| 1 | SENATE BILL NO. 387 | | |
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| 2 | INTRODUCED BY DEBBY BARRETT | | |
| 3 | | | |
| 4 | A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT GENERALLY REVISING PROVISIONS RELATED TO THE | | |
| 5 | ENFORCEMENT OF CAMPAIGN PRACTICES LAWS; REQUIRING THE POLITICAL PRACTICES | | |
| 6 | COMMISSION TO CONDUCT ADMINISTRATIVE CONTESTED CASE HEARINGS CONCERNING CAMPAIGN | | |
| 7 | PRACTICE VIOLATIONS; REVISING THE COMMISSIONER OF POLITICAL PRACTICES'S AUTHORITY | | |
| 8 | DUTIES, APPOINTMENT, TERM OF OFFICE, SALARY DETERMINATION, AND QUALIFICATIONS | | |
| 9 | CONFORMING PROVISIONS ON CORPORATE CONTRIBUTIONS TO CASE LAW; PROVIDING | | |
| 10 | NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS; REVISING PENALTIES; PROVIDING THAT COUNTY ATTORNEYS MAT | | |
| 11 | PROSECUTE ONLY CRIMINAL VIOLATIONS OF CAMPAIGN PRACTICE LAWS; PROVIDING THAT COUNTY | | |
| 12 | ATTORNEYS MAY PROSECUTE ONLY CRIMINAL VIOLATIONS OF CAMPAIGN PRACTICE LAWS | | |
| 13 | REQUIRING THAT AN ALLEGED CRIMINAL VIOLATION BY A COUNTY ATTORNEY BE REFERRED TO TH | | |
| 14 | ATTORNEY GENERAL; CLARIFYING THE STANDING REQUIREMENT FOR THE FILING OF ETHICS | | |
| 15 | COMPLAINTS; CLARIFYING THE STANDING REQUIREMENT FOR THE FILING OF ETHICS COMPLAINTS | | |
| 16 | AMENDING SECTIONS <u>2-2-136,</u> 2-2-136, 13-35-226, 13-35-227, 13-35-403, 13-37-101, 13-37-102, 13-37-103 | | |
| 17 | 13-37-104, 13-37-106, 13-37-107, 13-37-111, 13-37-113, <u>13-37-113,</u> 13-37-121, 13-37-124, 13-37-130 | | |
| 18 | 13-37-131, AND 13-37-210, MCA; REPEALING SECTIONS 13-37-122, 13-37-128, AND 13-37-129, MCA; AN | | |
| 19 | PROVIDING AN IMMEDIATE EFFECTIVE DATE." | | |
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| 21 | BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA: | | |
| 22 | | | |
| 23 | NEW SECTION. Section 1. Commissioner to dismiss or refer complaint to political practices | | |
| 24 | commission. (1) The commissioner may dismiss a complaint made pursuant to Title 13, chapter 35, or this | | |
| 25 | chapter if the commissioner determines that the complaint does not have merit or is insignificant. | | |
| 26 | (2) Any complaint that is not dismissed must be referred within 6 months to the political practices | | |
| 27 | commission for an administrative action under [section 3]. | | |
| 28 | | | |
| 29 | NEW SECTION. Section 2. Political practices commission membership compensation. (1 | | |
| 30 | There is a political practices commission that consists of three members appointed by the governor, subject to | | |
| | (Legislative | | |

- 1 confirmation by a majority of the senate, as follows:
- (a) one member appointed from a list of three nominees submitted by the executive committee of the
 Montana state democratic party;
 - (b) one member appointed from a list of three nominees submitted by the executive committee of the Montana state republican party; and
- 6 (c) one member appointed from a list of three nominees submitted selected by the members appointed 7 under subsections (1)(a) and (1)(b).
 - (2) THE MEMBERS APPOINTED UNDER SUBSECTIONS (1)(A) AND (1)(B) SHALL SUBMIT THE LIST OF THREE NOMINEES TO THE GOVERNOR WITHIN 30 DAYS OF THE MEMBERS' APPOINTMENT.
 - (2)(3) Commission members shall serve 4-year terms.
- 11 (3)(4) Commission members are entitled to compensation and reimbursement for expenses as provided in 2-15-122.

