

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF ALBANY

THE BRENNAN CENTER FOR JUSTICE AT
NYU SCHOOL OF LAW, ET. AL,

Petitioners,

-against-

NEW YORK STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS,

Respondent.

Index No. 03279-16

**AFFIDAVIT OF
BRENT FERGUSON**

2016 JUN 16 PM 2:44
ALBANY COUNTY
CLERK OF COURTS

STATE OF NEW YORK)
) ss.:
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

Brent Ferguson, being duly sworn, deposes and states the following:

1. I am counsel in the Democracy Program at the Brennan Center for Justice, a position I have held since September of 2013. I have personal knowledge and authority to speak on behalf of the Brennan Center with respect to the matters discussed herein.

2. I performed research concerning political contributions made by limited liability companies ("LLCs") in New York, and I oversaw additional research about such contributions performed by Brennan Center research and program associates Avram Billig and Ava Mehta.

3. Using downloadable datasets, we determined that LLCs contributed \$54,213,404.59 to New York state and local political committees other than Independent Expenditure Committees between 2011 and 2014, and that they contributed \$118,626,798.44 between 1999 and 2014, that they contributed \$4,519,601.45 in 2002, and that they contributed \$19,204,335.34 in 2014.

4. We determined that between the years 2011 and 2014, Cuomo Hochul Inc. 2014, the campaign committee for gubernatorial candidate Andrew Cuomo and his running mate Kathy Hochul, received over \$9 million from LLCs, and approximately 83% of its LLC contributions in increments exceeding \$5,000. Between December 2014 and May 12, 2016, Governor Cuomo's campaign committee raised \$2,285,989.73 from LLCs, and \$1,981,623.73 of those contributions came from donations exceeding \$5,000.

5. We found that Schneiderman 2014 and Schneiderman for Attorney General, Inc., the campaign committees for attorney general candidate Eric Schneiderman, received a combined \$1,707,292.23 from LLCs, approximately 72% of which came in increments exceeding \$5,000.

6. We determined that Friends of Tom Suozzi, the committee for Nassau County Executive candidate Tom Suozzi, received \$611,854.36 from LLCs, approximately 71% of which came in increments above \$5,000.

7. Finally, we found that Bellone 2011 and Bellone 2015, the campaign committees for Suffolk County Executive Steven Bellone, received a combined \$1,192,928.50 from LLCs, approximately 49% of which came in increments above \$5,000.

8. The totals for all LLC contributions came from data compiled by the group Hedge Clippers as part of their LLC Files project. Hedge Clippers is a pro-transparency organization that examines the influence of wealth on government and politics in New York. Its LLC Files project provides information on contributions from LLCs to New York state and local candidates using data downloaded from the Board of Elections.

9. We downloaded the full LLC Files dataset available at hedgeclippers.org/llcfiles, added all contributions in the dataset together for the periods 2011 to 2014 and then 1999 to 2014. We also added all contributions in the dataset for the years 2002 and 2014. We then subtracted from both totals all contributions to groups identified by the Board of Elections as Independent Expenditure Committees and party Housekeeping Committees, both of which are permitted to raise unlimited contributions.¹

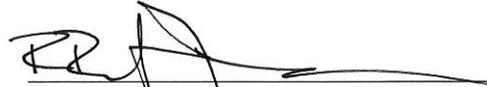
10. Total LLC funds raised by certain candidates come from the Hedge Clippers database by isolating candidates by campaign committee in the “filer_name” field, selecting the years 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014 in the “e_year” field, and adding the resulting amounts in the amount field. The percentage of funds in the form of contributions larger than \$5,000 can be determined by sorting all amounts per candidate from largest to smallest, creating a list of all contributions larger than \$5,000, calculating a separate sum for these larger contributions, and determining the percentage of the total per-candidate LLC contribution sum made up by this sum of larger contributions. We followed those procedures for Cuomo Hochul Inc. 2014,

¹ The LLC contribution totals in the Hedge Clippers dataset are generally consistent with totals from periodic and election-specific reports on the Board of Elections’ website. LLC contributors can be identified from the Board’s dataset by their names ending in “LLC” or “L.L.C.” and/or because they are listed as such in the contrib_code field. The Hedge Clippers and BOE totals do differ significantly from the totals published by Gannett Media Company’s Albany Bureau in the March 22, 2015 article, *Power in money: How big bucks fuel policy in N.Y.*, which stated that “[m]ore than \$25 million was contributed through LLCs to state candidates over the past two years, far surpassing the \$3 million spent by LLCs over the prior 12 years.” This lower number may be the result of Gannett having only counted filers explicitly identified as LLCs in the “contrib_code” field on the BOE’s website, who did in fact give approximately \$25 million in 2013-14. Prior to the year 2013, few filers with names ending in “LLC” or “L.L.C.” were explicitly identified as LLCs in the “contrib_code” field. For example, filers explicitly identified as LLCs gave about \$235,000 in 2006, while groups with names ending in “LLC” or “L.L.C.” but not identified as LLCs in the “contrib_code” field gave over \$11 million.

