



# **123rd MAINE LEGISLATURE**

## **SECOND REGULAR SESSION-2008**

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H.P. 1585	House of Representatives, February 25, 2008

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### An Act To Promote Transparency and Accountability in Campaigns and Governmental Ethics

Approved for introduction by a majority of the Legislative Council pursuant to Joint Rule 203.

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

Millicent M. Mac Failand

MILLICENT M. MacFARLAND Clerk

Presented by Speaker CUMMINGS of Portland. Cosponsored by President EDMONDS of Cumberland and Representatives: BRYANT of Windham, CANAVAN of Waterville, CAREY of Lewiston, NASS of Acton, PATRICK of Rumford, PINGREE of North Haven, PRIEST of Brunswick, Senator: PLOWMAN of Penobscot.

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

Sec. 1. 1 MRSA §1002, sub-§2, as amended by PL 2005, c. 271, §1, is further
 amended to read:

2. **Oualifications.** The members of the commission must be persons of recognized 4 judgment, probity and objectivity. A person may not be appointed to this commission 5 who is a member of the Legislature or who was a member of the previous Legislature, 6 who was a declared candidate for an elective county, state or federal office within 2 years 7 prior to the appointment, who now holds an elective county, state or federal office, who is 8 9 an officer of a political committee, party committee or political action committee or who holds a position in a political party or campaign. Each member shall file a disclosure with 10 the commission that states the member's financial interests and affiliations with outside 11 organizations by that February 15th of each year. If a member enters into any new 12 13 affiliations or activities, the member shall file an updated disclosure within 21 days.

14 Sec. 2. 1 MRSA §1002, sub-§7 is enacted to read:

7. Removal of members. A member of the commission may be removed by the 15 16 Governor for inefficiency, willful neglect of duty, malfeasance in office or failure to continually meet the qualifications set out by this section, but only with the review and 17 18 concurrence of the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over 19 election practices and legislative ethics upon hearing in executive session, or 20 impeachment by the Legislature. Before removing a board member, the Governor shall notify the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the 21 22 removal and the reasons for the removal.

Sec. 3. 1 MRSA §1003, sub-§2, as enacted by PL 1975, c. 621, §1, is amended to
 read:

25 **2. Records.** Except as provided in section 1013, subsection 2, paragraph J, all 26 records of the commission, including business records, reports made to or by the 27 commission, findings of fact and opinions, shall <u>must</u> be made available to any interested 28 member of the public who may wish to review them. Any member of the public may 29 request copies of any record held by the commission which <u>that</u> is available for public 30 inspection. The commission shall furnish these copies upon payment of a fee covering the 31 cost of reproducing them.

32 Sec. 4. 1 MRSA §1005, as amended by PL 2001, c. 430, §3, is further amended to 33 read:

#### 34 §1005. Open meetings

Notwithstanding chapter 13 and except as provided in section 1013, subsection 3-A, all meetings, hearings or sessions of the commission are open to the general public unless, by an affirmative vote of at least 3 members, the commission requires the exclusion of the public. 1 Sec. 5. 1 MRSA §1008, sub-§1, as enacted by PL 1975, c. 621, §1, is amended to 2 read:

Legislative ethics. To investigate and make advisory recommendations to the
 appropriate body of any apparent violations of the ethical standards set by the Legislature
 legislative ethics;

6 Sec. 6. 1 MRSA §1012, sub-§1, as repealed and replaced by PL 1989, c. 561, §4, 7 is amended to read:

8 1. Close economic associate. "Close economic association associate" means the 9 employers, employees, partners or clients of the Legislator or a member of the 10 Legislator's immediate family; corporations entities in which the Legislator or a member of the Legislator's immediate family is an officer, director or agent or owns 10% or more 11 12 of the outstanding capital stock; a business which that is a significant unsecured creditor of the Legislator or a member of the Legislator's immediate family; or a business of 13 which the Legislator or a member of the Legislator's immediate family is a significant 14 unsecured creditor. 15

16 Sec. 7. 1 MRSA §1012, sub-§4, as amended by PL 1995, c. 33, §§1 and 2, is further amended to read:

18 4. Gift. "Gift" means anything of value, including forgiveness of an obligation or 19 debt, given to a person without when the Legislator knows or reasonably should know 20 that person-providing the purpose of the donor in making the gift is to influence the 21 Legislator in the performance of the Legislator's official duties or vote, or is intended as a 22 reward for past action, and when the Legislator has not provided equal or greater 23 consideration to the giver donor. "Gift" does not include:

A. Gifts received from a single source during the reporting period with an aggregate value of \$300 \$25 or less;

26 B. A bequest or other form of inheritance;

C. A gift received from a relative or a friend who is not a registered lobbyist under
Title 3, Section 313; and

29 D. A subscription to a newspaper, news magazine or other news publication-;

30 E. A meal, if the meal is provided by industry or special interest organizations as part
 31 of the informational program presented to a group of public servants and the cost is
 32 under \$25; and

- F. A meal, if the meal is a prayer breakfast or a meal served during a meeting to
   establish a prayer breakfast and the cost is under \$25.
- 35 Sec. 8. 1 MRSA §1012, sub-§10 is enacted to read:

36 <u>10. Violation of legislative ethics.</u> "Violation of legislative ethics" means a
 37 violation of the prohibitions in section 1014 or 1015.

1 Sec. 9. 1 MRSA §1013, as amended by PL 1989, c. 561, §§5 and 6, is further 2 amended to read:

#### 3 §1013. Authority; procedures

4 **1. Authority.** The commission shall have the <u>has</u> authority:

A. To issue, on request of any Legislator on an issue involving himself that
 Legislator, or on its own motion, written advisory opinions and guidelines guidance
 on problems or questions involving possible conflicts of interest in matters under
 consideration by, or pertaining to, the Legislature violations of legislative ethics;

B. To investigate complaints filed by Legislators, or on its own motion, alleging
conflict of interest a violation of legislative ethics against any Legislator, to hold
hearings thereon on those complaints if the commission deems determines it is
appropriate and to issue publicly findings of fact together with its opinion; and

- C. To administer the disclosure of sources of income by Legislators as required by
   this subchapter.
- 15 **2. Procedure.** The following procedures shall apply:

16 A. Requests for advisory opinions by members of the Legislature shall must be 17 filed with the commission in writing, and signed by the Legislator requesting the 18 opinion and shall must contain such supporting data as the commission shall require 19 requires. When preparing an advisory opinion on its own motion, the commission 20 shall notify the Legislator concerned and allow him the Legislator to provide 21 additional information to the commission. In preparing an advisory opinion, either 22 upon request or on its own motion, the commission may make such an investigation 23 as it deems determines necessary. A copy of the commission's advisory opinion shall 24 must be sent to the Legislator concerned and to the presiding officer of the House 25 legislative body of which the Legislator is a member.

26 A Legislator-making a complaint shall file the complaint under oath with the B. chairman. The complaint shall specify the facts of the alleged conflict of interest. The 27 28 Legislator against whom a complaint is filed shall immediately be given a copy of the 29 complaint and the name of the complainant. Only those complaints dealing with 30 alleged conflicts of interest related to the current Legislature shall be considered by 31 the commission. Upon a majority vote of the commission, the commission shall 32 conduct such investigation and hold such hearings as it deems necessary. The 33 commission shall issue its findings of fact together with its opinion regarding the 34 alleged conflict of interest to the House of which the Legislator concerned is a 35 member. That House may take whatever action it deems appropriate, in accordance 36 with the Constitution of the State of Maine. Any person may file a complaint against 37 a Legislator alleging a violation of legislative ethics. The complaint must be filed in 38 writing and signed under oath and must specify the facts of the alleged violation and 39 such other information as the commission requires.

40 (1) The Legislator against whom a complaint is filed must immediately be given
 41 a copy of the complaint and the name of the complainant.

1 (2) The commission shall consider only complaints against Legislators in office 2 at the time of the filing of the complaint and only complaints relating to activity 3 that occurred or was ongoing within 2 years of the complaint. Upon a majority 4 vote of the commission, the commission shall conduct an investigation and hold 5 hearings as it determines necessary. If one or more seats on the commission are 6 vacant, the vote of 2 commissioners is sufficient to order an investigation and 7 hearings.

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11 12 (3) The commission shall issue its findings of fact together with its opinion regarding the alleged violation of legislative ethics to the legislative body of which the Legislator concerned is a member. That legislative body may take whatever action it determines appropriate, in accordance with the Constitution of Maine.