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- NEW SECTION. Section 3. Contested case hearings -- penalties -- judicial review -- writ of mandate. (1) The commission shall dismiss, refer to the county attorney for possible <u>CIVILOR</u> criminal prosecution pursuant to 13-37-124, or conduct an administrative contested case hearing on any matter referred to the commission by the commissioner.
- (2) All contested case hearings under this section must be conducted in accordance with the provisions of Title 2, chapter 4, part 6, except as provided in this section.
- (3) The office of the attorney general or an attorney for the commissioner of political practices hired pursuant to 13-37-113 shall prosecute the matter. The person accused of a violation may be represented by private counsel.
- (4) (a) If a majority of the commission members find that the respondent is guilty of the violation, the commission may impose an administrative penalty of up to \$750 for each violation, except that if the violation concerned an unlawful contribution or expenditure, the administrative penalty may be up to \$750 or three times the amount of the unlawful contribution or expenditure, whichever is greater.
- (b) If the commission unanimously agrees that the violation was egregious, the commission may require the respondent to pay for the cost of the hearing.
 - (5) The commission's ruling is subject to judicial review as provided in Title 2, chapter 4, part 7.
 - (6) If the commission fails to hold a contested case hearing within 6 months of the date on which the



1 commissioner referred the matter to the commission, the complainant may, within 90 days after expiration of the 2 6-month period, seek a writ of mandate from the district court in the first judicial district to compel the commission

to fulfill its duties under this section.

Section 4. Section 2-2-136, MCA, is amended to read:

"2-2-136. Enforcement for state officers, legislators, and state employees -- referral of complaint involving county attorney. (1) (a) A person alleging a violation of this part by a state officer, legislator, or state employee may file a complaint with the commissioner of political practices if the person has standing to file the complaint. The commissioner does not have jurisdiction for a complaint concerning a legislator if a legislative act is involved in the complaint. The commissioner also has jurisdiction over complaints against a county attorney that are referred by a local government review panel pursuant to 2-2-144 or filed by a person directly with the commissioner pursuant to 2-2-144(6). The commissioner may request additional information from the complainant or the person who is the subject of the complaint to make an initial determination of whether the complaint states a potential violation of this part.

- (b) The commissioner may dismiss a complaint when the person who filed the complaint has failed to demonstrate standing or may dismiss a complaint that is frivolous, does not state a potential violation of this part, or does not contain sufficient allegations to enable the commissioner to determine whether the complaint states a potential violation of this part. If the issues presented in a complaint have been addressed and decided in a prior decision and the commissioner determines that no additional factual development is necessary, the commissioner may issue a summary decision without holding an informal contested case hearing on the complaint.
- (c) Except as provided in subsection (1)(b), if the commissioner determines that the complaint states a potential violation of this part, the commissioner shall hold an informal contested case hearing on the complaint as provided in Title 2, chapter 4, part 6. The commissioner shall issue a decision based upon the record established before the commissioner.
- 25 (d) A person has standing to allege a violation when the person:
- 26 (i) alleges a past, present, or threatened injury to a property right or a civil right; and
- (ii) alleges an injury that is distinguishable from an injury to the public generally, although the injury does
 not need to be exclusive to the person alleging the injury.
- 29 (2) (a) Except as provided in subsection (2)(b), if the commissioner determines that a violation of this
 30 part has occurred, the commissioner may impose an administrative penalty of not less than \$50 or more than



1 \$1,000.

2 (b) If the commissioner determines that a violation of 2-2-121(4)(b) has occurred, the commissioner may
3 impose an administrative penalty of not less than \$500 or more than \$10,000.

(c) If the violation was committed by a state employee, the commissioner may also recommend that the employing state agency discipline the employee. The employing entity of a state employee may take disciplinary action against an employee for a violation of this part, regardless of whether the commissioner makes a recommendation for discipline. The commissioner may assess the costs of the proceeding against the person bringing the charges if the commissioner determines that a violation did not occur or against the officer or employee if the commissioner determines that a violation did occur.

(3) A party may seek judicial review of the commissioner's decision, as provided in chapter 4, part 7, of this title, after a hearing, a dismissal, or a summary decision issued pursuant to subsection (1)(b).