Schneiderman 2014 and Schneiderman for Attorney General, Inc., Bellone 2011 and Bellone 2015, and Friends of Tom Suozzi.

11. The New York State Board of Elections disclosure filing datasets and the Hedge Clippers LLC Files dataset are both publicly available.

Dated: May 31, 2016
New York, New York


BRENT FERGUSON

Sworn to before me this

31st day of May
Ian Vandewalker

Notary Public

Ian Vandewalker
Notary Public, State of New York
Qualified in Queens County
No. 02VA6280206
My commission expires April 22, 2017

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF ALBANY

THE BRENNAN CENTER FOR JUSTICE AT
NYU SCHOOL OF LAW, ET AL.,

Petitioners,

-against-

NEW YORK STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS,

Respondent.

Index No. 03279-16

**AFFIDAVIT OF
BRIAN KAVANAGH**

ALBANY COUNTY
COMMON COURTS
2016 JUN 16 PM 2:44

STATE OF NEW YORK)
) ss.:
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

Brian Kavanagh, being duly sworn, deposes and states the following:

1. I am registered to vote as a Democrat in New York County, New York. I was born in New York City and have lived here for most of my life.
2. I am a member of the New York Assembly, representing the 74th District, which covers parts of southeastern Manhattan.
3. I was first elected to the Assembly in 2006. I was reelected in 2008, 2010, 2012, and 2014, and I am running for reelection in 2016.
4. Before being elected to the Assembly, I ran for election to the New York City Council in 2005, but lost the election. In 2001, I worked on Gale Brewer's campaign for New York City Council, and in 2002 and 2003 I was employed by Councilmember Brewer as her chief of staff. I also held several positions in New York City government from 1989 through 1996.
5. I ran for office because I cared passionately about making a difference in New York government. I especially wanted to improve the state's policies on housing, the environment, and government ethics.
6. The Limited Liability Company ("LLC") Loophole, which treats each LLC as if it were a separate natural person for purposes of New York's campaign finance laws (the "LLC Loophole"), has a significant effect on New York elections. While I have accepted some

contributions from LLCs, I have not focused my fundraising on LLC contributions and have never knowingly accepted a contribution that would have been impermissible but for the LLC Loophole. That is not true for some of my colleagues in the Legislature, who raise large contributions from the individuals who control multiple LLCs. The prospect of facing opponents who may raise very large LLC contributions is a concern for me, for other members of the Legislature, and for people who consider running for office. Though I decided to run for office, many people do not run because they do not want to raise large sums of money, especially in ways that seem improper, or compete against an opponent who does. The LLC Loophole exacerbates this effect of deterring people from running for office.

7. The existence of the LLC Loophole also affects the legislative process and government policy. The individuals and businesses who give large contributions through LLCs have much more power than those who have not contributed or have contributed under the lower limits that apply to other entities and individuals. The result is that government does not adequately represent those New Yorkers who do not have the ability or desire to exploit the LLC Loophole.

8. The LLC Loophole makes the campaign finance system more opaque. While individuals who contribute directly to candidates must disclose their contributions to the Board of Elections, the identities of those who give through LLCs can be difficult or impossible to find. Disclosure of campaign funding allows voters to monitor elected officials' responsiveness to donations, and the LLC Loophole infringes on voters' ability to hold officials accountable when they reward big donors.

9. Voters in my district are frustrated about the money that dominates the political process, in part because of massive LLC contributions. They are disenchanted and less likely to vote or otherwise get involved in politics because of the prevailing view that state government adheres to the wishes of the moneyed elite. The frustration voters feel has gotten markedly worse since my first campaign for Assembly in 2006.

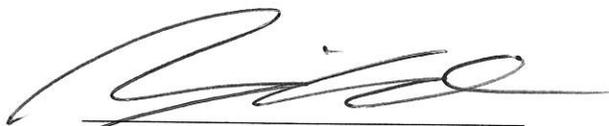
10. As a voter, I feel the same way as my constituents: Money plays an outsized role in the political process in our state and damages our democracy. By allowing donors to circumvent contribution limits and disclosure requirements, the LLC Loophole makes it nearly impossible for voters like me to identify the source behind some large contributions. This lack of transparency inhibits my ability to cast a fully-informed vote, and ultimately reduces my trust in government. While I am able to affect the process more because I am a member of the Assembly, I share voters' frustration in government's lack of responsiveness that is driven by the dominance of large contributions.