13 (4) If the commission determines that a Legislator has potentially violated
 14 professional standards set by a licensing board, its opinion and such other
 15 information as may be appropriate must be referred to the licensing board that
 16 oversees the Legislator's professional conduct.

17 C. When the conduct of a particular Legislator is under inquiry and a hearing is to
18 be held, the Legislator shall must be given written notification of the time and place
19 at which the hearing is to be held. Such notification shall must be given not less than
20 10 days prior to the date set for the hearing.

21 The commission shall have the has authority, through its chairman chair or any D. 22 member designated by him the chair, to administer oaths, subpoena witnesses and 23 compel the production of books, records, papers, documents, correspondence and 24 other material and records which the committee deems commission determines relevant. The commission shall subpoen such witnesses as the complainant 25 Legislator or the Legislator against whom the complaint has been filed may request to 26 27 be subpoenaed. The State, its agencies and instrumentalities shall furnish to the commission any information, records or documents which the commission designates 28 29 as being necessary for the exercise of its functions and duties. In the case of refusal of 30 any person to obey an order or subpoena of the commission, the Superior Court, upon 31 application of the commission, shall have has jurisdiction and authority to require 32 compliance with the order or subpoena. Any failure of any person to obey an order of 33 the Superior Court may be punished by that court as a contempt thereof.

E. Any person whose conduct is under inquiry shall be accorded due process and, if
 requested, the right to a hearing. All witnesses shall be subject to cross examination.
 The commission shall adopt rules consistent with due process for the conduct of
 investigations and hearings under this subchapter. Rules adopted pursuant to this
 paragraph are major substantive rules pursuant to Title 5, chapter 375, subchapter
 2-A.

40 Any person whose name is mentioned in an investigation or hearing and who believes 41 that testimony has been given which adversely affects him shall have the right to 42 testify, or at the discretion of the commission and under such circumstances as the 43 commission shall determine to protect the rights of the Legislator under inquiry, to 44 file a statement of facts under oath relating solely to the material relevant to the 45 testimony of which he complains. Any witness at an investigation or hearing, subject to rules and regulations promulgated by the commission, shall be entitled to a copy of
 such testimony when the same becomes relevant to a criminal proceeding or
 subsequent investigation or hearings.

All witnesses shall be sworn. The commission may sequester witnesses as it deems
 necessary. The commission shall is not be bound by the strict rules of evidence, but
 its findings and opinions must be based upon competent and substantial evidence.

7 Time periods and notices may be waived by agreement of the commission and the
 8 person whose conduct is under inquiry.

9 <u>E-1. The commission may permit the complainant to make a presentation to the</u> 10 <u>commission as part of its consideration whether to conduct an investigation or public</u> 11 <u>hearing.</u>

F. If the commission concludes that it appears that a Legislator has violated a criminal law, a copy of its findings of fact, its opinion and such other information as may be appropriate shall <u>must</u> be referred to the Attorney General. Any determination by the commission or by a <del>House of the Legislature</del> <u>legislative body</u> that a <del>conflict of</del> interest violation of legislative ethics</del> has occurred does not preclude any criminal action relating to the <del>conflict which</del> <u>violation that</u> may be brought against the Legislator.

19 G. If the commission determines that a complaint filed under oath is groundless and 20 without foundation, frivolous or was filed in bad faith or if the Legislator filing the complaint complainant fails to appear at the hearing without being excused by the 21 commission, the commission may order the complainant to pay to the Legislator 22 23 against whom the complaint has been filed his that Legislator's costs of investigation 24 and defense, including any reasonable attorney's fees. The This order is considered a 25 final agency action, and the complainant may appeal such an the order to the House 26 of which he is a member pursuant to the Maine Administrative Procedure Act.

Such an order shall does not preclude any other remedy available to the Legislator
against whom the complaint has been filed, including, but not limited to, an action
brought in Superior Court against the complainant for damages to his the Legislator's
reputation.

31 H. A copy of the commission's The commission shall file with the Clerk of the 32 House and the Secretary of the Senate a copy of written advisory opinions and 33 guidelines guidance issued by the commission, with such deletions and changes as 34 the commission deems considers necessary to protect the identity of the person 35 seeking the opinions, or others, shall be filed with the Clerk of the House. The elerk 36 Clerk of the House shall keep them a copy of such opinions and guidance in a special 37 binder and shall finally publish them in the Legislative Record. The commission may 38 exempt an opinion or a part thereof of an opinion from release, publication or 39 inspection, if it deems considers such action appropriate for the protection of 3rd 40 parties and makes available to the public an explanatory statement to that effect.