(4) Except for records made public in the course of a hearing held under subsection (1) and records that are open for public inspection pursuant to Montana law, a complaint and records obtained or prepared by the commissioner in connection with an investigation or complaint are confidential documents and are not open for public inspection. The complainant and the person who is the subject of the complaint shall maintain the confidentiality of the complaint and any related documents released to the parties by the commissioner until the commissioner issues a decision. However, the person who is the subject of a complaint may waive, in writing, the right of confidentiality provided in this subsection. If a waiver is filed with the commissioner, the complaint and any related documents must be open for public inspection. The commissioner's decision issued after a hearing is a public record open to inspection.

(5) When a complaint is filed, the commissioner may issue statements or respond to inquiries to confirm that a complaint has been filed, to identify against whom it has been filed, and to describe the procedural aspects and status of the case.

(6) The commissioner may adopt rules to carry out the responsibilities and duties assigned by this part."

SECTION 4. SECTION 2-2-136, MCA, IS AMENDED TO READ:

"2-2-136. Enforcement for state officers, legislators, and state employees -- referral of complaint involving county attorney. (1) (a) A person alleging a violation of this part by a state officer, legislator, or state employee may file a complaint with the commissioner of political practices if the person has standing to file the complaint. The commissioner does not have jurisdiction for a complaint concerning a legislator if a legislative act



is involved in the complaint. The commissioner also has jurisdiction over complaints against a county attorney that are referred by a local government review panel pursuant to 2-2-144 or filed by a person directly with the commissioner pursuant to 2-2-144(6). The commissioner may request additional information from the complainant or the person who is the subject of the complaint to make an initial determination of whether the complaint states a potential violation of this part.

- (b) The commissioner may dismiss a complaint when the person who filed the complaint has failed to demonstrate standing or may dismiss a complaint that is frivolous, does not state a potential violation of this part, or does not contain sufficient allegations to enable the commissioner to determine whether the complaint states a potential violation of this part. If the issues presented in a complaint have been addressed and decided in a prior decision and the commissioner determines that no additional factual development is necessary, the commissioner may issue a summary decision without holding an informal contested case hearing on the complaint.
- (c) Except as provided in subsection (1)(b), if the commissioner determines that the complaint states a potential violation of this part, the commissioner shall hold an informal contested case hearing on the complaint as provided in Title 2, chapter 4, part 6. The commissioner shall issue a decision based upon the record established before the commissioner.
 - (d) A person has standing to allege a violation when the person:
 - (i) alleges a past, present, or threatened injury to a property right or a civil right; and
- (ii) alleges an injury that is distinguishable from an injury to the public generally, although the injury does not need to be exclusive to the person alleging the injury.
- (2) (a) Except as provided in subsection (2)(b), if the commissioner determines that a violation of this part has occurred, the commissioner may impose an administrative penalty of not less than \$50 or more than \$1,000.
- (b) If the commissioner determines that a violation of 2-2-121(4)(b) has occurred, the commissioner may impose an administrative penalty of not less than \$500 or more than \$10,000.
- (c) If the violation was committed by a state employee, the commissioner may also recommend that the employing state agency discipline the employee. The employing entity of a state employee may take disciplinary action against an employee for a violation of this part, regardless of whether the commissioner makes a recommendation for discipline. The commissioner may assess the costs of the proceeding against the person bringing the charges if the commissioner determines that a violation did not occur or against the officer or employee if the commissioner determines that a violation did occur.



(3) A party may seek judicial review of the commissioner's decision, as provided in chapter 4, part 7, of this title, after a hearing, a dismissal, or a summary decision issued pursuant to subsection (1)(b).

- (4) Except for records made public in the course of a hearing held under subsection (1) and records that are open for public inspection pursuant to Montana law, a complaint and records obtained or prepared by the commissioner in connection with an investigation or complaint are confidential documents and are not open for public inspection. The complainant and the person who is the subject of the complaint shall maintain the confidentiality of the complaint and any related documents released to the parties by the commissioner until the commissioner issues a decision. However, the person who is the subject of a complaint may waive, in writing, the right of confidentiality provided in this subsection. If a waiver is filed with the commissioner, the complaint and any related documents must be open for public inspection. The commissioner's decision issued after a hearing is a public record open to inspection.
- (5) When a complaint is filed, the commissioner may issue statements or respond to inquiries to confirm that a complaint has been filed, to identify against whom it has been filed, and to describe the procedural aspects and status of the case.
 - (6) The commissioner may adopt rules to carry out the responsibilities and duties assigned by this part."