11. The LLC Loophole is a glaring weakness in our campaign finance system, and it makes a mockery of the other limits and regulations. It is a fiction to treat separate LLCs as separate individuals. LLCs were created to allow businesses to organize in a more efficient manner, and the use of LLCs as a business vehicle should not afford a person special status under the Election Law. Closing the LLC Loophole would be a big step forward in making the system fairer and allowing ordinary citizens to have their voices heard.

12. For these reasons, as well as those stated in the accompanying memorandum of law, I respectfully request that the court grant the petition for judgment pursuant to Article 78 of the Civil Practice Law and Rules.

Dated: June 3, 2016

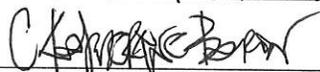
New York, New York



BRIAN KAVANAGH

Sworn to before me this

3rd day of June 2016



Notary Public

Commission Expires: 5/6/2019

C. KATHERINE BARON
NOTARY PUBLIC-STATE OF NEW YORK
No. 02BA6233301
Qualified in New York County
My Commission Expires May 06, 2019

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF ALBANY

THE BRENNAN CENTER FOR JUSTICE AT
NYU SCHOOL OF LAW, ET AL.,

Petitioners,

-against-

NEW YORK STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS,

Respondent.

Index No. 03279-16

**AFFIDAVIT OF
DANIEL L. SQUADRON**

2016 JUN 16 PM 2:44
ALBANY COUNTY
CLERK OF COURTS

STATE OF NEW YORK)
) ss.:
COUNTY OF KINGS)

Daniel L. Squadron, being duly sworn, deposes and states the following:

1. I am registered to vote as a Democrat in Kings County, New York, where I live. I have lived in New York City nearly my entire adult life.
2. I am a member of the New York Senate, representing the 26th District, which covers lower Manhattan and parts of Brooklyn.
3. I was elected to the Senate in 2008, the first year in which I ran. I have subsequently been reelected in 2010, 2012, and 2014, and I plan to run for reelection in 2016.
4. In 2013, I ran for the position of New York City Public Advocate; I lost the Democratic nomination in a run-off.
5. I ran for public office because I believe that government can expand opportunity and have a positive impact on people's lives, and that our State's government fails to reach its potential because it was, and continues to be, largely dysfunctional—driven in part by the proliferation of unregulated, unlimited, and undisclosed money in state politics.
6. I have a policy of not accepting campaign contributions from LLCs. I have taken this position because I believe that individuals should drive the political process, and LLCs are not—by law or by practice—individuals. Further, I believe that the public should know from whom a candidate is raising money.

7. Because of the LLC Loophole, created by the Board of Elections, candidates accepting LLC contributions have a number of advantages over those who refuse. The candidates can receive multiple contributions from a small number of people who control multiple LLCs, allowing them to raise more than the legal limit for individuals without disclosing who is behind the donations. Without accepting LLC contributions, candidates are limited to strict caps on the amount that can be raised from each individual and are required to disclose the individual's identifying information. Both individual caps on contributions and meaningful disclosure make fundraising more time consuming and more difficult. Refusing to accept LLC contributions puts candidates at a competitive disadvantage. In this way, the prominence of LLC contributions has a significant effect on the ability of people to run for public office.

8. I have directly experienced the distortions that the LLC Loophole creates in the political system. In 2008, my opponent (the then-incumbent) accepted contributions from LLCs, while I refused to accept LLC contributions. My opponent received two large contributions on a single day from LLCs with the same address. In addition, in some cases my opponent's LLC contributions made it difficult to determine who was supporting him and to convey that information to the public.

9. Because LLC contributions are such a significant part of state candidate fundraising, people have told me that I am crazy for refusing to accept contributions from LLCs.

10. In my experience, candidates know the identities of their significant donors, including LLC members, even when they are not officially disclosed. The LLC Loophole thus creates the opportunity for unlimited giving without disclosure, which can lead to political corruption. There seems to be a relationship between LLC-giving and political outcomes in the New York State Legislature.

11. In my experience, voters feel enormous cynicism about the political process, in part because of the proliferation of big money in politics. The fact that undisclosed entities like LLCs can give virtually unlimited contributions makes individuals feel disempowered. It is often difficult to convince voters to participate in the political process, whether by contributing, volunteering, or even voting, because they feel that big money controls the entire process.

