2013 SENATE JUDICIARY

SB 2346

2013 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Senate Judiciary Committee

Fort Lincoln Room, State Capitol

SB2346
2/11/2013
Job #18651

	Conference Committee
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Committee Clerk Signature	() Jan
Minutos	Attached testimony

Minutes:

Attached testimony

Relating to campaign contributions and expenditures

Senator David Hogue - Chairman

Senator Schneider - District 42 - See written testimony. (1) Senator Schneider explains the Citizens United Decision. Committee discusses with Senator Schneider the amendment he is proposing. He says many states have or are looking at disclosure on corporate contributions. Senator Hogue asks if other states are requiring what the true source of the money is. Senator Schneider says that Iowa is a very good model for discloser. He added that some State's require a disclaimer however that is not in this bill.

Al Jaeger - Sec. of State - See written testimony (2) Explains the terminology in both 2346 and 2299 will be the same.

Jim Silrum - Deputy Sec. of State - He explains Citizens United and the ruling that did not allow for direct contributions or contributions to candidates, political parties or political committees for the direct political purpose for getting someone elected or opposing their election. He explains more of what they can do. He summarizes that ND current law does not speak to independent expenditures at all therefore in the most recent election cycle, corporations, unions were free to do whatever they wanted either for or against a candidate or political party and they would not have had a reporting requirement, this gives them a reporting requirement.

Opposition

Neutral

Close the hearing

2013 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Senate Judiciary Committee Fort Lincoln Room, State Capitol

SB2346 2/13/2013 Job #18916

	Conference Committee	
Committee Clerk Signature	Obser	
Minutes:	Vote	

Senator David Hogue - Chairman

Senator Sitte moves a do not pass Senator Berry seconded

Vote - 7 yes, 0 no Motion passes

Senator Nelson

Senate JUDICIARY Committee
Check here for Conference Committee
Legislative Council Amendment Number
Action Taken: Do Pass Do Not Pass Amended Do Adopt Amendmen
Rerefer to Appropriations Reconsider
Motion Made By S Sitte Seconded By S Berry
Senators Yes No Senator Yes No
Chariman David Hogue X Senator Carolyn Nelson X
Vice Chairman Margaret Sitte Senator John Grabinger
Senator Stanley Lyson Image: Constant of the senator spencer Berry
Senator Kelly Armstrong
Total (Yes) No
Absent
Floor Assignment Sheba

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE SB 2346: Judiciary Committee (Sen. Hogue, Chairman) recommends DO NOT PASS (7 YEAS, 0 NAYS, 0 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). SB 2346 was placed on the Eleventh order on the calendar.

2013 TESTIMONY

SB 2346

<u>TESTIMONY OF SENATOR MAC SCHNEIDER (DISTRICT 42 - GRAND FORKS)</u> SENATE BILL 2346 - SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE - FEBRUARY 11, 2013

2346 (1

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, my name is Mac Schneider and I represent District 42 in the North Dakota Senate. I am the prime sponsor of Senate Bill 2346, which seeks to respond to United States Supreme Court rulings handed down recently which render parts of North Dakota's ban on union and corporate political spending unconstitutional.

N.D.C.C. § 16.1-08.1-03.3 restricts the ways in which a corporation or union may spend funds to influence the electoral process in North Dakota. Among other things, this section of the Code prohibits a "corporation, cooperative corporation, limited liability company, or association" ("including labor unions" and "trade associations" under the definition of "association" in N.D.C.C. § 16.1-08.1-01) from making a "direct contribution" to "aid any candidate for public office or for nomination to public office[]" or "for any political purpose or the reimbursement or indemnification of any person for money or property so used." In other words, it is largely a blanket ban on corporate and union political spending.