Section 5. Section 13-35-226, MCA, is amended to read:

"13-35-226. Unlawful acts of employers and employees. (1) It is unlawful for any employer, in paying employees the salary or wages due them, to include with their pay the name of any candidate or any political mottoes, devices, or arguments containing threats or promises, express or implied, calculated or intended to influence the political opinions or actions of the employees.

- (2) It is unlawful for an employer to exhibit in a place where the employer's workers or employees may be working any handbill or placard containing:
- (a) any threat, promise, notice, or information that, in case any particular ticket or political party, organization, or candidate is elected:
- (i) work in the employer's place or establishment will cease, in whole or in part, or will be continued orincreased:
 - (ii) the employer's place or establishment will be closed; or
 - (iii) the salaries or wages of the workers or employees will be reduced or increased; or
 - (b) other threats or promises, express or implied, intended or calculated to influence the political opinions



1 or actions of the employer's workers or employees.

(3) A person may not coerce, command, or require a public employee to support or oppose any political committee, the nomination or election of any person to public office, or the passage of a ballot issue.

- (4) A public employee may not solicit support for or opposition to any political committee, the nomination or election of any person to public office, or the passage of a ballot issue while on the job or at the place of employment. However, subject to 2-2-121, this section does not restrict the right of a public employee to perform activities properly incidental to another activity required or authorized by law or to express personal political views.
- (5) A person who violates this section is liable in a civil an administrative action authorized by 13-37-128, pursuant to [section 3] or a criminal AN A CRIMINAL action brought by the commissioner of political practices or THE COMMISSION OR a county attorney pursuant to 13-37-124 and 13-37-125."

Section 6. Section 13-35-227, MCA, is amended to read:

- "13-35-227. Prohibited contributions from corporations. (1) A corporation may not make a contribution or an expenditure in connection with to a candidate or a political committee that supports or opposes a candidate or a political party. (1) A corporation may not make a contribution to a candidate or candidate or candidate or candidate's CAMPAIGN AND MAY NOT MAKE A CONTRIBUTION TO A POLITICAL COMMITTEE, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO A POLITICAL PARTY COMMITTEE, UNLESS THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE SEGREGATES THE CONTRIBUTION IN AN ACCOUNT THAT IS SEPARATE FROM THOSE ACCOUNTS USED TO MAKE DIRECT CONTRIBUTIONS TO CANDIDATES AND CANDIDATES' CAMPAIGN COMMITTEES AND THE CONTRIBUTION IS USED AS AN INDEPENDENT EXPENDITURE.
- (2) A CANDIDATE OR CANDIDATE'S COMMITTEE MAY NOT ACCEPT OR RECEIVE A CORPORATE CONTRIBUTION DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION (1).
- (2) A person, candidate, or political committee may not accept or receive a corporate contribution described in subsection (1).
- (3) This section does not prohibit the establishment or administration of a separate, segregated fund to be used for making political contributions or expenditures if the fund consists only of voluntary contributions solicited from an individual who is a shareholder, employee, or member of the corporation.
- (4)(2)(3) A person who violates this section is subject to the civil penalty provisions of 13-37-128 an administrative action pursuant to [section 3]."

Section 7. Section 13-35-403, MCA, is amended to read:



"13-35-403. Penalties. A person who violates 13-35-402 is liable in a civil action pursuant to 13-37-128 subject to an administrative action pursuant to [section 3]."

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Section 8. Section 13-37-101, MCA, is amended to read:

"13-37-101. Definitions. As used in this chapter, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the following definitions apply:

- (1) "Commission" means the political practices commission established in [section 2].
- 8 (1)(2) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of political practices created by 13-37-102.
- 9 (2)(3) "Public office" has the meaning provided in 13-1-101.
- 10 (3)(4) "Recusal" means disqualification from a matter by reason of prejudice or conflict of interest.
- 11 (4)(5) "Relative" means a family member who is within the second degree of consanguinity or affinity to the commissioner."