I. A copy of the commission's findings of fact and opinions regarding complaints
 against Legislators shall must also be filed with the Clerk of the House and the
 Secretary of the Senate. The elerk Clerk of the House shall keep them in a special
 binder and shall finally publish them in the Legislative Record.

J. The records of the commission and all information received by the commission acting under this subchapter in the course of its investigation and conduct of its affairs shall be confidential, except that Legislators' statements of sources of income, evidence or information disclosed at public hearings, the commission's findings of fact and its opinions and guidelines are public records.

6 K When a Legislator has a question or problem of an emergency nature about a 7 possible conflict of interest violation of legislative ethics or an issue involving 8 himself which that Legislator that arises during the course of legislative action, he the 9 Legislator may request an advisory opinion from the presiding officer of the 10 legislative body of which he the Legislator is a member. The presiding officer may, at his discretion, issue an advisory opinion, which shall. An advisory opinion issued by 11 the presiding officer must be in accordance with the principles of this subchapter, 12 13 which shall be in writing, and which shall be reported to the commission. The commission may then issue a further opinion on the matter. The presiding officer 14 15 may refer such a question or problem directly to the commission, which shall meet as 16 soon as possible to consider the question or problem.

17 L. The commission shall make reasonable efforts to resolve a complaint within 90
 18 days of its filing.

**3.** Confidentiality. The subject of any investigation by the commission shall be informed promptly of the existence of the investigation and the nature of the charges or allegations. Otherwise, notwithstanding chapter 13, all complaints shall be confidential until the investigation is completed and a hearing ordered or until the nature of the investigation becomes public knowledge. Any person, except the subject of the investigation, who knowingly breaches the confidentiality of the investigation is guilty of a Class D crime.

26 3-A. Confidentiality of records and proceedings relating to screening complaints 27 alleging a violation of legislative ethics. Notwithstanding chapter 13, a complaint 28 alleging a violation of legislative ethics is confidential and is not a public record until 29 after the commission has voted pursuant to subsection 2, paragraph B to pursue the 30 complaint, and a commission proceeding to determine whether to pursue a complaint 31 must be conducted in executive session. If the commission does not vote to pursue the complaint, the complaint and records relating to the investigation of that complaint 32 remain confidential and are not public records. This subsection does not prevent the 33 34 commission from including general information about complaints in any report to the 35 Legislature. Any person who knowingly breaches the confidentiality of a complaint 36 investigation commits a Class D crime. This subsection does not prevent commission 37 staff from disclosing information that is necessary to investigate a complaint or prevent the complainant or the Legislator against whom the complaint is made from discussing 38 39 the complaint with an attorney or other person assisting them with the complaint.

- 40 <u>4. Confidentiality of records other than complaints.</u> Commission records other
   41 <u>than complaints are governed by this subsection.</u>
- 42 <u>A. Investigative records relating to complaints that the commission has voted to</u> 43 <u>pursue are confidential unless they are provided to commission members or otherwise</u>
- 44 distributed at a public hearing of the commission.

- 1 <u>B. Legislators' statements of sources of income are public records.</u>
- 2 <u>C. Findings of fact and recommendations of the commission on complaints alleging</u>
- 3 violation of legislative ethics are public records.
- 4 <u>D. Advisory opinions of the commission and requests for advisory opinions from the</u> 5 <u>commission are public records, except as provided in subsection 2, paragraph H.</u>

5. Prohibited communications. Communications concerning a complaint filed
 under this section between commission members and a complainant or between
 commission members and the subject of a complaint are prohibited until after the
 commission has voted not to pursue a complaint or the commission has taken final action
 on the complaint.