While I believe this statute has served North Dakota well by keeping both corporate and union dollars out of state elections, we are bound by the United States Supreme Court's rulings when it comes to the constitutionality of our laws. Two cases, <u>Citizens United v. Federal</u> <u>Election Commission</u> and <u>American Tradition Partnership, Inc. v. Bullock</u> both hold that corporate and union political expenditures constitute speech and therefore cannot be banned entirely under the First Amendment. While <u>Citizens United</u> applied this principle only to federal elections, <u>American Tradition Partnership</u>, which was unsuccessfully litigated by our neighbors in Montana, extended the holding of <u>Citizens United</u> to state bans on corporate and union political spending. Thus, portions of N.D.C.C. § 16.1-08.1-03.3 are unquestionably unconstitutional under <u>American Tradition Partnership</u>. However, the good news (for now) is that the Court did not reach the issue of whether states may ban corporations and unions from directly contributing to candidates or political parties. The Court has also made it clear that states may require disclosure of corporate and union political expenditures so the public knows which entities are attempting to influence elections. In short, SB 2346 would maintain the current ban on direct contributions to candidates by unions and corporations while requiring disclosure of "independent expenditures" made by these entities.

Before I get into the mechanics of the bill, I would briefly like to explain why it is important to respond to these cases and require disclosure of independent expenditures made by corporations and unions. Only two general election cycles have taken place since the <u>Citizens</u> <u>United</u> case was decided, but already the relaxed rules governing independent expenditures have had a profound effect on the political process. According to information gathered by opensecrets.org, independent expenditures rose from around \$200 million during the 2010 general election cycle to over \$1 billion in 2012. These dollars, unsurprisingly, largely funded negative television ads. Unfortunately, I believe the proliferation of "SuperPACs" and unregulated union and corporate political spending will soon take hold in North Dakota unless we act to require disclosure (and, sadly, maybe even if we do act).

This bill seeks to ensure disclosure of union and corporate political spending by essentially requiring independent expenditures to conform with current law mandating that unions and corporations disclose political spending which seeks to influence the passage or defeat of a ballot measure. In drafting this legislation, I have been fortunate to receive outstanding cooperation not only from the co-sponsor of this bill, the Senate Majority Leader, but also the Attorney General and Secretary of State. Since the bill's introduction, this working group has put together several amendments that I have included with my testimony. I have also attached a redlined version of the bill that I will work from with the permission of the committee.

Going through the operative sections of the bill with its proposed amendments, several mechanical changes are made in section 1:

 i) Excludes "independent expenditure" from the definition of "contribution" under current law (page 3 line 1);

ii) Strikes the definition of "direct expenditure" since the operative language would nowbe covered in the definition of "independent expenditure" (page 3 lines 5 through 9);

iii) Includes "a political purpose" within the definition of "expenditure" (page 3 line 14);

iv) Defines "independent expenditure" as "an expenditure made for a political purpose or for the direct purpose of influencing the passage or defeat of a measure if the expenditure is made without the express or implied consent, authorization, or cooperation of, and not in concert with or at the request or suggestion of, any candidate or a candidate committee or measure committee[]" (page 3 lines 21 through 25).

v) Broadens the definition of "political committee" to include all organizations governed by the Internal Revenue Code, rather than just 527s, which "solicit[] or receives contributions or makes expenditures for political purposes[]" (page 4 lines 11 and 12).

Several substantive changes are made in section 2:

i) Makes clear that "[a] corporation, cooperative corporation, limited liability company, or association may not make a contribution for a political purpose." This restates existing law

banning direct corporate and union contributions and is believed to be constitutional under <u>Citizens United</u> and <u>American Tradition Partnership</u> (page 5 lines 16 and 17).

ii) Restates existing law which permits corporations and unions to make contributions to measure committees "for the purpose of promoting the passage or defeat of an initiated or referred measure" and then permits corporations and unions to "make a contribution to any other person that makes an independent expenditure[]" (page 6 lines 4 through 7). The latter language regarding "contribution" is meant to address a situation in which a corporation or union contributes to a so-called "Super PAC," i.e., gives money to "The Motherhood and Apple Pie Committee" or some other group.