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- **Section 9.** Section 13-37-102, MCA, is amended to read:
- "13-37-102. Creation of office -- <u>nomination panel --</u> removal. (1) There is a commissioner of political practices who is appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by a majority of the senate, <u>from a list of three</u> nominees submitted by the nomination panel provided for in subsection (2).
 - (2) A four-member selection committee five-member nomination panel composed of the speaker of the house, the president of the senate, and the minority leaders of both houses of the legislature, and a fifth member selected by a majority of the other four shall submit to the governor a list of not less than two or more than five three names of individuals for the governor's consideration. A majority of the members of the selection committee nomination panel shall agree upon each nomination.
 - (2)(3) The individual selected to serve as commissioner may be removed by the governor prior to the expiration of the term only for incompetence, malfeasance, or neglect of duty. The governor's decision to remove the commissioner must be stated in writing, and the sufficiency of the governor's stated causes for removing the commissioner is subject to judicial review."

- **Section 10.** Section 13-37-103, MCA, is amended to read:
- "13-37-103. Term of office. Subject to the provisions of 13-37-104, the individual selected to serve as
 commissioner is appointed for a 6-year 4-year term and may not be reappointed to serve as commissioner."



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- 2 **Section 11.** Section 13-37-104, MCA, is amended to read:
- 3 "13-37-104. Vacancy. (1) If for any reason a vacancy occurs in the position of commissioner, a
- 4 successor must be appointed within 30 60 days as provided in 13-37-102(1) to serve out the unexpired term.
- 5 Each nomination appointment must be confirmed by the senate, but a nomination made while the senate is not
- 6 in session is effective as an appointment until the end of the next session.
 - (2) An individual who is selected to serve out the unexpired term of a preceding commissioner and who has served 3 2 years or more of an unexpired term is not eligible for reappointment.
 - (3) An individual who is selected to serve out the unexpired term of a preceding commissioner and who has served less than 3 2 years may be reappointed for a 6-year the term as provided in 13-37-102(1)."

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- **Section 12.** Section 13-37-106, MCA, is amended to read:
- "13-37-106. Salary. (1) The commissioner of political practices is entitled to receive a salary within the pay band, as defined in 2-18-101, determined by the department of administration as provided in subsection (4).
- (2) The commissioner is also entitled to longevity, expense reimbursement, leave, insurance, and other benefits provided to classified state employees under Title 2, chapter 18.
- (3) The salary of the commissioner may not be reduced during the term for which the commissioner is appointed.
- (4) The department of administration shall determine the appropriate occupation and pay band for the commissioner of political practices in the same manner that it determines the occupation and pay band for employees in state government pursuant to Title 2, chapter 18.
- (5) The governor department of administration shall set the salary of the commissioner of political practices within the pay band established by the department of administration.
- (6) The commissioner of political practices must receive pay adjustments consistent with those required by the legislature for state employees in 2-18-303 and 2-18-304."

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- **Section 13.** Section 13-37-107, MCA, is amended to read:
- "13-37-107. Commissioner of political practices -- qualifications. The individual appointed to serve
 as commissioner:
 - (1) must be a citizen of the United States and a resident of Montana as provided in 13-1-112; and



- (2) on the date of appointment, must be registered to vote in Montana; and
- (3) may not have a relationship, association, or employment history that would cause the individual, if appointed as commissioner, to have to be recused in presently identifiable instances, such as those related to a currently serving elected official, a current candidate, campaign manager, or party director, or a currently active political organization, that are or could be the subject of a complaint during the commissioner's term."

- **Section 14.** Section 13-37-111, MCA, is amended to read:
- "13-37-111. Investigative Commissioner's investigative powers and duties -- recusal. (1) Except as provided in 13-35-240, the commissioner is responsible for investigating all of the alleged violations of the election laws contained in <u>Title 13</u>, chapter 35, of this title or this chapter and in conjunction with the commission and the county attorneys is are responsible for enforcing these election laws.
 - (2) The commissioner may:
- (a) investigate all statements filed pursuant to the provisions of <u>Title 13</u>, chapter 35, of this title or this chapter and shall investigate alleged failures to file any statement or the alleged falsification of any statement filed pursuant to the provisions of chapter 35 of this title or this chapter. Upon the submission of a written complaint by any individual, the <u>The</u> commissioner shall investigate any other alleged written complaint by an individual alleging that the individual has been identifiably and specifically harmed by THAT THE INDIVIDUAL HAS BEEN IDENTIFIABLY AND SPECIFICALLY HARMED BY a violation of the provisions of <u>Title 13</u>, chapter 35, of this title, this chapter, or any rule adopted pursuant to chapter 35 of this title or this chapter.
- (b) inspect any records, accounts, or books that must be kept pursuant to the provisions of <u>Title 13</u>, chapter 35, of this title or this chapter that are held by any political committee or candidate, as long as the inspection is made during reasonable office hours; and
- (c) administer oaths and affirmations, subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance, take evidence, and require the production of any books, papers, correspondence, memoranda, bank account statements of a political committee or candidate, or other records that are relevant or material for the purpose of conducting any investigation pursuant to the provisions of <u>Title 13</u>, chapter 35, of this title or this chapter.
- (3) If the commissioner determines that considering a matter would give rise to the appearance of impropriety or a conflict of interest, the commissioner is recused from participating in the matter.
- 29 (4) (a) If the commissioner is recused pursuant to this section, the commissioner shall appoint a deputy, 30 subject to subsection (4)(b).