11 Sec. 10. 1 MRSA §1014, as enacted by PL 1975, c. 621, §1, is amended to read:

#### 12 §1014. Violations of legislative ethics

13 **1. Situations involving conflict of interest.** A Legislator engages in a violation of 14 legislative ethics if that Legislator votes on a question in connection with a conflict of 15 interest in committee or in either body of the Legislature or attempts to influence the 16 outcome of that question. A conflict of interest shall include the following includes:

Where When a Legislator or, a member of his the Legislator's immediate family 17 Α. 18 has or acquires a direct substantial personal financial interest, distinct from that of the general public, in an enterprise which would be financially benefited by proposed 19 20 legislation, or derives a direct substantial personal financial benefit from close economic association with a person known by the Legislator to have a direct financial 21 22 interest in an enterprise affected by proposed legislation. or a close economic 23 associate of the Legislator will derive a financial benefit from, or be harmed by, proposed legislation to a significantly greater extent than others in the same 24 25 enterprise, profession, trade, business or type of employment;

A-1. When a Legislator, a member of the Legislator's immediate family or a close
 economic associate of the Legislator is a member of a small group of persons or
 entities that will derive a significant financial benefit or harm from proposed
 legislation;

B. Where When a Legislator or a member of his the Legislator's immediate family
accepts gifts, other than campaign contributions duly recorded as required by law,
from persons affected by legislation or who have an interest in a business an entity
affected by proposed legislation, where it is known when the Legislator knows or
reasonably should be known know that the purpose of the donor in making the gift is
to influence the Legislator in the performance of his the Legislator's official duties or
vote, or is intended as a reward for action on his the Legislator's part-;

- 37 C. Receiving compensation or reimbursement not authorized by law for services,
   38 advice or assistance as a Legislator;
- D. Appearing for, representing or assisting advocating on behalf of another in
   respect to a claim before the Legislature, unless without compensation and for the
   benefit of a citizen-; and

Where When a Legislator or a member of his the Legislator's immediate family 1 E. 2 accepts or engages in employment which that could impair the Legislator's judgment. or where when the Legislator knows that there is a substantial possibility that an 3 opportunity for employment is being afforded him the Legislator or a member of his 4 the Legislator's immediate family with intent to influence his conduct in the 5 performance of his the Legislator's official duties, or where the Legislator or a 6 member of his immediate family stands to derive a personal private gain or loss from 7 employment, because of legislative action, distinct from the gain or losses of other 8 9 employees or the general community. 10 F. Where a Legislator or a member of his immediate family has an interest in

10F. Where a Legislator or a member of his immediate family has an interest in11legislation relating to a profession, trade, business or employment in which the12Legislator or a member of his immediate family is engaged, where the benefit derived13by the Legislator or a member of his immediate family is unique and distinct from14that of the general public or persons engaged in similar professions, trades,15businesses or employment.

16 2. Undue influence. It is presumed that a conflict of interest exists where there are
 17 circumstances which involve a substantial risk of undue influence by a Legislator,
 18 including but not limited to the following cases.

A. Appearing for, representing or assisting another in a matter before a state agency
 or authority, unless without compensation and for the benefit of a constitutent, except
 for attorneys or other professional persons engaged in the conduct of their
 professions.

(1) Even in the excepted cases, an attorney or other professional person-must
 refrain from references to his legislative capacity, from communications on
 legislative stationery and from threats or implications relating to legislative
 action.

B. Representing or assisting another in the sale of goods or services to the State, a
 state agency or authority, unless the transaction occurs after public notice and
 competitive bidding.

30 2-A. Undue influence. It is a violation of legislative ethics for a Legislator to
 31 engage in conduct that constitutes the exertion of undue influence, including, but not
 32 limited to:

A. Appearing for, representing or advocating for another person in a matter before a
 state agency or authority, for compensation other than compensation as a Legislator,
 if the Legislator makes reference to that Legislator's legislative capacity,
 communicates with the agency or authority on legislative stationery or makes threats
 or implications relating to legislative action;

B. Appearing for, representing or advocating for another person in a matter before a
 state agency or authority if the Legislator oversees the policies of the agency or
 authority as a result of the Legislator's committee responsibilities, unless:

41 (1) The appearance, representation or advocacy is provided without
 42 compensation and for the benefit of a constituent;