12. As a voter, I share my constituents' sense of frustration about the ability of grassroots organizing or small donors to have an appropriate impact in state politics. Because the LLC Loophole allows donors to circumvent disclosure requirements, it is difficult for constituents and grassroots activists to cast a well-informed vote, and to hold elected officials who receive such donations accountable. It is hard to believe that small numbers of people who are permitted to give unlimited, largely anonymous sums to candidates (who often do not represent them), do not have an outsized influence on policy outcomes.

Dated: May 19, 2016

New York, New York



DANIEL L. SQUADRON

Sworn to before me this

19th day of May, 2016

Francis D Schwartz

Notary Public

Commission Expires:

FRANCIS SCHWARTZ
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 01SC6258723
Qualified in Kings County
Commission Expires April 02, 2020

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF ALBANY

THE BRENNAN CENTER FOR JUSTICE AT
NYU SCHOOL OF LAW, ET AL.,

Petitioners,

-against-

NEW YORK STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS,

Respondent.

Index No. 03279-16

**AFFIDAVIT OF
DON LEE**

ALBANY COUNTY
COMMON COURTS
2016 JUN 16 PM 2:44

STATE OF NEW YORK)
) ss.:
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

Don Lee, being duly sworn, deposes and states the following:

1. I am registered to vote as a Democrat in New York County, New York. I was born in Hong Kong, and have lived in New York since 1970.
2. I am a candidate for New York State Assembly District 65. I decided to run for office in part because I believe that the public deserves a clean government and that the current system desperately needs reform. Regardless of the results of the 2016 election, I may run for office again in future elections.
3. I serve as Chief Information Officer for the Coalition of Asian American IPA, Inc. and the Asian American Accountable Care Organization. In these roles, I develop key information technology strategies for healthcare organizations that serve over 400,000 members. I am also the Chairman of the Board of Directors for Homecrest Community Services, a community center that serves 3,000 people in neighborhoods with high concentrations of Asian Americans.
4. I have also worked in the administrations of four mayors of New York, beginning with Mayor Ed Koch and through the administration of Mayor Michael Bloomberg. I was Chief Information Officer and member of the Executive Cabinet for the South Manhattan Healthcare Network. In this capacity I promoted the modernization and expansion of medical services among several South Manhattan hospitals. Other positions I have held while working for the City of New York include Management Information Systems Director, Operations Director, Senior Contracts Analyst, Interim Deputy Scheduler, Program Analyst, and Auditor in Charge.

5. I have extensive experience serving the community, and am a longtime community activist in Chinatown. One of my priorities as an activist has been affordable housing. I have seen many efforts to develop affordable housing stymied by Limited Liability Companies (“LLCs”) that control real estate, which often give very large campaign contributions to candidates. Legislators who receive large contributions from real estate interests are less likely to support fair real estate development policies and housing regulations. The contributions made through the LLC Loophole promote legislative decisions that are often contrary to the fundamental needs of the community—in particularly, making the funding and development of affordable housing more difficult. Closing the LLC Loophole will thus enable me to better advocate for affordable housing policies, either as an elected legislator or community activist.

6. Another area of concern for my community is healthcare reform. Given my experience as a leader in healthcare modernization and expansion for the Asian American community, I have come to believe that special interests in politics prevent the fair distribution of healthcare services to middle- and working-class minority communities. It is readily evident to me that money from business entities has too much influence in politics. I believe that closing the LLC Loophole is an important step in reforming the big money culture in Albany.

7. Through my extensive work in New York City government and in community activism, I have witnessed the ways in which big money in politics undermines citizen trust in government. The pervasive influence of money in politics perpetuates a belief that the system is corrupt. This, in turn, contributes to voter cynicism and distrust in government. I believe closing the LLC Loophole can increase voter confidence and trust in government.

8. As a candidate, I am all too familiar with the demands of having to raise large sums of money. In several instances, I have felt discouraged and frustrated by the reality that, no matter how hard I campaign, I can be outspent and out-messaged by special interests. The need to raise money is always in the back of my mind. I am aware that many candidates for office raise large amounts of campaign money from LLCs, and anticipate that opponents in my race for New York Assembly District 65 will do the same, putting me at a competitive disadvantage in the election. Further, the dominance of money, including through LLCs, changes the nature of campaigns, and discourages many qualified candidates from running for office.

9. The LLC Loophole helps donors and candidates hide the sources of campaign money, because it is often difficult or impossible to determine the true sources of contributions given through LLCs. As a voter, this lack of transparency prevents me from learning how candidates fund their campaigns and makes it more difficult for me to cast a well-informed vote.