iii) Acknowledges that existing North Dakota law preventing corporations and unions from making expenditures for political purposes is unconstitutional under Citizens United and American Tradition Partnership and instead permits corporations and unions to make "an independent expenditure for a political purpose[]" (page 6 lines 8 through 9).

iv) Replaces the existing ban on corporate and union political expenditures with meaningful reporting requirements. Essentially, the bill would require corporations and unions to report both "independent expenditures" and "contributions" in a manner similar to the way corporations and unions must presently report expenditures "for the purpose of promoting passage or defeat of initiated or referred measures[]" under existing law (page 6 lines 14 through 29 and page 7 lines 1 and 2).

Finally, section 3 gives "teeth" to the bill by allowing the Secretary of State to fine violators for up to 200% of the amount of the expenditures or contributions and makes willful violations of the chapter a class A misdemeanor rather than a mere infraction. The rationale behind this

change is that if a union or corporation is willing to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars to influence elections in North Dakota that it will not be deterred by a 5% fine. Rather, many entities would just see this as the cost of doing business.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to thank the Majority Leader, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of State for the hours they have put into drafting this legislation. It was certainly a challenging effort on a somewhat complex topic.

As the committee considers this legislation, I would respectfully leave you with one thing to consider that I hope will illustrate the need for this legislation. Right now, my aunt Dorothy has to report her name and address when she gives me \$250 for my campaign in District 42. However, if OmniCorp , Inc. wanted to spend \$100,000 from its corporate treasury blasting my opponent, it could legally do so under some benign sounding name ("Americans for Good Government" or the like) without reporting the true nature of these funds. That simply isn't right, and it certainly isn't in the best interests of the citizens who value clean elections in the state.

Mr. Chairman, the Supreme Court has said that unions and corporations have a right to free speech. But it has also said that we, as legislators, are entirely free to require that they stand up and be counted. Thank you for your consideration of this bill. I would be happy to answer any questions.

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PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILL NO. 2346

- Page 3, line 14, overstrike "direct"
- Page 3, line 22, remove "direct"
- Page 4, line 5, remove "a"
- Page 4, line 5, overstrike "direct"
- Page 4, line 6, after "contributions" insert "a"
- Page 5, line 17, remove "direct"
- Page 6, line 12, after "an" insert "independent"
- Page 6, line 13, after "or" insert "independent"
- Page 6, line 20, after "or" insert "independent"
- Page 6, line 21, remove the overstrike over "d-"
- Page 6, line 21, after "The" insert "If the contribution or independent expenditure is related to a measure, the"
- Page 6, line 21, remove the overstrike over "title of the measure and whether the" and insert immediately thereafter "contribution or independent"
- Page 6, line 21, remove the overstrike over expenditure is made in support of or"
- Page 6, remove the overstrike over line 22
- Page 6, line 23, remove the overstrike over "e."
- Page 6, line 23, after "The" insert "If the contribution or independent expenditure is related to a measure, the"
- Page 6, line 23, remove the overstrike over "election date on which the measure either will appear or did appear on the"
- Page 6, remove the overstrike over line 24
- Page 6, line 25, remove the overstrike over "f."
- Page 6, line 25, remove "d."
- Page 6, line 25, after "or" insert "independent"
- Page 6, line 26, remove the overstrike over "g-"
- Page 6, line 26, remove "e."
- Page 6, line 26, after "and" insert "independent"
- Page 6, line 29, remove the overstrike over "h-"
- Page 6, line 29, remove "<u>f.</u>"



Page 6, line 29, after "The" insert "<u>telephone number and the</u>" Page 6, line 31, remove the overstrike over "i." Page 6, line 31, remove "<u>g.</u>" Renumber accordingly

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Sixty-third Legislative Assembly of North Dakota

SENATE BILL NO. 2346

Introduced by

Senators Schneider, Wardner

1 A BILL for an Act to amend and reenact sections 16.1-08.1-01, 16.1-08.1-03.5, 16.1-08.1-05,

- 2 and 16.1-08.1-07 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to campaign contributions and
- 3 expenditures; to repeal subsection 1 of section 16.1-08.1-03.3 of the North Dakota Century
- 4 Code, relating to campaign contributions; and to provide a penalty.

