MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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128th MAINE LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION-2017

Legislative Document

No. 1211

S.P. 405

In Senate, March 28, 2017

An Act To Amend the Laws Governing Legislative Political Action Committees

Reference to the Committee on Veterans and Legal Affairs suggested and ordered printed.

HEATHER J.R. PRIEST Secretary of the Senate

Heath & Buit

Presented by Senator CHIPMAN of Cumberland.

Cosponsored by Senators: CHENETTE of York, MAKER of Washington, Representatives: ACKLEY of Monmouth, CASÁS of Rockport, HANINGTON of Lincoln, MONAGHAN of Cape Elizabeth.

1 Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

Sec. 1. 21-A MRSA §1006 is enacted to read:

§1006. Participation in political action committees by legislative candidates

- 1. Establishing a political action committee prohibited. A legislative candidate may not establish a political action committee for which the candidate is a treasurer or principal officer or for which the candidate is primarily responsible for fund-raising or decision making. This prohibition applies between April 1st immediately preceding a general election through:
 - A. The date on which the candidate withdraws from a race;
- B. The date of the primary election or general election for a candidate who loses either election; or
- 12 <u>C. January 1st immediately preceding the next general election for a candidate who wins the general election.</u>

This prohibition also applies to a legislative candidate in a special election, except that the prohibition begins on the date of the candidate's nomination. This subsection does not prohibit a legislative candidate, including a legislative candidate who wins a general or special election, from engaging in fund-raising or decision making for a party caucus political action committee, a ballot question committee or a political action committee formed for the purpose of promoting or opposing a ballot question. This prohibition applies to a legislative candidate regardless of the date on which the political action committee was established.

- Sec. 2. 21-A MRSA §1125, sub-§6-F, as enacted by PL 2015, c. 116, §1 and affected by §2, is amended to read:
 - **6-F.** Gubernatorial candidate participation in political action committees. A participating <u>gubernatorial</u> candidate or a certified <u>gubernatorial</u> candidate may not establish a political action committee for which the <u>gubernatorial</u> candidate is a treasurer or principal officer or for which the <u>gubernatorial</u> candidate is primarily responsible for fund-raising or decision making. This prohibition applies between April 1st immediately preceding a general election through:
 - A. The date on which the gubernatorial candidate withdraws from a race;
 - B. The date of the primary election or general election for a <u>gubernatorial</u> candidate who loses either election; or
 - C. January 1st immediately preceding the next general election for a <u>gubernatorial</u> candidate who wins the general election.

This prohibition also applies to a participating <u>gubernatorial</u> candidate or certified <u>gubernatorial</u> candidate in a special election, except that the prohibition begins on the date of the candidate's nomination. This subsection does not prohibit a participating <u>gubernatorial</u> candidate or certified <u>gubernatorial</u> candidate, including a certified <u>gubernatorial</u> candidate who wins a general or special election, from engaging in

fund-raising or decision making for a party caucus political action committee, a ballot question committee or a political action committee formed for the purpose of promoting or opposing a ballot question. This prohibition applies to a participating <u>gubernatorial</u> candidate or certified <u>gubernatorial</u> candidate regardless of the date on which the political action committee was established.

6 SUMMARY

 This bill prohibits a legislative candidate from establishing political action committees for which the candidate is a treasurer or principal officer or for which the candidate is primarily responsible for fund-raising or decision making. The bill also makes a change to a provision under the Maine Clean Election Act, which includes the same prohibition, to clarify that the prohibition in that Act applies only to participating gubernatorial candidates and certified gubernatorial candidates.