1 2	(2) The Legislator is engaged in the conduct of the Legislator's profession and is in good standing with a licensing board that oversees the Legislator's profession;
3 4	(3) The appearance, representation or advocacy is provided before a court or office of the judicial branch; or
5 6 7	(4) The representation consists of filing records or reports or performing other routine tasks that do not involve the exercise of discretion on the part of the agency or authority; and
8 9 10	C. Representing or assisting another person in the sale of goods or services to the State, a state agency or a state authority, unless the transaction occurs after public notice and competitive bidding.
11 12 13 14	<b>3.</b> Abuse of office or position. It is presumed that a conflict of interest exists where a Legislator abuses his a violation of legislative ethics for a Legislator to engage in conduct that constitutes an abuse of office or position, including but not limited to the following cases.:
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A. Where When a Legislator or a member of his the Legislator's immediate family has a direct financial interest or an interest through a close economic association associate in a contract for goods or services with the State, a state agency or state authority in a transaction not covered by public notice and competitive bidding or by unless the contract is awarded through competitive bidding or is exempt from competitive bidding pursuant to state purchasing laws or the payment provisions are based on uniform rates established by the State, a state agency, a state authority or other governmental entity or by a professional association or organization.;
23 24 25 26	B. Granting or obtaining special privilege, exemption or preferential treatment to or for oneself or another, which privilege, exemption or treatment is not readily available to members of the general community or class to which the beneficiary belongs-; and
27 28	C. Use or disclosure of confidential information obtained because of office or position for the benefit of self or another.
29 30 31 32 33	4. Contract with state governmental agency. It is a violation of legislative ethics for a Legislator or an associated organization to enter with a state agency into any contract that is to be paid in whole or in part out of governmental funds unless the contract has been awarded through a process of public notice and competitive bidding or is exempt from competitive bidding pursuant to state purchasing laws.
34 35	Sec. 11. 1 MRSA §1015, as amended by PL 2007, c. 279, §§1 and 2, is further amended to read:
36	§1015. Prohibited campaign contributions and solicitations
37 38 39	<b>1.</b> Actions precluded. When a member of the Legislature has a conflict of interest, that member has an affirmative duty not to vote on any question in connection with the conflict in committee or in either branch of the Legislature, and shall not attempt to

40 influence the outcome of that question.

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2. Reports. When the commission finds that a Legislator has voted or acted in 1 2 conflict of interest, the commission shall report its findings in writing to the house of 3 which the Legislator is a member.

4 Campaign contributions and solicitations prohibited. 3. The following provisions prohibit certain campaign contributions and solicitation of campaign 5 contributions during a legislative session. 6

7 A. As used in this subsection, the terms "employer," "lobbyist" and "lobbyist associate" have the same meanings as in Title 3, section 312-A. As used in this 8 subsection, "contribution" has the same meaning as in Title 21-A, section 1012 and 9 includes seed money contributions as defined in Title 21-A, section 1122, subsection 10 9.

12 The Governor, a member of the Legislature or any constitutional officer or the Β. staff or agent of the Governor, a member of the Legislature or any constitutional 13 14 officer may not intentionally solicit or accept a contribution from a lobbyist, lobbyist 15 associate or employer during any period of time in which the Legislature is convened before final adjournment, except for a qualifying contribution as defined under Title 16 21-A, section 1122, subsection 7. A lobbyist, lobbyist associate or employer may not 17 intentionally give, offer or promise a contribution, other than a qualifying 18 contribution, to the Governor, a member of the Legislature or any constitutional 19 20 officer or the staff or agent of the Governor, a member of the Legislature or any constitutional officer during any time in which the Legislature is convened before 21 These prohibitions apply to direct and indirect solicitation, 22 final adjournment. 23 acceptance, giving, offering and promising, whether through a political action committee, political committee, political party or otherwise. 24

25 C. This subsection does not apply to:

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Solicitations or contributions for bona fide social events hosted for (1)nonpartisan, charitable purposes;

- (2) Solicitations or contributions relating to a special election to fill a vacancy from the time of announcement of the election until the election; and
  - (4) Solicitations or contributions accepted by a member of the Legislature supporting that member's campaign for federal office.

32 C-1. This subsection does not prohibit the attendance of the Governor, a member of the Legislature or any constitutional officer or the staff or agent of the Governor, a 33 34 member of the Legislature or any constitutional officer at fund-raising events held by a municipal, county, state or national political party organized pursuant to Title 21-A, 35 chapter 5, nor the advertisement of the expected presence of any such official at any 36 such event, as long as any such official has no involvement in soliciting attendance at 37 the event and all proceeds are paid directly to the political party organization hosting 38 39 the event or a nonprofit charitable organization.