5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF NORTH DAKOTA:

- 6 SECTION 1. AMENDMENT. Section 16.1-08.1-01 of the North Dakota Century Code is
 7 amended and reenacted as follows:

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16.1-08.1-01. Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

- "Association" means any club, association, union, brotherhood, fraternity, organization,
 or group of any kind of two or more persons, including labor unions, trade
- 12 associations, professional associations, or governmental associations, which is united
- 13 for any purpose, business, or object and which assesses any dues, membership fees,
- 14 or license fees in any amount, or which maintains a treasury fund in any amount. The
- 15 term does not include corporations, cooperative corporations, limited liability
- 16 companies, political committees, or political parties.
- 17 2. "Candidate" means an individual who seeks nomination for election or election to
 18 public office, and includes:
 - a. A personAn individual holding public office;
 - b. A personAn individual who has publicly declared that person's individual's
- candidacy for nomination for election or election to public office or has filed or
 accepted a nomination for public office;
- c. <u>A personAn individual</u> who has formed a campaign or other committee for that
 person'sindividual's candidacy for public office;

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1		d.	A personAn individual who has circulated a nominating petition to have that	
2			person'sindividual's name placed on the ballot; and	
3		e.	A personAn individual who has, in any manner, solicited or received a	
4			contribution for that person's<u>individual's</u> candidacy for public office, whether	
5			before or after the election for that office.	
6	3.	"Co	ontribution" means a gift, transfer, conveyance, provision, receipt, subscription,	
7		loa	n, advance, deposit of money, or anything of value, made for the purpose of	
8		infl	luencing the nomination for election, or election, of any person<u>individual</u> to public	
9		offi	ice or aiding or opposing the circulation or passage of a statewide initiative or	
10		refe	erendum petition or measure. The term also means a contract, promise, or	
11		agr	reement, express or implied, whether or not legally enforceable, to make a	
12		cor	ntribution for any of the above purposes. The term includes funds received by a	
13		car	ndidate for public office or a political party or committee which are transferred or	
14		sig	ned over to that candidate, party, or committee from another candidate, party, or	
15		pol	litical committee or other source. The term "anything of value" includes any good or	
16		ser	rvice of more than a nominal value. The term "nominal value" means the cost, price,	
17		٥r ۱	worth of the good or service is trivial, token, or of no appreciable value. The term	
18		"co	ontribution" does not include:	
19		a.	A loan of money from a bank or other lending institution made in the regular	
20			course of business.	
21		b.	Time spent by volunteer campaign or political party workers.	
22		c.	Money spent by a candidate on the candidate's own behalf.	
23		d.	Money or anything of value received for commercial transactions, including rents,	
24			advertising, or sponsorships made as a part of a fair market value bargained-for	
25			exchange.	
26		e.	Money or anything of value received by a candidate in that person's personal	
27			capacity, including pursuant to a contract or agreement made for personal or	
28			private employment purposes, and not received for a political purpose or to	
29			influence the performance of that person's official duty.	
30		f.	Contributions of products or services for which the actual cost or fair market	
31			value are reimbursed by a payment of money.	