- 1 (b) The deputy:
- 2 (i) may not be an employee of the office of the commissioner;
- 3 (ii) must have the same qualifications as specified for the commissioner in 13-37-107;
- 4 (iii) with respect to only the specific matter from which the commissioner is recused, has the same 5 authority, duties, and responsibilities as the commissioner would have absent the recusal; and
 - (iv) may not exercise any powers of the office that are not specifically related to the matter for which the deputy is appointed.
 - (5) The appointment of the deputy is effectuated by a contract between the commissioner and the deputy. The contract must specify the deputy's term of appointment, which must be temporary, the matter assigned to the deputy, the date on which the matter assigned must be concluded by the deputy, and any other items relevant to the deputy's appointment, powers, or duties."

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Section 15. Section 13-37-113, MCA, is amended to read:

"13-37-113. Hiring of attorneys -- prosecutions. The commissioner may hire or retain attorneys who are properly licensed to practice before the supreme court of the state of Montana to prosecute <u>civil</u> violations of <u>Title 13</u>, chapter 35, of this title or this chapter <u>pursuant to [section 3]</u>. Any attorney retained or hired shall exercise the powers of a special attorney general, and the attorney may prosecute, subject to the control and supervision of the commissioner and the provisions of 13-35-240, 13-37-124, and 13-37-125, any criminal or civil action arising out of a violation of any provision of chapter 35 of this title or this chapter. All prosecutions must be brought in the state district court for the county in which a violation has occurred or in the district court for Lewis and Clark County. The authority to prosecute as prescribed by this section includes the authority to:

- (1) institute proceedings for the arrest of persons charged with or reasonably suspected of criminal violations of chapter 35 of this title or this chapter;
- (2) attend and give advice to a grand jury when cases involving criminal violations of chapter 35 of this title or this chapter are presented;
- 26 (3) draw and file indictments, informations, and criminal complaints;
- (4) prosecute all actions for the recovery of debts, fines, penalties, or forfeitures accruing to the state or
 county from persons convicted of violating chapter 35 of this title or this chapter; and
- 29 (5) do any other act necessary to successfully prosecute a violation of any provision of chapter 35 of this
 30 title or this chapter."



SECTION 15. SECTION 13-37-113, MCA, IS AMENDED TO READ:

"13-37-113. Hiring of attorneys — prosecutions. The commissioner may hire or retain attorneys who are properly licensed to practice before the supreme court of the state of Montana to prosecute civil violations of Title 13, chapter 35, of this title or this chapter pursuant to [section 3]. Any attorney retained or hired shall exercise the powers of a special attorney general, and the attorney may prosecute, subject to the control and supervision of the commissioner and the provisions of 13-35-240, 13-37-124, and 13-37-125, any criminal or civil action arising out of a violation of any provision of chapter 35 of this title or this chapter. All prosecutions must be brought in the state district court for the county in which a violation has occurred or in the district court for Lewis and Clark County. The authority to prosecute as prescribed by this section includes the authority to:

- (1) institute proceedings for the arrest of persons charged with or reasonably suspected of criminal violations of chapter 35 of this title or this chapter;
- (2) attend and give advice to a grand jury when cases involving criminal violations of chapter 35 of this
 title or this chapter are presented;
- 15 (3) draw and file indictments, informations, and criminal complaints;
- (4) prosecute all actions for the recovery of debts, fines, penalties, or forfeitures accruing to the state or
 county from persons convicted of violating chapter 35 of this title or this chapter; and
 - (5) do any other act necessary to successfully prosecute a violation of any provision of chapter 35 of this title or this chapter."