10. I join this lawsuit because the LLC Loophole impacts me as both a candidate and a voter. It is evident to me that Albany needs serious reform. As a public servant, community activist, and now candidate, I believe that the LLC Loophole harms our democracy. It results in policies that run contrary to the needs of many New Yorkers, and reduces citizen trust in government. Further, it discourages qualified candidates from running for office, and changes the nature of campaigning for those who do enter the process. Eliminating the LLC Loophole is therefore a positive first step in creating a more fair, representative, and transparent democracy.

11. For all the reasons set forth herein and in the accompanying memorandum of law, I respectfully request that the court grant the petition for judgment pursuant to Article 78 of the Civil Practice Law and Rules.

Dated: 6/8, 2016

New York, New York


DON LEE

Sworn to before me this

8th day of June 2016


Notary Public

FENG YUN YING
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 01FE6237638
Qualified in Queens County
Commission Expires Mar 21, 2017

Government and Politics. I have advised candidates and newly-elected officeholders in New York.

5. There is far more money in New York politics now than when I ran for and served in elected office, thanks in part to the Limited Liability Company (“LLC”) Loophole created by the Board of Elections. Money has become the basic metric for how we measure the seriousness of a candidate’s campaign.

6. As a scholar, candidate, and elected official, I have seen how the need to raise large contributions can generate corruption and negatively affect the efficacy of government. The importance of such fundraising leaves government officials dependent on the wealthy contributors—including particular industries and businesses—who back them. That impacts their policy choices.

7. In addition, as large campaign contributions have proliferated in New York, so has the perception of corruption, which in turns fosters distrust of government and lack of interest in political participation. I have seen this in my colleagues, former constituents, and also in my students, whose cynicism about the political process has grown markedly in the last twenty years. I believe such cynicism is bad for democracy, particularly inasmuch as it undermines confidence in the Legislature.

8. I joined this lawsuit because I am personally impacted by the LLC Loophole as a voter and citizen in several ways.

9. First, because the Loophole helps donors and candidates hide the sources of campaign money, it prevents me from obtaining the information necessary to cast a fully-informed vote. As a result, my confidence in the fairness and effectiveness of government is lessened.

10. Second, corruption resulting from candidates’ need to raise large sums of money to run for office has an obviously negative impact on the quality of governance in my state and local community.

11. Third, the need for candidates to raise large sums of money to compete results in fewer viable campaigns, which limits my choice of candidates for whom to vote. For example, because wealth is concentrated near New York City, accomplished citizens from other areas of the State (including Ulster County) are less likely to have the support of wealthy funders and are thus less likely to become viable candidates for statewide office.

12. I think the LLC Loophole is a misinterpretation of State law that harms our democracy and undermines the welfare of New York citizens. Eliminating it won’t fix all of our problems, but it will be a big step in the right direction, one that is long overdue.

13. For these reasons, as well as those stated in the accompanying memorandum of law, I respectfully request that the court grant the petition for judgment pursuant to Article 78 of the Civil Practice Law and Rules.

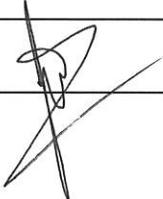
Dated: May 8, 2016

New Paltz, New York


GERALD BENJAMIN

Sworn to before me this

5th day of May, 2016

Joshua Simons: 
Notary Public
Commission Expires:
July 13th, 2019

JOSHUA AARON SIMONS
Notary Public, State of New York
Registration #01SI6327654
Qualified In Dutchess County
Commission Expires July 13, 2019

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF ALBANY

THE BRENNAN CENTER FOR JUSTICE AT
NYU SCHOOL OF LAW, ET AL.,

Petitioners,

-against-

NEW YORK STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS,

Respondent.

Index No. 03279-16

AFFIDAVIT OF LAWRENCE
NORDEN

ALBANY COUNTY
COMBINED COURTS
2016 JUN 16 PM 2:44

STATE OF NEW YORK)
) ss.:
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

Lawrence D. Norden, being duly sworn, deposes and states the following:

1. I am Deputy Director of the Democracy Program at the Brennan Center for Justice at NYU School of Law ("the Brennan Center"), a position that I have held since 2011. I have personal knowledge and authority to speak on behalf of the Brennan Center with respect to all the matters discussed herein.

2. The Brennan Center is a not-for-profit, non-partisan public policy and law institute that focuses on issues of democracy and justice. Through the activities of its Democracy Program, the Brennan Center seeks to bring the ideal of representative self-government closer to reality by working to eliminate barriers to full political participation, and to ensure that public policy and institutions reflect diverse voices and interests that make for a rich and energetic democracy. The limited liability company loophole ("LLC Loophole") created by the Board of Elections impedes all of these objectives in New York.