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1		g. An independent expenditure.
2	4.	"Cooperative corporations", "corporations", and "limited liability companies" are as
3		defined in this code, and for purposes of this chapter "corporations" includes nonprofit
4		corporations.
5	5.	"Direct expenditure" means an expenditure made by a corporation, cooperative
6		corporation, limited liability company, or association for the specific purpose of
7		promoting passage or defeat of an initiated or referred measure without the express or
8		implied-consent, authorization, or cooperation of, and not in concert with or at the
9		request or suggestion of a measure committee.
10	6.	"Expenditure" means a :
11		a. <u>A</u> gift, transfer, conveyance, provision, loan, advance, payment, distribution,
12		disbursement, outlay, or deposit of money or anything of value, except a loan of
13		money from a bank or other lending institution made in the regular course of
14		business, made for <u>a political purpose or for</u> the direct purpose of influencing the
15		passage or defeat of a measure or the nomination for election, or election, of any
16		individual to office. The term also means a
17		b. <u>A</u> contract, promise, or agreement, express or implied, whether or not legally
18		enforceable, to make any expenditure and includes the
19		c. The transfer of funds by a political committee to another political committee.
20		d. An independent expenditure.
21	<u>6.</u>	"Independent expenditure" means an expenditure made for a political purpose or for
22		the direct purpose of influencing the passage or defeat of a measure if the expenditure
23		is made without the express or implied consent, authorization, or cooperation of, and
24		not in concert with or at the request or suggestion of, any candidate or a candidate
25		committee or measure committee.
26	7.	"Patron" means a person who owns equity interest in the form of stock, shares, or
27		membership or maintains similar financial rights in a cooperative corporation.
28	8.	"Person" means an individual, partnership, political committee, association,
29		corporation, cooperative corporation, limited liability company, or other organization or
30		group of persons.

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1	9.	"Political committee" means any committee, club, association, or other group of	
2		persons which receives contributions or makes expenditures for political purposes and	I
3		includes the following:	
4		a. A political action committee, derived from a corporation, cooperative corporation,	
5		limited liability company, or an association that is prohibited from making a direct	
6		contributionsa contribution for political purposes under section	
7		16.1-08.1-03.316.1-08.1-03.5, and which solicits or receives contributions or	
8		makes expenditures for political purposes;	
9		b. A candidate committee, established to support an individual candidate seeking	
10		statewide office, that solicits or receives contributions for political purposes;	
11		c. An organization governed by section 527 of the Internal Revenue Code	
12		[26 U.S.C. 527], and registered with the federal election commission which solicits	\$
13		or receives contributions or makes expenditures for political purposes;	
14		d. A multicandidate political committee, established to support multiple groups or	
15		slates of candidates seeking public office, that solicits or receives contributions	
16		for political purposes; and	
17		e. A measure committee that solicits or receives contributions for the purpose of	
18		aiding or opposing a measure to be voted upon by the voters of the state.	
19	10.	"Political party" means any association, committee, or organization which nominates a	
20		candidate for election to any office which may be filled by a vote of the electors of this	
21		state or any of its political subdivisions and whose name appears on the election ballot	t
22		as the candidate of such association, committee, or organization.	
23	11.	"Political purpose" means any activity undertaken in support of or in opposition to the	
24		election or nomination of a candidate to public office and includes using "vote for",	
25		"oppose", or any similar support or opposition language in any advertisement whether	
26		the activity is undertaken by a candidate, a political committee, a political party, or any	
27		person. In the period thirty days before a primary election and sixty days before a	
28		special or general election, "political purpose" also means any activity in which a	
29		candidate's name, office, district, or any term meaning the same as "incumbent" or	
30		"challenger" is used in support of or in opposition to the election or nomination of a	
31		candidate to public office. The term does not include activities undertaken in the	