40 D. A person who intentionally violates this subsection is subject to a civil penalty 41 not to exceed \$1,000, payable to the State and recoverable in a civil action.

1 4. Contract with state governmental agency. A Legislator or an associated 2 organization may not enter with a state governmental agency into any contract that is to 3 be paid in whole or in part out of governmental funds, when such a contract is normally 4 awarded through a process of public notice and competitive bidding, unless the contract 5 has been awarded through a process of public notice and competitive bidding.

6 Sec. 12. 3 MRSA §315-A, as enacted by PL 2005, c. 613, §1, is amended to read:

#### 7 §315-A. Registration docket; disclosure website

8 1. Registration. The commission shall prepare and maintain a docket for the 9 registration of lobbyists and employers of lobbyists required to register pursuant to this chapter. The registration docket and all supplementary files of information and materials 10 11 filed pursuant to this chapter must be open to public inspection during the office hours of the commission. The docket must contain the name of the lobbyist and the person 12 13 employing the lobbyist, the business address of each, a photograph of the lobbyist, the joint standing committees of the Legislature the lobbyist intends to lobby, the nature of the 14 business of the person employing the lobbyist and a statement as to the compensation that 15 the lobbyist will receive for lobbying services or, if an exact amount is not ascertainable, 16 the basis upon which the lobbyist will charge for services. This docket must be updated 17 on a monthly basis and arranged and indexed as follows: 18

- A. An alphabetical listing of those persons who have employed a lobbyist, which
   listing must indicate the names of all lobbyists employed by the employer; and
- B. An alphabetical listing of those persons employed as lobbyists, which listing
   must indicate the names of all persons by whom each lobbyist is employed.

The docket must be reestablished annually by the commission and the docket for any year must be maintained and be available for public inspection in the office of the commission for 4 years from the expiration of the docket.

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 2. Disclosure website. The commission shall develop and maintain a publicly
 accessible website that displays:

- A. A list of all persons who have employed a lobbyist during the current year;
- B. A list of all lobbyists and lobbyist associates registered for the year;

30 C. A profile of each registered lobbyist and lobbyist associate, including contact 31 information, the name of the lobbyist's employer or employers and, if provided by the 32 lobbyist or lobbyist associate, a photograph of the lobbyist or lobbyist associate, the name of the joint standing committees of the Legislature before which the lobbyist 33 34 intends to appear, the nature of the business of the person employing the lobbyist and a statement as to the compensation that the lobbyist will receive for lobbying services 35 36 or, if an exact amount is not ascertainable, the basis upon which the lobbyist will 37 charge for services;

D. A profile of each person employing a lobbyist, including contact information for
 the employer, and a list of lobbyists and lobbyist associates engaged by the employer;
 and

1 E. For each employer, a list of all legislative actions that have been the subject of 2 lobbying for the year, including hyperlinks to the summary page of the Legislature's 3 publicly accessible website for each legislative document listed-; and

4 F. A list for each joint standing committee of the Legislature including the names
 5 and photographs of the lobbyists who intend to lobby or appear before that
 6 committee.

7 Sec. 13. 3 MRSA §316, as amended PL 1993 c. 691, §16, is further amended to read:

#### 9 §316. Registration forms

10 The commission shall prepare and make available registration forms for the 11 registration of lobbyists and employers required to register pursuant to section 313. These 12 forms must include the following information:

Names. The name of the lobbyist, a list of the lobbyist associates, the name of the
 person authorized by the lobbyist to sign the registration and reports for the lobbyist and
 the name of the person employing the lobbyist;

Business addresses. The business address of both the lobbyist and the person
 employing the lobbyist;

18 **3.** Date. The date upon which lobbying commenced or was expected to commence;

**4. Nature of business.** A description of the nature of the business of the person
 employing that lobbyist; and

5. Compensation. The amount of compensation that the lobbyist will receive for that lobbyist's services or, if an exact amount is unascertainable, the basis upon which the lobbyist will charge for those services.

6. Photograph. A photograph in digital format of the lobbyist. The lobbyist shall
 provide the photograph to the commission. The commission may waive this requirement
 if the lobbyist has security concerns; and

27 <u>7. Committees. The names of the joint standing committees of the Legislature the lobbyist intends to lobby.</u>

These forms must be signed by both the lobbyist and the employer and the signatures serve as a certificate that the information on that form is true, correct and complete.