3. The Brennan Center has been and continues to be materially injured by the Board-created LLC Loophole. Because of the Board's actions, the Brennan Center must devote its energy and resources to analyzing the LLC Loophole, determining its effects on the political process in New York, and promoting its closure. If the LLC Loophole did not exist, the Brennan Center would have more resources to pursue other legislative or regulatory reforms to improve the democratic process in New York.

4. Further, the existence of the LLC Loophole frustrates the Brennan Center's mission of ensuring that the public has full access to and participation in the political process, including a campaign finance system that does not give undue influence and power to the

wealthiest donors. It also prevents the Brennan Center from assuring that the public is aware of the identities of those who donate to political candidates.

5. Many Brennan Center staff and contributors are New York residents and voters. The LLC Loophole affects their interests by limiting candidate choice, limiting their information about candidates' financial supporters, and unduly influencing their elected representatives to govern for the benefit of LLCs and their affiliates rather than the majority of state residents.

For these reasons and those stated in the accompanying memorandum of law, the Brennan Center respectfully requests that the court grant the petition for judgment pursuant to Article 78 of the Civil Practice Law and Rules.

Dated: June 6, 2016
New York, New York



Lawrence Norden
Deputy Director, Democracy Program
Brennan Center for Justice at NYU School
of Law

Sworn to before me this

6th day of June


Notary Public
Commission Expires:

Matthew Joseph Menendez
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 02ME0281834
Qualified in Kings County
My commission expires May 13, 2017

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF ALBANY

THE BRENNAN CENTER FOR JUSTICE AT
NYU SCHOOL OF LAW, ET AL.,

Petitioners,

-against-

NEW YORK STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS,

Respondent.

Index No. 03279-16

AFFIDAVIT OF
LIZ KRUEGER

ALBANY COUNTY
COMMONWEALTH COURTS
2016 JUN 16 PM 2:44

STATE OF NEW YORK)
) ss.:
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

Liz Krueger, being duly sworn, deposes and states the following:

1. I am registered to vote as a Democrat in New York County, New York, where I have lived since 1983.

2. I am a member of the New York Senate. I represent the 28th District, which covers much of the East side of Manhattan.

3. I first ran for Senate in 2000, and was first elected to the Senate in a special election in February of 2002. I have run in and won every general election for my district since November of 2002. I am running for reelection in 2016.

4. I am aware that many of my Senate colleagues and other candidates raise campaign money from Limited Liability Companies ("LLCs"), as permitted by the Board-created LLC Loophole. I anticipate that future opponents in my races could do the same.

5. From 2003 to 2007, I was chair of the New York Democratic Senate Campaign Committee (DSCC). My responsibilities for the position included recruitment and extensive fundraising for Democratic Senate candidates. As DSCC chair, I was often pressured to raise money from LLCs to give to other Senate candidates.

6. As a candidate and former DSCC chair, I know that large campaign contributions raised through LLCs play a significant role in elections and in governance in New York. In many respects, money given through the LLC Loophole has reshaped the political process. Senate candidates, including candidates I oversaw as chair of DSCC, often raise money from LLCs or

faced opponents with generous LLC donors. State party committees also need to accept LLC contributions in order to be competitive.

7. The prominence of LLC contributions has a significant effect on the willingness and ability of people to run for office. I have seen many people who would have made excellent public servants lose or decline to even run because they were unable or unwilling to raise enough money from large campaign contributors.

8. In my experience, candidates know the identities of their significant donors, even when they are not officially disclosed, as is the case with LLC members. Those candidates who seek LLC money often implicitly or explicitly assure the LLC's members that, if elected, they will not pursue legislation that would hurt the industry or specific entity represented by the LLC donor. Moreover, the porous campaign finance system means that no matter how hard an officeholder works for his or her constituents, he or she could easily lose the next election by taking action adverse to the interests of an industry controlled by wealthy contributors able to make large contributions through LLCs.

9. The LLC Loophole affects my ability to effectively represent my constituents.

10. Affordable housing is one of my priorities as a legislator, and is one of the most important issues for many of my constituents. Yet I have repeatedly seen my efforts to enact fair housing laws that would benefit millions of middle- and working-class people thwarted by the pronounced and outsized influence of the real estate industry, achieved through LLC contributions. Real estate LLCs give significant sums to candidates in an attempt to ensure that landlord-friendly legislation is enacted or extended. Often, the LLC contributions go to candidates in rural and suburban districts, whose constituents are far removed from landlord-tenant and other real estate issues of paramount concern in New York City. I cannot think of any reason for these candidates to focus on such issues once elected other than to serve the interests of their large LLC contributors. Closing the LLC Loophole thus is likely to greatly improve my ability to advocate for the issues of most concern to the people of my district.