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1		performance of a duty of a state office or any position taken in any bona fide news
2		story, commentary, or editorial.
3	12.	"Public office" means every office to which persons<u>an individual</u> can be elected by
4		vote of the people under the laws of this state.
5	SEC	CTION 2. AMENDMENT. Section 16.1-08.1-03.5 of the North Dakota Century Code is
6	amende	ed and reenacted as follows:
7	16.1	1-08.1-03.5. Allowable corporate contributions and expenditures - Report required.
8	1.	Corporations, cooperative corporations, limited liability companies, and associations-
9		may make contributions to a measure committee, as described in section
10		16.1-08.1-01, for the purpose of promoting passage or defeat of initiated or referred-
11		measures. Corporations, cooperative corporations, limited liability companies, and
12		associations may make expenditures and contributions for promoting any general
13		political philosophy or belief deemed in the best interest of the employees,
14		stockholders, patrons, or members of the corporation, cooperative corporation, limited
15		liability company, or association other than a "political purpose" as defined by this
16		chapter. A corporation, cooperative corporation, limited liability company, or
17		association may not make a direct contribution for a political purpose.
18	2.	A corporation, cooperative corporation, limited liability company, or association may
19		make a donation of property or money to a state political party or nonprofit entity
20		affiliated with or under the control of a state political party for deposit in a separate and
21		segregated fund. Money in the fund must be used exclusively by the state political
22		party or nonprofit entity affiliated with or under the control of a state political party for
23		purchasing, maintaining, or renovating a building and for the purchase of fixtures for
24		the building. A state political party or nonprofit entity affiliated with or under the control
25		of a state political party receiving a donation under this subsection shall file a
26		statement with the secretary of state no later than the thirty-first day of January of
27		each calendar year. The statement must include the name and mailing address of
28		each donor, the amount of each donation, the date each donation was received, all
29		expenditures made from the fund during the previous calendar year, and cash on hand
30		in the fund at the start and close of the reporting period. Any income and financial gain
31		generated from a building purchased, maintained, or renovated from donations



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1		auth	norized under this subsection and not otherwise authorized by law must be
2		dep	osited in the building fund and must be reported when the political party or
3		non	profit entity files the statement required under this subsection.
4	3.	<u>A co</u>	prporation, cooperative corporation, limited liability company, or association may
5		mak	e a contribution to a measure committee for the purpose of promoting the passage
6		<u>or d</u>	efeat of an initiated or referred measure or make a contribution to any other
7		pers	son that makes an independent expenditure. A corporation, cooperative
8		corp	poration, limited liability company, or association may make a directan independent
9		exp	enditure for <u>a political purpose or for</u> the purpose of promoting passage or defeat
10		of ir	itiated or referred measures. A direct expenditure <u>The corporation, cooperative</u>
11		corp	poration, limited liability company, or association shall file a statement disclosing a
12		con	tribution or an independent expenditure made under this subsectionmust be filed
13		with	the secretary of state within forty-eight hours after making the <u>contribution or</u>
14		inde	ependent expenditure. The statement must include:
15		a.	The full name of the corporation, cooperative corporation, limited liability
16			company, or association;
17		b.	The complete address of the corporation, cooperative corporation, limited liability
18			company, or association;
19		C.	The name and telephone number of the person completing the report<u>of the</u>
20			recipient of the contribution or independent expenditure;
21		d.	The If the contribution or independent expenditure is related to a measure, the
22			title of the measure and whether the <u>contribution or independent</u> expenditure is
23			made in support of or opposition to the measure;
24		e.	The if the contribution or independent expenditure is related to a measure, the
25			election date on which the measure either will appear or did appear on the ballot;
26		f. <u>d.</u>	The amount of the <u>contribution or independent</u> expenditure;
27	ç	g. <u>e.</u>	The cumulative total amount of contributions and independent expenditures since
28			the beginning of the calendar year in support of or opposition to the measure
29			which are required to be reported under this subsection;