Section 16. Section 13-37-121, MCA, is amended to read:

"13-37-121. Inspection of statements and reports -- issuance of orders of noncompliance -- referral to commission. (1) Each statement and report filed with the commissioner during an election or within 60 days after the election must be inspected within 20 days after the statement or report is filed. Intermediate Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays must be excluded in the computation of time under this section. If a person has not satisfied the provisions of this chapter, the commissioner shall immediately notify the person of the noncompliance. Notification by the commissioner may be accomplished by written or electronic communication or by telephone. The commissioner shall also provide the person with proof of the noncompliance. If the person fails to comply after the notification, the commissioner shall issue an order of noncompliance as provided in this section.



(2) An order of noncompliance may be issued when:

- (a) upon examination of the official ballot, it appears that the person has failed to file a statement or report as required by this chapter or that a statement or report filed by a person does not conform to law; or
- (b) it is determined that a statement or report filed with the commissioner does not conform to the requirements of this chapter or that a person has failed to file a statement or report required by law.
- (3) If an order of noncompliance is issued during a campaign period or within 60 days after an election, a candidate or political committee shall submit the necessary information within 5 days after receiving the order of noncompliance. Upon a the person's failure to submit the required information within the time specified, the appropriate county attorney or the commissioner may initiate a civil or criminal action pursuant to the procedures outlined in 13-37-124 and 13-37-125 APPROPRIATE COUNTY ATTORNEY MAY INITIATE A CIVIL OR CRIMINAL ACTION PURSUANT TO 13-37-124 AND 13-37-125 OR THE commissioner shall refer the matter to the commission for an administrative action under [section 3].
- (4) If an order of noncompliance is issued during any period other than that described in subsection (3), a candidate or political committee shall submit the necessary information within 10 days after receiving the order of noncompliance. Upon a the person's failure to submit the required information within the time specified, the appropriate county attorney or the commissioner shall initiate a civil or criminal action pursuant to the procedures outlined in 13-37-124 and 13-37-125 APPROPRIATE COUNTY ATTORNEY MAY INITIATE A CIVIL OR CRIMINAL ACTION PURSUANT TO 13-37-124 AND 13-37-125 OR THE commissioner shall refer the matter to the commission for an administrative action under [section 3].
- (5) After a complaint is filed with the commissioner pursuant to 13-37-111, the procedure described in this section regarding the provision of notice and issuance of orders of noncompliance is not a prerequisite to initiation of any other administrative or judicial action authorized under chapter 35 of this title or this chapter."

Section 17. Section 13-37-124, MCA, is amended to read:

"13-37-124. Consultation and cooperation with county attorney -- GIVIL OR criminal prosecution.

(1) Except as provided in 13-35-240, whenever the commissioner commission determines that there appears to be sufficient evidence to justify a civil or CIVIL OR criminal prosecution under Title 13, chapter 35, of this title or this chapter, the commissioner commission shall notify the county attorney of the county in which the alleged violation occurred and shall arrange to transmit to the county attorney all information relevant to the alleged violation. If the county attorney fails to initiate the appropriate civil or criminal action within 30 days after receiving



notification of the alleged violation, the commissioner may then initiate the appropriate legal action. <u>IF THE COUNTY</u>

<u>ATTORNEY FAILS TO INITIATE THE APPROPRIATE CIVIL OR CRIMINAL ACTION WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER RECEIVING</u>

<u>NOTIFICATION OF THE ALLEGED VIOLATION</u>, THE COMMISSION MAY THEN INITIATE THE APPROPRIATE LEGAL ACTION.

- (2) A county attorney may, at any time prior to the expiration of the 30-day time period specified in subsection (1), waive the right to prosecute, and the waiver authorizes the commissioner to initiate the appropriate civil or criminal action shall notify the commission within 30 days of a referral under this section if the county attorney decides not to proceed with a CIVIL OR criminal prosecution.
- (3) The provisions of subsection (1) do not apply to a situation in which the alleged violation has been committed by the county attorney of a county. In this instance, the commissioner is authorized to directly prosecute any alleged violation of chapter 35 of this title or this chapter commission shall refer the matter to the attorney general.
- (4) If a prosecution is undertaken by the commissioner, all court costs associated with the prosecution must be paid by the state of Montana, and all fines and forfeitures imposed pursuant to a prosecution by the commissioner, except those paid to or imposed by a justice's court, must be deposited in the state general fund.
- (4) If a prosecution is undertaken by the commissioner, all court costs associated with the prosecution must be paid by the state of Montana, and all fines and forfeitures imposed pursuant to a prosecution by the commissioner, except those paid to or imposed by a justice's court, must be deposited in the state general fund."