11. On one occasion, I was prevented from attending meetings that included key Senate Democrats and lobbyists for Glenwood Management, a real estate company that controls a network of LLCs that give many contributions, along with other real estate interests. This was despite the fact that I was a senior member of the Senate Housing Committee at the time. I was told that I had been excluded from the meetings at the request of Glenwood's representatives, who saw me as unfriendly to their interests. This episode is typical of my experience as a legislator in Albany, where interests that can make large contributions through LLCs work hard to cultivate legislators who are beholden to them, and to isolate those who are not.

12. In my opinion, this culture of impunity has contributed greatly to the series of recent high-profile ethics scandals that have rocked the Legislature.

13. Thanks to the prevalence of big money fundraising through LLCs in New York, my constituents are angry and deeply cynical about the political process in our state. They believe that legislators can be bought and only represent the interests of big donors. In my

opinion, it is because of this cynicism that they are less likely to vote or otherwise participate in the political process.

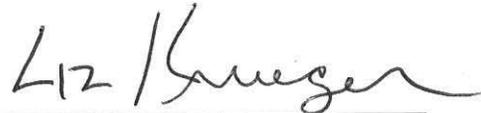
14. As a New York resident and voter, the LLC Loophole directly affects my interests and my confidence in our democracy. LLC donations help to elect candidates beholden to narrow interests that are adverse to those of the great majority of New Yorkers. And because the LLC Loophole allows donors to evade disclosure requirements, it is nearly impossible for me, as a voter, to identify the interests behind these contributions. By decreasing transparency and limiting my ability to make a fully-educated voting decision, the LLC Loophole thus reduces my confidence in government. Additionally, candidates who do not have access to big money often lose or are discouraged from running in the first place. Too often this results in policies that are bad for ordinary New Yorkers. Avoiding these exact outcomes was and remains the animating principal behind New York State's comprehensive campaign finance regulations.

15. Closing the LLC Loophole would not only correct the legal mistake that created it but also reduce corruption in State government, result in more honesty among State legislators, and encourage more people not beholden to wealthy business interests to run for State office. Closing the loophole would have an immediate and positive impact by removing the incentive for politicians outside of New York City to vote for laws and policies that harm the vast majority of the City's residents.

16. For all the reasons set forth herein and in the accompanying memorandum of law, I respectfully request that the petition for judgment pursuant to Article 78 of the Civil Practice Law and Rules be granted.

Dated: May 4, 2016

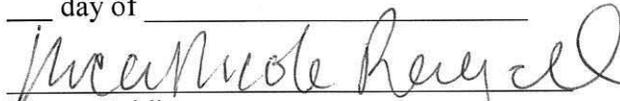
Albany, New York



LIZ KRUEGER

Sworn to before me this

___ day of _____



Notary Public

Commission Expires:

ERICA NICOLE RANGEL
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 02RA6332254
Qualified in Albany County
Commission Expires 10/26/20

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF ALBANY

THE BRENNAN CENTER FOR JUSTICE AT
NYU SCHOOL OF LAW, ET AL.,

Petitioners,

-against-

NEW YORK STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS,

Respondent.

Index No 03279-16

**AFFIDAVIT OF MAUREEN
KOETZ**

ALBANY COUNTY
COMBINED COURTS
2016 JUN 16 PM 2:44

STATE OF NEW YORK)
) ss.:
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

Maureen Koetz being duly sworn, deposes and states the following:

1. I am a registered to vote as a Republican in New York County, New York, where I have resided since 2009. I was born in New York and have lived in New York for much of my life.
2. I am a principal partner at Koetz and Duncan LLC, a consulting firm focused on sustainability practices. I am a licensed attorney, but I do not currently practice law.
3. Previously, I was an active duty officer in the U.S. Navy. I have held several positions in the federal government, including Acting Assistant Secretary for Installations, Environment and Logistics for the U.S. Air Force, and Counsel to the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee.
4. I was the Republican nominee for the 65th District of the New York State Assembly in 2014. I lost the election to Sheldon Silver, former Speaker of the Assembly.
5. While I am not running for office in 2016, it is possible that I will run for a seat in the Legislature or another elected office in New York in the future. If I do so, I would expect to face opponents who receive significant financial support from Limited Liability Companies ("LLCs").
6. The Board of Elections-created loophole that allows LLCs to give contributions at the same rate as individuals (the "LLC Loophole") impacted my 2014 candidacy greatly. In part because my opponent, Mr. Silver, received significant contributions from LLCs, I faced an

insurmountable fundraising disadvantage. This made it even more difficult for me to raise money and garner other support. Even individuals and business groups who agreed with me on the issues were often unwilling to support me because of the immense clout of my opponent and his financial backers.