31 Sec. 14. 21-A MRSA §1013-A, sub-§1, ¶A, as corrected by RR 1995, c. 2, §35,
 32 is amended to read:

A. No later than 10 days after becoming a candidate and before accepting contributions, making expenditures or incurring obligations, a candidate for state or county office or a candidate for municipal office who has not filed a written notice in accordance with section 1011, subsection 2, paragraph A shall appoint a treasurer. The candidate <u>or the candidate's spouse</u> may <u>not</u> serve as treasurer. The candidate

1 may have only one treasurer, who is responsible for the filing of campaign finance 2 reports under this chapter. A candidate shall register the candidate's name and 3 address and the name and address of the treasurer appointed under this section no 4 later than 10 days after the appointment of the treasurer. A candidate may accept 5 contributions personally or make or authorize expenditures personally, as long as the candidate reports all contributions and expenditures to the treasurer. The treasurer 6 7 shall make a consolidated report of all income and expenditures and provide this 8 report to the commission.

9 (1) A candidate may appoint a deputy treasurer to act in the absence of the 10 treasurer. The deputy treasurer, when acting in the absence of the treasurer, has the same powers and responsibilities as the treasurer. The candidate or the 11 candidate's spouse may not serve as deputy treasurer. When a treasurer dies or 12 resigns, the deputy treasurer may not assume the position of treasurer unless the 13 candidate appoints the deputy treasurer to the position of treasurer. 14 The 15 candidate shall report the name and address of the deputy treasurer to the commission no later than 10 days after the deputy treasurer has been appointed. 16

17 Sec. 15. 21-A MRSA §1017, sub-§3-A, ¶D-1 is enacted to read:

18 D-1. Reports must be filed no later than 5 p.m. on the 42nd day before the date on
 19 which a general election is held and must be complete as of the 49th day before that
 20 date.

21 Sec. 16. 21-A MRSA §1056-C is enacted to read:

#### 22 §1056-C. Contribution limitations

A committee required to register under this chapter may not accept an aggregate amount of contributions exceeding \$10,000 from any one source in an election cycle.

Sec. 17. Application. Notwithstanding the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 1, section 1013, subsection 2, paragraph B as amended by this Act, a complaint filed under Title 1, chapter 25, subchapter 2 prior to the effective date of this Act and subjected to a vote of the Commission on Governmental Ethics and Election Practices may not be refiled, and the conduct at issue in that complaint may not be challenged in any other complaint.

30 Sec. 18. Effective date. That section of this Act that amends the Maine Revised
 31 Statutes, Title 21-A, section 1013-A, subsection 1, paragraph A takes effect November 5,
 32 2008.

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#### SUMMARY

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This bill will increase transparency and accountability in campaigns and legislative ethics. The bill creates a removal procedure for members of the Commission on Governmental Ethics and Election Practices by impeachment or by allowing the Governor to remove members with the concurrence of the Joint Standing Committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over election practices and legislative ethics. The bill clarifies the jurisdiction of the Commission on Governmental Ethics and Election

Practices to include citizen complaints about abuses of legislative ethics. It clarifies the 1 procedures through which complaints are made and strengthens both procedures for 2 confidentiality and public access to nonconfidential records. The bill amends the 3 definition of "gift." The bill redefines "conflict of interest" and "undue influence." It 4 makes the legislative standard for conflict of interest more clear and requires that 5 Legislators be financially affected to a significantly greater extent than members in the 6 same enterprise, profession, trade, business or type of employment. 7 It prohibits 8 Legislators, excluding those governed by a licensing board, from representing or advocating for another person before a state agency over which their committees have 9 jurisdiction. It requires lobbyists to submit a digital picture and a list of the committees 10 they will be lobbying and the publishing of a lobbyist facebook so that Legislators will 11 have a better sense of who the lobbyist they interact with represents. It prohibits 12 candidates and their spouses from serving as campaign treasurers and deputy treasurers. 13 It requires another reporting period for campaign reports to give the public another 14 chance to see how campaigns are being conducted. It establishes a contribution limit to 15 political action committees of \$10,000 per election cycle. It requires members of the 16 commission to file financial interests and affiliation disclosures. 17