Section 18. Section 13-37-130. MCA, is amended to read:

"13-37-130. Limitation of action. An action may not be brought under 13-37-128 and 13-37-129 The commission may not initiate an administrative action under [section 3] more than 4 3 years after the occurrence of the facts that give rise to the action. No more than one judgment against a particular defendant respondent may be had imposed based on a single state set of facts. The civil action created in 13-37-128 and 13-37-129 administrative action under [section 3] is the exclusive remedy for violation of the contribution, expenditure, and reporting provisions of this chapter. These provisions are not subject to the misdemeanor penalties of 13-35-103 but may be a ground grounds for contest of contesting an election or removal from office as provided in 13-35-106(3) and Title 13, chapter 36."

Section 19. Section 13-37-131, MCA, is amended to read:



"13-37-131. Misrepresentation of voting record -- political civil libel. (1) It is unlawful for a person to misrepresent a candidate's public voting record or any other matter that is relevant to the issues of the campaign with knowledge that the assertion is false or with a reckless disregard of whether or not the assertion is false.

- (2) It is unlawful for a person to misrepresent to a candidate another candidate's public voting record or any other matter that is relevant to the issues of the campaign with knowledge that the assertion is false or with a reckless disregard of whether or not the assertion is false.
- (3) For the purposes of this section, the public voting record of a candidate who was previously a member of the legislature includes a vote of that candidate recorded in committee minutes or in journals of the senate or the house of representatives. Failure of a person to verify a public voting record is evidence of the person's reckless disregard if the statement made by the person or the information provided to the candidate is false.
- (4) A person violating subsection (1) or (2) is liable in a civil action brought by the commissioner or county attorney pursuant to 13-37-124 for an amount up to \$1,000 subject to an administrative action under [section 3]. An action pursuant to this section is subject to the provisions of 13-37-129 and 13-37-130."

Section 20. Section 13-37-210, MCA, is amended to read:

"13-37-210. Naming and labeling of political committees. (1) Any political committee filing a certification and organizational statement pursuant to 13-37-201 shall:

- (a) name and identify itself in its organizational statement using a name or phrase:
- (i) that clearly identifies the economic or other special interest, if identifiable, of a majority of its contributors; and
 - (ii) if a majority of its contributors share a common employer, that identifies the employer; and
- (b) label any media advertisement or other paid public statement it makes or causes to be made in support of or opposition to any candidate or ballot issue by printing or broadcasting its name, as provided under subsection (1)(a), and position in support of or opposition to the candidate or ballot issue as a part of the media advertisement or other paid public statement.
- (2) The naming and labeling requirements in subsection (1) are reporting requirements for purposes of enforcement under 13-37-128 [section 3]."

| 1 | <u>NEW</u> | SECTION. Section 21. Repealer. The following sections of the Montana Code Annotated are | |
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| 2 | repealed: | | |
| 3 | 13-37-122. | Judicial review of orders of noncompliance. | |
| 4 | 13-37-128. | Cause of action created. | |
| 5 | 13-37-129. | Liability and disposition of fines. | |
| 6 | | | |
| 7 | NEW SECTION. Section 22. Codification instruction. [Sections 1 through 3] are intended to be | | |
| 8 | codified as an integral part of Title 13, chapter 37, part 1, and the provisions of Title 13, chapter 37, part 1, app | | |
| 9 | to [sections 1 through 3]. | | |
| 10 | | | |
| 11 | NEW SECTION. Section 23. Saving clause. [This act] does not affect rights and duties that mature | | |
| 12 | penalties that were incurred, or proceedings that were begun before [the effective date of this act]. | | |
| 13 | | | |
| 14 | NEW | SECTION. Section 24. Effective date. [This act] is effective on passage and approval. | |
| 15 | | - END - | |