7. Thanks to the LLC Loophole, I have even faced pressure not to publicly discuss certain issues and policy positions. For example, in 2013 I criticized state Democrats because of their role in granting tax abatements to their campaign supporters who own luxury buildings in New York City, who usually donate through LLCs. I would prefer that the money lost from those tax abatements be used for schools or other beneficial purposes. To my surprise, I was strongly rebuked by several members of my party for my statements and was told not to mention the issue again. The reason I was told to keep quiet was that members of my party did not want to alienate the real estate industry, which provides significant campaign contributions through LLCs.

8. The influence of the real estate industry is, in my opinion as a former candidate, public servant, and active participant in many policy debates over housing and land use in and around New York City, one of the starkest examples of how the LLC Loophole helps to skew policy in favor of politically influential industries.

9. For example, in January 2013, a bill related to affordable housing in New York City granted large tax breaks to five real estate developers who were also large campaign contributors through LLCs and other entities. One of the developers, Extell Development Company, has given several five- and six-figure contributions to various state political groups through its LLCs in recent years. According to a report by the Metropolitan Council on Housing, Extell will save at least several million dollars from the tax breaks, creating the unambiguous appearance that campaign money has been exchanged for favorable legislation, resulting in real harm to the state and its citizens. Real estate tax breaks such as the one Extell received dwarf business income incentives, grants, and abatements. That is foregone revenue that would otherwise be directly available for important government services like affordable housing and schools.

10. LLC influence does not end with New York City luxury developers. In 2015, the village of Kiryas Joel sought to annex neighboring land and expand its borders. A bill passed by the Legislature could have prevented the annexation by giving county commissions more power over decisions concerning municipal borders. Yet the Governor vetoed the bill just days before receiving \$250,000 in LLC donations from a single developer with financial interests in the land that the village sought to annex. The contributions were made over two days by nine different LLCs with unidentifiable names such as “845 Grand Development, LLC,” and “MTY Properties, LLC.” A journalist’s investigation was necessary to determine the true identity of the person controlling the LLCs and his interest in stopping the legislation. Again, the appearance that LLC contributions were used to secure favorable treatment—this time in a manner designed to hide who was behind the contributions—is unmistakable.

11. The prevalence of large campaign contributions also helps to thwart change in other important areas, such as medical malpractice and lawsuit reform. Because representatives of industries that benefit from the current law give large sums of money to incumbents running for re-election, those officeholders are unwilling to make common-sense changes to the law. The

major parties' implicit collusion on such issues prevents the proper debate and compromise that a two-party government usually provides. As the Moreland Commission found in its initial report, "the combination of very large contributions and very narrowly targeted benefits to those same donors creates an appearance of impropriety that undermines public trust in our representatives."

12. While I have not decided whether I will run for elected office again, the prevalence of big money politics and the dominance of industries that commonly use the LLC Loophole make the thought of entering another campaign more daunting. I would be more likely to run again if I did not have to worry that the process would be controlled by the preferences of LLC donors, both during the election and, if I won, during my time as an elected official.

13. I have also experienced first-hand how the flood of money from LLCs makes voters cynical about the election process in New York. During my campaign, voters constantly expressed frustration with government, in large part because they believed that state government is controlled by wealthy business interests. Because of that, many believed that their vote will make little difference.

14. As a voter in New York, I agree with the assessment of many voters I met during the 2014 campaign: my confidence in our democracy is shaken because of the power of special interests that benefit from the LLC Loophole. Because the LLC Loophole allows donors to circumvent contribution limits and disclosure requirements, it is nearly impossible for me and other voters to identify the interests behind these contributions, and to hold elected officials accountable. By electing representatives that are much less likely to work to protect my interests, the LLC Loophole thus reduces my confidence in the fairness and effectiveness of government. I know this frustration with government can be common because of my years working in the federal government. Yet special interests' grasp over state government is much stronger than it is over federal government, and many New Yorkers are keenly aware of that fact.

15. Aside from the reasons discussed above, I want the LLC Loophole closed because it is unfair to many businesses in New York, including small businesses. When I sought to serve in the Assembly, one of my goals was to make New York more business friendly and attract more commerce to the state. New York's overall business climate is harmed when powerful entrenched interests can easily exploit the LLC Loophole to gain an unfair regulatory advantage over other industries.

For these reasons and those stated in the attached memorandum of law, I ask that the Court grant the petition for judgment pursuant to Article 78 of the Civil Practice Law and Rules.

Dated: May 20, 2016

New York, New York


MAUREEN KOETZ

Sworn to before me this

20 day of May, 2016

Alsen

Notary Public

Commission Expires:

