

Common Ground on Political Reform

NJ 7th Congressional District



New Jersey's 7th District Shares Common Ground on Political Reform

A unique survey by the Program for Public Consultation at the University of Maryland enabled a representative sample of voters from New Jersey's 7th District to weigh-in on proposals for political reform. The policy options below represent areas of bipartisan agreement among NJ-7 constituents, including on measures dealing with gerrymandering, curbing the influence of money in politics, and enacting tighter restrictions on lobbying.



Democrats

Overall Majority
(Majority of All Voters)

Republicans

Money in Politics

85%

78%

75%

Require all individuals or organizations that donate or receive a total of \$10,000 or more have their name and donation listed on the FEC website.

83%

76%

77%

Require federal contractors to publicly disclose their donations to groups that spend money on campaign-related activities.

81%

74%

69%

Require disclosing names of significant donors when paying for TV or radio ads for candidates or on controversial issues.

82%

73%

73%

Require corporations, unions, and other groups spending money on campaign-related activity, such as running a TV ad supporting a candidate, to report the spending to their shareholders, members, the public and the FEC.



Money in Politics (cont.)

83%

66%

58%

Support proposal for a Constitutional amendment allowing Congress and states to write campaign finance laws that:

- » Regulate and set reasonable limits on candidates and others who raise and spend money to influence elections.
- » Allow restrictions or prohibitions on spending by corporations and other organizations to influence elections.

70%

59%

57%

Support a 50% tax credit for donations of up to \$50 by small donors.

Gerrymandering

75%

66%

60%

Support having a representative and politically balanced commission to draw up Congressional districts.

Tighter Restrictions on Lobbying

69%

66%

70%

Prohibit former senior Executive Branch officials from lobbying on behalf of a foreign government for the rest of their life.

67%

61%

63%

Support extending the period former Members of Congress must wait before working as a lobbyist from 1-2 years to five years.

65%

59%

58%

Support extending the period a former senior Congressional staffer must wait before working as a lobbyist from the current one year to two years.

64%

55%

55%

Support extending the period a former senior Executive Branch official must wait before lobbying the agency they worked for from 1-2 years to five years.