statement not before January 1 and not later than July 1.

E-mail courtesy reminders that Personal Financial Disclosure Statements are due are sent to those individuals who file electronically with the Commission.

Where are personal financial statements filed?

Candidates and public officials as defined by subsections (A) through (D) of 21-5-3(22) must file the Personal Financial Disclosure Statement electronically with the State Ethics Commission. That includes:

Every constitutional officer;
Every elected state official;
The executive head of every state department or agency, whether elected or appointed;
Each member of the General Assembly;

In order to file a PFD electronically, an individual must complete a PIN Application for e-filing Personal Financial Disclosure Statement. The Commission will then send the individual a filer id and password by email. The filer may then enter the Commission’s system to his or her affidavit.

Local officials referred to in subsections (F) and (G) of 21-5-3 may file the PFD by certified mail or statutory overnight delivery, but are strongly encouraged by the Commission to file
electronically. Individuals who file electronically will receive a courtesy reminder that the PFD report is due. Those individuals who file by paper will not receive such a courtesy reminder.

*Part 3* Applicable Terms of the Code of Judicial Conduct

Disqualification Reforms Connected With Campaign Contributions

The following text reflects a recently adopted amendment to the GA Code of Judicial Conduct (effective during September 2011), bearing upon new ethical practice considerations linking judicial disqualification and receipt of campaign contributions in support of a judge’s election to office. The GA CJC is amended in its Terminology Section and in Rule 3E. This introduces several new terms from Georgia’s campaign finance laws, along with a novel concept of “aggregate” contributions to campaigns, which in practical operation demands a candidate’s attentiveness not only to contributions made to the candidate and the candidate’s campaign committee, but also to indirect and independent financing used to influence the outcome of the judicial election that may also impact assessing the need for judicial disqualification.

A noteworthy US Supreme Court Case, *Caperton v. A. T. Massey Coal Co.*, 129 S.Ct. 2252 (2009), (a 5 - 4 decision) provided impetus for this change. Its pertinent facts were . . . .

At trial in a state court, plaintiff won a $50 million dollar verdict, which was appealed to that state’s supreme court. In the interim before ruling on the appeal, elections were conducted for a seat on that appellate court. The losing party at trial, employing lawful yet indirect methods for making financial contributions to influence the outcome of an election, donated around $2 million dollars that resulted in the election of a new supreme court justice. This new judge did not disqualify from hearing the appeal of the $50 million case, and in fact voted to overturn the trial court’s judgment for plaintiff. Upon review of this state appellate court decision, the US Supreme Court held that the magnitude of the financial contributions to this judicial election campaign, together with other relevant circumstances associated with the election of this appellate court justice, resulted in violation of due process principles when this judge declined to disqualify himself from participating in the state appellate court review of the case.

Consequently, financial contributions to judicial election campaigns (whether made by lawyers or other parties) now have become a material consideration in questions about whether a judge has an obligation to disqualify from presiding in a case, due to the magnitude or other circumstances (SEE: Canon 3E(1)(d)(i)-(viii)) associated with campaign contributions resulting in the judge’s election to office. Georgia’s response to this new case law has involved reconfiguration of its Code of Judicial Conduct.
The GA CJC Terminology Section now contains the following concept:

“**Aggregate,**” in relation to contributions for a candidate, means not only contributions in cash or in kind made directly to a candidate or the candidate’s campaign committee within the current or immediately preceding election cycle, but also all contributions made indirectly or independently with the knowledge that they will be used to influence the election of the judge.

Canon 3E, which addresses the topic of “judicial disqualification”, is reframed as follows:

**{Canon 3E(1)}** Judges shall disqualify themselves in any proceeding in which their impartiality might reasonably be questioned, including but not limited to instances where: ...

**Commentary.** . . The public filing of a “Campaign Contribution Disclosure Report” or “Financial Disclosure Statement” shall be deemed a disclosure to all parties of the information contained therein. ...

**{Canon 3E(1)(d)}** the judge has received or benefited from an aggregate amount of campaign contributions or support so as to create a reasonable question as to the judge’s impartiality. When determining impartiality with respect to campaign contributions or support, the following may be considered:

(i) amount of the contribution or support;
(ii) timing of the contribution or support;
(iii) relationship of contributor or supporter to the parties;
(iv) impact of contribution or support;
(v) nature of contributor’s prior political activities or support and prior relationship with the judge;
(vi) nature of case pending and its importance to the parties or counsel;
(vii) contributions made independently in support of the judge over and above the maximum allowable contribution amount which may be contributed directly to the candidate; and
(viii) any factor relevant to the issue of campaign contribution or support that causes the judge’s impartiality to be questioned.
{Canon 3E(1)(e) the judge has made pledges or promises of conduct in office other than the faithful and impartial performance of the duties of the office, or statements that commit or appear to commit the candidate* with respect to issues likely to come before the court.

...  {Canon 3E(2)} Judges shall keep informed about their personal and fiduciary* economic interests*, and make a reasonable effort to keep informed about the personal financial interests of their spouses and minor children residing in their households.

Commentary: {Canon 3E(2)} A judge shall recuse when the judge knows* or learns by means of a timely motion that a particular party, a party’s lawyer, or the law firm of a party’s lawyer has within the current or immediately preceding election cycle# of a judicial campaign for public election* made aggregate# contributions# in an amount that is greater than the maximum allowable contribution# permitted by law.

There is a rebuttable presumption that there is no per se basis for disqualification where the aggregate# contributions# are equal to or less than the maximum allowable contribution permitted by law. However, because the presumption is rebuttable, a judge who knows* or learns by means of a timely motion that a party, a party’s lawyer, or the law firm of a party’s lawyer has within the current or immediately preceding election cycle# of a judicial campaign for public election* made aggregate# contributions# permitted by law, should weigh the considerations in subsection 1(d) of Canon 3E in deciding whether recusal may be appropriate.

Where a motion to recuse is based upon campaign contributions# to the judge and the aggregate# of contributions# alleged would result in a rebuttable presumption that there is no per se basis for disqualification under the provisions of this Canon, any affidavit required to be filed by court rule must specify additional facts demonstrating a basis for disqualification pursuant to the considerations set forth in subsection (d) of this Canon. In the absence of such additional facts, the affidavit shall not be deemed legally sufficient to require assignment to another judge under applicable court rules.

The operational considerations for judicial disqualification arising in connection with election campaign contributions are underscored in the formal summary of these new provisions, together with the initial commentary to Canon 3E(1) that disclosure of contributions by filing pursuant to the ethics in government laws reflects the normative disclosure required of judges.

In summary, Canon 3E provides that:
(1) If contributions# made to a judicial candidate* or to that candidate’s* campaign committee# are permitted by the law and do not exceed the maximum allowable contribution#, then there is no mandatory requirement that the judge recuse.

(2) If (a) a judicial candidate* has knowledge* of a contribution# made to the candidate* or the candidate’s* campaign committee# that exceeds the maximum allowable contribution# permitted by law and, (b) after having such knowledge, the violation is not corrected in a timely manner (i.e., usually accomplished by returning the contribution#); then the judge shall recuse.

(3) If a judge has knowledge* of a pattern of contributions# made by a particular party, a party’s lawyer, or the law firm of a party’s lawyer that include contributions# (a) made to a judicial candidate* or to that candidate’s* campaign committee# and/or (b) made to a third party attempting to influence the election of the judicial candidate, the judge should consider whether recusal is appropriate in accordance with the considerations in subsection 1(d) of Canon 3E.

{Participants are now encouraged to review Part 4 of the Power Point Program, visual images 24-30 before proceeding to read pages 48-59 of this monograph.}

The Current Political Conduct Canon

The following text reflects the current provisions of Canon 7 of the GA CJC, the political conduct canon, which directs behavior of judges and judicial candidates in the areas of general political activity (Canon 7A) as well as campaign conduct (Canon 7B).

A. Political Conduct in General.

(1) A judge or a candidate* for public election* to judicial office shall not:

(a) act or hold himself or herself out as a leader or hold any office in a political organization*;

(b) make speeches for a political organization or candidate or publicly endorse a candidate for public office;

Commentary: A candidate does not publicly endorse another candidate for public
office by having his name on the same ticket.

(c) solicit funds for or pay an assessment or make a contribution to a political organization, or purchase tickets for political party dinners, or other functions, except as authorized in subsection A(2).

(2) Judges holding an office filled by public election* between competing candidates*, or candidates for such office, may attend political gatherings and speak to such gatherings on their own behalf when they are candidates for election or re-election.

