

Maine Financial Disclosure

Income & Business Interests – A legislator must annually disclose the source of:

- Compensation of \$2000 or more through employment by another or from self-employment or law practice
- Income of \$2000 or more from any other source (for example, interest, dividends, capital gains or rent)
- Income of \$2000 or more by a spouse, domestic partner or dependent child
- Compensation received by the legislator, spouse, domestic partner or dependent child for representing another person before a state agency

A legislator also must disclose any corporation, partnership, LLC, or other business that has received revenue of \$2000 or more and in which the legislator or immediate family members own or control more than 5% of the outstanding equity.

Liabilities – A legislator must disclose any unsecured loan of \$3000 or more received from a person who is not a relative.

Transactions with State Agencies – A legislator must disclose:

- Each executive branch agency before which the legislator or an immediate family member represented or assisted others for compensation
- Each state agency, commission or board to which the legislator, an immediate family member or an associated organization sold, rented, leased goods or services with a value of \$10,000 or more

Gifts & Honoria – A legislator must disclose the source of:

- Gifts, including travel and accommodations, with a value of more than \$300
- Honoria or more than \$2000 that the legislator has accepted

Positions and Interests – A legislator must disclose:

- Each political party committee, PAC, and ballot question committee where the legislator or an immediate family member serves as treasurer
- Each for-profit or non-profit corporation, firm, association, LLC, partnership or other business in which the legislator or an immediate family member serves as an officer, trustee, director whether compensated or not

New Hampshire Financial Disclosure

Sources of Income – A legislator must annually identify any business, profession or other organization (including any unit of government) in which the legislator or a household member served as an employee, officer, director, associate, partner or proprietor, or in any professional or advisory capacity, from which the legislator or a household member derived any income (including retirement benefits) in excess of \$10,000 in the preceding year.

Financial Interests – A legislator must annually identify any business, profession, occupation, group or matter where a change in law, administrative rule, or other official action by the General Court affecting the business, profession, occupation, group, or matter would potentially have a financial effect on the legislator or a household member that is distinct from and greater than the interests of the public at large. The financial disclosure form specifically identifies the following types of businesses, professions and matters and asks the legislator to identify any financial interest the legislator or a household member may have in any of these:

- Professions, occupations or businesses licensed by the state
- Health care
- Real estate
- Banking, insurance or financial services
- State, county or municipal employment
- New Hampshire Retirement System
- Current use program
- Restaurants and lodging
- Sale and distribution of alcoholic beverages
- Practice of law
- Any business regulated by the Public Utilities Commission
- Legal forms of gambling or charitable gaming
- Education
- Agriculture
- Water Resources
- New Hampshire business profit and enterprise taxes and interest and dividend taxes

Public Bodies and Organizations – A legislator must identify any public body or organization on which the legislator or household member holds a position and identify what that position is.

Honorarium and Gifts – Legislator must identify the source of any honorarium, expense reimbursement, ticket or free admission to a political, charitable, or ceremonial event, or meals or beverages consumed at a meeting or event, the purpose of which is to discuss official business, with a value greater than \$50.

Financial Disclosure for States with Citizen Legislatures

NCSL lists eighteen states with citizen legislatures, including Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.ⁱ Of those states:

- All require some form of financial disclosure, except Vermont and Idaho.
- Fourteen require some form of financial disclosure for spouses and/or other household members.

ⁱ See <http://www.ncsl.org/research/about-state-legislatures/full-and-part-time-legislatures.aspx#gold>