B. Campaign Conduct

(1) Candidates*, including an incumbent judge, for any judicial office that is filled by public election* between competing candidates:

(a) shall prohibit officials or employees subject to their direction or control from doing for them what they are prohibited from doing under this Canon and shall not allow any other person to do for them what they are prohibited from doing under this Canon;

(b) shall not make statements that commit the candidate with respect to issues likely to come before the court;

Commentary: This Canon does not prohibit a judge or a candidate from publicly stating his or her personal views on disputed issues, see Republican Party vs. White, 536 U.S. 765(2002). To ensure that voters understand a judge’s duty to uphold the constitution and laws of Georgia where the law differs from his or her personal belief, however, judges and candidates are encouraged to emphasize in any public statement their duty to uphold the law regardless of their personal views.

(c) shall not use or participate in the publication of a false statement of fact concerning themselves or their candidacies, or concerning any opposing candidate or candidacy, with knowledge of the statement’s falsity or with reckless disregard for the statement’s truth or falsity;

Commentary: The determination of whether a candidate knows of falsity or
recklessly disregards the truth or falsity of his or her public communication is an objective one, from the viewpoint of a “reasonable attorney”, using the standard of “objective malice”.

See In re Chmura, 608 N.W. 2d 31 (Mich. 2000)

(d) shall be responsible for the content of any statement or advertisement published or communicated in any medium by a campaign committee if the candidate knew of or recklessly disregarded the content of said statement or advertisement prior to its release;

(e) and except where a statement or advertisement is published or communicated by a third party, shall be responsible for reviewing and approving the content of his or her statements and advertisements, and those of his or her campaign committee. Failure to do so will not be a defense to a complaint for violation of this Canon.

(2) Candidates*, including an incumbent judge, for a judicial office that is filled by public election* between competing candidates, may personally solicit campaign contributions and publicly stated support. Candidates, including incumbent judges, should not use or permit the use of campaign contributions for the private benefit of themselves or members of their families.

Commentary: Although judges and judicial candidates are free to personally solicit campaign contributions and publicly stated support, see Weaver vs. Bonner, 309 F 3d 1312 (11th Cir. 2002), they are encouraged to establish campaign committees of responsible persons to secure and manage the expenditure of funds for their campaigns and to obtain public statements of support of their candidacies. The use of campaign committees is encouraged because they may better maintain campaign decorum and reduce campaign activity that may cause requests for recusal or the appearance of partisanship with respect to issues or the parties which require recusal.

{Participants are now encouraged to review Part 5 of the Power Point Program, visual images 31-39 before proceeding to read pages 19-27 of this monograph.}
{Part 4} Advisory Opinions of the Judicial Qualifications Commission

Under the current Code of Judicial Conduct in Georgia, the following JQC Advisory Opinions provide further refinement in application of that code to the election campaigning activities of judges and candidates for judicial office. Not infrequently, a campaign practice that might appear to be prohibited under the express terms of the CJC’s political conduct canon is permitted in some reframed degree or nuanced circumstances by the Advisory Opinions. (Do not rely upon the synopses below. They only furnish an introductory key to the opinion’s full text, which are available for study on-line at: www.jqcga.com.) As a general rule, statutory pronouncements governing the campaign activities of judges and candidates for judicial office may trump judicial ethics advisory opinions that address similar conduct.

The substantially enlarged permissiveness toward judicial candidate involvement with campaign fund-raising introduced by the eleventh circuit in Weaver vs. Bonner, 309 F3d 1312 (11th Cir. 2002), together with the significant expansion of permissible campaign speech declared by the U.S. Supreme Court in Republican Party of Minnesota vs. White, 536 U.S. 765 (2002), have rendered more than a dozen of Georgia’s JQC Advisory Opinions interpreting the political conduct canon to be partially or fully inapposite. Nevertheless, despite these significant changes in the case law of judicial ethics and conducting judicial election campaigns, the following Advisory Opinions still appear to be viable.

#214 (June 28, 1996) The mere use of the word “conservative” in a judge’s election campaign advertisement would not be inappropriate.

#212 (May 24, 1996) It is inappropriate for a candidate for judicial office to employ the designation “judge” when referring to himself or herself in campaign advertising, if in fact the candidate does not presently hold a judicial office.

#211 (May 24, 1996) It is inappropriate for a candidate for judicial office to employ the designation “judge” when referring to himself or herself in campaign advertising, without clearly specifying the type of judicial office currently held by the candidate. See also: #167 (April 24, 1992)

#209 (May 24, 1996) It is inappropriate for a sitting judge to display a bumper sticker on his personal vehicle urging the local election of another to the post of Superior Court Judge. See also: #147 (July 20, 1990)
#208 (May 24, 1996) It is inappropriate for a judicial election candidate to act as a leader or hold any office in a political organization. See also: #129 (October 23, 1988) executive committee membership is a leadership position; #123 (June 24, 1988) position of treasurer in campaign for another judge is a leadership role; #165 (April 24, 1992) & #108 (February 28, 1988) delegate to a political party convention is a party leader.

#206 (May 2, 1196) A retired judge holding emeritus status and not retaining eligibility to preside over cases, yet receiving a State judicial retirement benefit, does not occupy a judicial office and may engage in political activities without conforming to the Code of Judicial Conduct, provided that this individual makes no reference to or use of the term Senior Judge when engaged in ordinary political activities. See also #25 (April 1, 1978)

#204 (December 15 ,1995) That a lawyer appearing in front of a judge is an active candidate opposing the judge in an upcoming election does not establish a per se basis requiring the judge’s disqualification. However, if other circumstances related to this representation reasonably raise a question of the judge’s inability to serve with impartiality, then the judge is obligated to recuse.

#191 (November 19, 1993) A private, personal contribution to an election campaign of a sum that is statutorily required to be disclosed does not constitute a prohibited public endorsement of a candidate. See also: #147 (July 20, 1990) details numerous support actions, which if done by a judge on behalf the election campaign for a judge’s relative, do amount to improper public endorsement, including: affixing a bumper sticker to the judge’s car, placing a placard on the judge’s car, setting-up signs on the roadside and private property, requesting others to install yard signs, placing a sign in the judge’s own yard, wearing a campaign badge, making public statements to endorse the relative’s candidacy; See also: #141 (October 25, 1989)

#131 (March 17, 1989) It is permissible for judicial candidates in either partisan or non-partisan elections to state their party affiliation and offices they have held in party organizations. Such candidates may also attend the functions of partisan political organizations and seek the support/endorsement of these groups. But, these candidates may not represent that they are qualified or better qualified to serve in judicial office because of their political party affiliations. See also: #90 (October 24, 1986); See also: #36 (December 5, 1979)

#85 (June 2, 1986) It is appropriate for a judge to be informed of the contributors to his/her election campaign, and to acknowledge personally in writing appreciation for such contributions.
#83 (June 2, 1986) A judge may accept the gift of a ticket to attend a political party dinner, or may purchase for the cost of such a dinner a ticket to attend, provided the judge makes no contribution to the event-sponsoring political party and reports any campaign contribution or expenditure as required. This individual may attend and actively seek the support of other participants for the judge’s re-election.

#81 (May 1, 1986) A judge may contribute to a dinner for the purpose of honoring a prominent public official, such as the Speaker of the House, when sponsored by a civic or charitable organization, such as the Anti-Defamation League of B’nai B’rith, but not by a political party. Such a contribution supporting a quasi-political social event, presumptively, would neither be a prohibited public endorsement of a candidate for political office nor a prohibited payment to a political organization.

#62 (November 14, 1984) A candidate for judicial office may be reimbursed for campaign expenditures after the conclusion of the election from contributions, provided such expenditures reflect nothing more than contingent up-front advances and loans made pending receipt of adequate contributions.

#58 (August 3, 1984) An employee in a judge’s office possesses a fundamental political freedom to function in a leadership capacity in connection with a political party, provided that the judge is not using such an individual as a surrogate to be engaged in the organization’s leadership or that this person’s service does not lend the appearance of improper judicial involvement in political party matters.

#55 (June 8, 1984) Employing the candidate’s personal / campaign finances, a judge may use official stationary in a campaign for re-election, may employ the title of judge, and may be pictured in advertising wearing a judicial robe while seated at the judicial bench.

#41 (July 19, 1980) A duly appointed campaign finance committee may raise the funds to pay a judicial candidate’s qualifying fee for either a primary or a general election.

#1 (May 28, 1976) A judge may accept an invitation to attend a meeting sponsored by a political party for the purpose of reporting on and discussing matters relating to the judicial system.
Permissible Election Campaign Activities

In the aftermath of the U.S. Supreme Court case, Minnesota Republican Party vs. White, 536 U.S. 765 (2002), together with an applicable regional Federal Appellate court holding in Weaver vs. Bonner, 309 F. 3d. 1312 (11th Cir.2002), professional ethics related to the conduct of judicial election campaigns in Georgia were transformed.

Followers of judicial professionalism are familiar with the negative construction of various state judicial disciplinary codes, which articulate behaviors related to political activity focusing primarily on what should not be engaged-in by judicial candidates and judges. These same codes of ethics, via both their interpretive tools and implementation bodies, furnish only scant counsel concerning the conduct authorized / permitted. This text attempts to illustrate, with reference to relevant authorities, behavior affirmatively permitted (Part I), then commendable or aspirational (Part II), and finally prohibited (Part III), for judicial election campaigns in Georgia. {Citations below to the Code of Judicial Conduct and JQC Advisory Opinions, as being pertinent to the issues discussed, reflect the viewpoint of this monograph writer only and do not represent conclusions of the Georgia Judicial Qualifications Commission.}

Part I: Permitted Judicial Election Campaign Conduct

Candidates in Georgia elections for a judicial position, including the incumbent judge, are permitted to:

A. Solicitation of Funds, Endorsements, and Votes

1. personally solicit funds from individuals or organizations, on behalf of the candidacy [See: Weaver vs. Bonner; GA CJC Canon 7B(2)];

2. personally solicit publicly stated support, presumably meaning endorsements of the candidacy from civic groups, media outlets, labor and business organizations, etc. [See: Weaver vs. Bonner; GA CJC Canon 7B(2)];

3. personally solicit votes;

4. personally be informed as to the financial sums contributed by campaign supporters, and personally acknowledge with thanks these contributors [See: JQC Advisory Opinion #85];

5. expend funds solicited for a campaign to pay the candidate's election qualifying fee [See: JQC Advisory Opinion #41];

6. receive reimbursement at the end of a campaign for loans and advances made by the candidate to the campaign, from funds raised during the campaign yet going unspent [See: JQC Advisory Opinion #62; Consult O.C.G.A. 21-5-1 et. seq.]
7. personally select the members of a campaign support and management committee, publicize their names, discuss with these persons campaign strategies or priorities and the magnitude of financial arrangements required to carry off the campaign [See: GA CJC Commentary to Canon 7B(2); GA CJC Preamble, Paragraph 7; JQC Advisory Opinions #106, #205];

8. recruit public officials or employees, who are not subject to their regular day-to-day supervision and control, as members of a campaign support and management committee [See: GA CJC 7B(1)(a); JQC Advisory Opinion #4].

B. Statements on Personal Qualifications and Philosophy

1. employ the title of “judge”, provided they accurately identify the type of judicial position presently being held [See: JQC Advisory Opinions #55, #167, #211, #212];

2. use the term “conservative” in advertising, or identify with some other political philosophy such as liberal or progressive, because such a general claim does not constitute a pledge, promise or commitment relating to specific decisional conduct in office [See: Minnesota Republican Party vs. White; GA CJC Canon 7B(1)(b); JQC Advisory Opinions #82, #214];

3. recount accurately personal qualifications, including formal education and previous legal system experience, judicial system improvements and reforms advocated, records of court statistics and other facts germane to the office being sought [See: GA CJC Canon 7B(1)(c)&(d)&(e); JQC Advisory Opinions #207, #228];

4. employ official stationary, if paid for by the campaign rather than governmental operating funds, when advertising or communicating about the campaign, as well as use a photograph depicting the judge in a robe seated at the bench where that individual currently presides [See: GA CJC Canon 7B(1)(c)&(d)&(e); JQC Advisory Opinion #55];

5. explain for public information the procedures of the court [See: GA CJC 3B(9); GA CJC Terminology Section RE “Comment”; JQC Advisory Opinion #228].

C. Statements about Opponent Qualifications and Philosophy

1. critique truthfully the qualifications of an opponent, provided doing so does not bring into question the impartiality of the commentator [See: GA CJC Canon 7B(1)(c)&(d)&(e); JQC Advisory Opinion #207, #213];

2. comment upon an opponent’s court decisions accurately, without misleading the unknowing / lay voting public as to the scope of the candidate’s participation, phase of a legal procedure or final authority of a ruling [See: GA CJC Canon 7B(1)(c)&(d)&(e); JQC Advisory Opinion #213];
3. send letters that inform voters of an opponent's past partisan primary voting record [See: JQC Advisory Opinion #90].

**D. Involvement with Political Party Affairs**

1. attend a meeting of a political party, even as a non-partisan judicial candidate, to seek the voting support of individuals present there [See: GA CJC Canon A(2); JQC Advisory Opinion #90];

2. accept a complimentary ticket to, or purchase a ticket to a political party meal and fund-raising function (at a price adjusted to cover the meal only, not including a gift or assessment paid to a political party) as well as to attend such a party, even as a non-partisan judicial candidate [See: GA CJC 7A(2); JQC Advisory Opinions #83, #203];

3. refer to past party affiliations including offices held, even as a non-partisan judicial candidate, in current campaign literature, presumably in any advertising or public outreach [See: Minnesota Republican Party vs. White; JQC Advisory Opinions #90, #131];

4. label themselves in advertising as either Republican or Democrat, when by law they are required to run as a partisan official [See: JQC Advisory Opinions #36, #131];

**E. Involvement with Other Candidate's Campaigns**

1. attend a fund raising event for another's candidacy including a party-affiliated non-judicial candidate, even as a non-partisan judicial candidate, presumably to seek the voting support of individuals present there [See: GA CJC Canon 7A(2); JQC Advisory Opinions #90, #124, #203];

2. contribute financially to the campaign of another person for judicial or other office, even as a non-partisan judicial candidate, and even if the contribution must be publicly disclosed [See: JQC Advisory Opinions #141, #147, #191].

**Part II: Commendable / Aspirational Judicial Election Campaign Conduct**

Candidates in Georgia elections for a judicial position, including the incumbent judge, though not required are admonished to:

**A. Solicitation of Funds, Endorsements, and Votes**

1. utilize a campaign support and management committee to solicit funds and publicly stated support or endorsements, rather than to themselves directly seek such campaign help [See: GA CJC, Preamble, Paragraph. 7; JQC Advisory Opinion #205];
B. Statements on Personal Qualifications and Philosophy

1. emphasize in public statements the judge's primary duty to uphold the law regardless of their personal views concerning its wisdom in a particular instance [See: GA CJC 7B(1)(b), Commentary; GA CJC Canon 2A];

2. refrain from wearing a badge declaring their candidacy for judicial office while trying a case in court, or otherwise inject into the ongoing proceedings of the court routine or periodic announcements regarding their judicial candidacy or qualifications [See: GA CJC 3B; JQC Advisory Opinion #227];

C. Statements about Opponent Qualifications and Philosophy

1. avoid campaign discourse that undermines the dignity appropriate to the judiciary, or calls into question the ability of the commenting candidate to preside with impartiality, or which fosters rhetoric that blemishes the integrity of the judiciary itself [See: GA CJC Canon 2A; JQC Advisory Opinion #213];

D. Involvement with Political Party Affairs

1. attend and speak at political gatherings only on behalf of their own candidacies [See: GA CJC 7A(2); JQC Advisory Opinions #131, #203];

2. avoid campaigning practices that assert political party affiliation as a better or sole indicator of qualification for election to judicial office [See: JQC Advisory Opinions #90, #131];

E. Involvement with Other Candidate's Campaigns

1. even when common sense seems to indicate that a family member or another person of close or longstanding friendship running for office would be the logical choice to receive the election endorsement of a judge or a judicial candidate, campaign activity belying any such an inclination should be avoided [See: GA CJC 7A(1)(b); JQC Advisory Opinion #147].

Part III: Prohibited Judicial Election Campaign Conduct

Candidates in Georgia elections for a judicial position, including the incumbent judge, are prohibited from being able to:

A. Solicitation of Funds, Endorsements, and Votes

1. designate a judge, even if a member of the campaign support and management committee, to serve as a leader or officer of this committee or to solicit publicly stated support for the judicial election campaign, because doing so violates the prohibition on Georgia judges endorsing
candidates for office or serving as leaders in a political organization [See: GA CJC 7A(1)(a)&(b); JQC Advisory Opinion #123];

2. use or permit the use of campaign contributions for the private benefit of themselves or members of their families [See: GA CJC 7B(2)];

3. allow another person, subject to their instruction or control, to do for them what they are prohibited from doing under the political conduct Canon [See: GA CJC7B(1)(a); JQC Advisory Opinion #163];

B. Statements on Personal Qualifications and Philosophy

1. comment or make statements with respect to substantive issues of law likely to come before the court, in a manner reflecting pledges or promises that commit the candidate to a specific or likely course of future decisional conduct, apart from generally to uphold the law [See: GA CJC 7B(1)(b); JQC Advisory Opinions #213, #228];

2. employ the title “judge”, when not actively holding a judgeship, yet to allude to past service as a judge, because such reference to a prior status amounts to a false statement concerning the candidate [See: GA CJC 7B(1)(c); JQC Advisory Opinion #212];

C. Statements about Opponent Qualifications and Philosophy

1. participate in making via any medium of communication a false statement, knowingly and recklessly, regarding an election opponent or that individual's candidacy [See: GA CJC 7B(1)(d)&(e); JQC Advisory Opinion #228];

2. fail to review a statement or advertisement, to assure its truthfulness, published about an election opponent or that individual's candidacy by the candidate's own campaign [GA CJC 7B(1)(e)];

D. Involvement with Political Party Affairs

1. endorse party platform statements or candidates for public office or serve as a leader in a political organization [See: GA CJC 7A(1)(a)&(b); JQC Advisory Opinion #208, #209];

2. make a financial contribution to a political party [See: GA CJC 7A(1)(c); JQC Advisory Opinion #83, #203];

E. Involvement with Other Candidate’s Campaigns

1. sign candidate support petitions or be named in advertising announcements, wear candidate support buttons or post-election campaigning signs at their residence, or mount stickers or placards supporting individuals running for office on their vehicles or other property, and
otherwise endorse a candidate for political office [See: GA CJC 7A(1)(b); GA CJC #141, #147, #191, #203].

{Participants are now invited to take the Post-Test for this course, and to submit it to the ICJE, in order to earn 1 MCJE credit hour. This Post-Test is downloadable as a separate e-file in MS WORD, for use by those persons who wish to complete it and submit it to the ICJE for scoring. Others merely may wish to peruse it below, for self-study purposes.}
**Post-Test**


1. Which of the following statements about GA judicial election campaign ethics is TRUE?  
   {Answer “yes = true” or “no = false” to each of the following responses, in formulating the answer to this question.}

   (a) ___ A judicial candidate may acknowledge with a written “thank you” note a contribution to that person’s election made by a lawyer who is likely to practice law before that judge.

   (b) ___ A judge may place a placard on her car, and a sign in the front yard, that touts the candidacy of a sibling for a seat on the local county commission.

   (c) ___ A practicing lawyer who is a candidate for judicial office may employ a picture in campaign advertising that shows this individual with a judicial robe folded over his arm and greeting citizens on the steps of the local courthouse where the election winner will preside.

   (d) ___ A judge, who is not then running for office, may serve as the campaign treasurer for another judge who is a colleague currently serving on the same multi-judge trial court.

2. A recently successful judicial election candidate, who had raised $12,000 in financial campaign contributions but then drew no electoral opposition to necessitate spending all of this money, has now asked whether limits on campaign contributions would apply to the judge’s election campaign organization donating money, i.e., the $11,500 in excess proceeds remaining after the election, either to another candidate’s campaign or to a statewide political organization? You respond that the answer involves accounting for whether:  
   {Check off the single response that applies to formulating the best answer to this question.}

   (a) ___ the donating judge’s campaign is associated with a partisan election;

   (b) ___ the donating judge’s campaign would furnish such funding only in support of another judicial election campaign;

   (c) ___ the donating judge’s campaign organization is managed by a committee that would determine the recipient/s of contributions from the excess campaign proceeds, rather than having the judicial candidate make the decision/s.
(d) ____ the donating judge’s contribution/s do/es not exceed the limits allowed by O.C.G.A. §21-5-41 for receipt of funds by the election entity/ies or campaign/s to which the excess funds would be given.

   {Answer “yes” or “no” to each of the following responses, in formulating the best answer to completing this statement.}

   (a) ____ by every elected public official at least once a year;
   (b) ____ by candidates during the year of election, and routinely up to five times;
   (c) ____ by candidates sometime between January 1 and April 15 of each election year;
   (d) ____ by every elected public official, before June 30 of each election year, and again by December 31 of that year.

4. The Declaration of Intent to accept contributions . . .
   {Answer “yes” or “no” to each of the following responses, in formulating the answer to completing this statement.}

   (a) ____ must be filed by each election candidate before any form of reportable campaign contribution can be accepted legally by that individual;
   (b) ____ must be filed only once during the career of an elected public official for a particular office that that person holds, even though the individual goes through multiple elections to hold that office ;
   (c) ____ must be filed on behalf of a candidate even if it is only the campaign finance and management committee that actually solicits and accepts contributions.
   (d) ____ need not be filed, under the express terms of the law, when a candidate plans to employ her own funds exclusively in running for election and does not intend to solicit or to accept contributions from others, until after such time as that candidate accepts a contribution.
5. The Campaign Committee Registration form . . .

   *Answer “yes” or “no” to each of the following responses, in formulating the best answer to completing this statement.*

(a) ___ names the members and the officers of a candidate’s campaign finance and management committee;

(b) ___ establishes the bond amount to be carried be each campaign committee and the terms of forfeiture for violations of the ethics in government laws;

(c) ___ indicates how a candidate’s campaign committee intends to account for contributions that affect a series of election campaigns from primary, to run-off, to general election, to general election run-off;

(d) ___ reveals any business relationships between State and local government and the members of the candidate’s election campaign finance and management committee.

6. When assessing a motion for judicial disqualification involving whether or not an independent and indirect expenditure of funds has been made to influence the outcome of an election, if the judge targeted for disqualification is not expressly named and advocated for support or for defeat by the independent and indirect expenditures . . .

   *Answer “yes” or “no” to each of the following responses, in formulating the answer to completing this statement.*

(a) ___ that judge may ignore this indirect and independent spending when assessing the aggregate financing that occurred relative to his or her campaign for office;

(b) ___ that independent organization may fall outside that Georgia ethics in government campaign spending limitations and election spending reporting requirements;

(c) ___ that judge must disqualify because a reasonable person would conclude that such clandestine or indirect and independent expenditures must have influenced the outcome of the election and correspondingly would impair the court’s ability to rule impartially;

(d) ___ that independent organization must account to the Georgia Transparency in Government and Campaign Finance Commission for its fundraising as well as indirect campaign spending to influence the outcome of an election.
7. The Georgia Code of Judicial Conduct, in its political conduct Canon, #7, directs . . .

(Answer “yes” or “no” to each of the following responses, in formulating the answer to completing this statement.)

(a) ___ that a judge must resign from a currently held office in order to become and candidate for election to a non-judicial public office;

(b) ___ that a judge who retains office via non-partisan election may, nevertheless, serve as a platform policy consultant to the Executive Committee of a State political party to which the judge belonged before running for office;

(c) ___ that a judge may confide privately with close personal friends and professional associates of long-standing to relate any preferences concerning the candidate that might best succeed him or her in election to office;

(d) ___ that a candidate for judicial office shall pre-approve the contents of all statements or advertisements made by the committee managing such a candidate’s election for office.

8. The Georgia Code of Judicial Conduct, in its political conduct Canon, #7, directs . . .

(Answer “yes” or “no” to each of the following responses, in formulating the answer to completing this statement.)

(a) ___ that a judge’s employees cannot serve as helpers to that candidate’s campaign committee for re-election to office.

(b) ___ that a judge shall be responsible for the “Twitter” or “Facebook” representations made on behalf of that individual’s candidacy for office, or against that judge’s election opponent, by an independent organization, or third party, operating in support of that judge’s re-election.

(c) ___ that a judicial candidate may respond to questionnaires as well as make statements revealing that individual’s personal views with respect to disputed issues about the law likely to be presented to the court for decision, provided no commitment is made concerning decisions likely to be implemented.

(d) ___ that a judge may personally solicit campaign contributions from lawyers foreseeably likely to practice law in that individual’s court.
9. The State’s ethics in government laws define certain types of ordinary and necessary spending in the furtherance of an election campaign, O.C.G.A. § 21-5-33(a), as well as disbursement of excess funds no longer needed, O.C.G.A. § 21-5-33(b), which address permissible uses associated with the collection, spending and disbursement of campaign funds. These regulations are applicable to:

{Answer “yes” or “no” to each of the following responses, in formulating the answer to completing this statement.}

(a) ___ individual candidates for public office.
(b) ___ campaign committees for candidates for public office.
(c) ___ independent committees, and or PACs, striving to influence an election outcome.
(d) ___ political parties.

10. A judicial colleague has inquired of you whether it is possible for judges to use the term “progressive” as a personal descriptor in election campaign advertising, and whether using pictures showing the judge actively engaged in community benefit activities, in addition to the traditional photos in the courthouse setting, is a positive strategy to pursue? You respond that this may be permissible if: {Check off any response that applies to formulating the answer to this question.}

(a) ___ use of this identity-politics label, or the desired photographs, does not call into question the candidate’s ability to preside with impartiality.
(b) ___ embracing the political label or term proposed seems consistent with the JQC Advisory Opinion authorizing election campaign use of the word “conservative”, because such a general term does not constitute a pledge, promise or commitment relating to specific decisional conduct of judicial office.
(c) ___ the use of such a word and pictures accurately reflects personal qualifications, including formal education and previous legal system experience, judicial system improvements and reforms advocated, records of court statistics and other facts germane to the office being sought.
(d) ___ taking such an approach to one’s own judicial candidacy avoids campaign discourse that undermines the dignity appropriate to the judiciary, or which fosters rhetoric that blemishes the integrity of the judiciary itself.