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1		h.f. The telephone number and the printed name and signature of the
2		personindividual completing the report, attesting to the report being true,
3		complete, and correct; and
4		i.g. The date on which the report was signed.
5	SEC	TION 3. AMENDMENT. Section 16.1-08.1-05 of the North Dakota Century Code is
6	amende	d and reenacted as follows:
7	16.1	-08.1-05. Audit by secretary of state - Requested audits - Reports.
8	1.	If a substantial irregularity is evident or reasonably alleged, the secretary of state may
9		arrange an audit of any statement filed pursuant to this chapter, to be performed by a
10		certified public accountant of the filer's choice, subject to approval by the secretary of
11		state. If an audit of a statement arranged by the secretary of state under this
12		subsection reveals a violation of this chapter, the candidate, political party, or political
13		committee <u>, or other person</u> filing the statement shall pay a fine to the secretary of
14		state equal to five <u>two hundred</u> percent of the aggregate of contributions and
15		expenditures found to be in violation or an amount sufficient to pay the cost of the
16		audit, whichever is greater. If an audit of a statement arranged by the secretary of
17		state under this subsection does not reveal a violation of this chapter, the cost of the
18		audit must be paid for by the secretary of state.
19	2.	If a substantial irregularity is reasonably alleged, the secretary of state may arrange an
20		audit of any statement filed pursuant to this chapter, performed by a certified public
21		accountant of the filer's choice, subject to approval by the secretary of state, upon
22		written request by any interested party made to the secretary of state within thirty days
23		following receipt of a statement by the secretary of state. The request must be made in
24		writing, recite a substantial irregularity and a lawful reason for requesting an audit, and
25		be accompanied by a bond in an amount established by the secretary of state
26		sufficient to pay the cost of the audit. If an audit of a statement arranged by the
27		secretary of state under this subsection reveals a violation of this chapter, the
28		candidate, political party, or political committee filing the statement shall pay a fine to
29		the secretary of state equal to five two hundred percent of the aggregate of
30		contributions and expenditures found to be in violation or an amount sufficient to pay
31		the cost of the audit, whichever is greater, and the bond shall be returned to the

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1		person submitting it. If an audit of a statement arranged by the secretary of state under
2		this subsection does not reveal a violation of this chapter, the cost of the audit must be
3		satisfied from the bond filed with the secretary of state.
4	<u>3.</u>	An audit may not be made or requested of a statement for the sole reason that it was
5		not timely filed with the secretary of state. An audit made or arranged according to this
6		section must audit only those items required to be included in any statement,
7		registration, or report filed with the secretary of state according to this chapter. The
8		secretary of state may collect any payment obligation arising out of this section by civil
9		action or by assignment to a collection agency, with any costs of collection to be
10		added to the amount owed and to be paid by the delinquent filer. Any remaining
11		moneys collected by the secretary of state after an audit is paid for under this section
12		must be deposited in the state's general fund. This section does not apply to
13		statements filed according to sections 16.1-08.1-03.10 and 16.1-08.1-03.11.

14 SECTION 4. AMENDMENT. Section 16.1-08.1-07 of the North Dakota Century Code is

- 15 amended and reenacted as follows:
- 16 16.1-08.1-07. Penalty.

Except as otherwise provided, any person who willfully violates any provision of this chapter
is guilty of an infractiona class A misdemeanor.

SECTION 5. REPEAL. Subsection 1 of section 16.1-08.1-03.3 of the North Dakota Century
Code is repealed.





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E-MAIL sos@nd.gov





February 11, 2013

TO: Sen. Hogue, Chairman, and Members of the Senate Judiciary Committee

FR: Al Jaeger, Secretary of State

RE: SB 2346 - Campaign Finance

<u>Section 1, pages 1 through 5</u>: This entire section pertains to definitions used throughout the Chapter in the Century Code governing campaign contributions. The term "direct expenditure" is removed because it is incorporated into the definition of the new term "independent expenditure," which is added on page 3 and is defined as being associated with expenditures that are made without the consent of any candidate or political organization.

<u>Section 1, page 4, lines 11 and 12</u>: The change in these two lines clarifies the definition of a political committee that is governed under federal law by the Internal Revenue Service and which is registered with the federal election commission.

<u>Section 2, page 5, lines 8 through 11</u>: This deleted sentence pertains to expenditures corporations may make to measure committees. The concept is reinserted into subsection 3 as part of independent expenditures and the reports that are required by those who make them.

Section 2, page 6, lines 4 through 31 on the introduced version of the bill and through page 7, line 4 of the <u>markup version provided</u>: The changes describe the independent expenditures that may be made by corporations and the reports required to be filed by those making independent expenditures. The amendment provided for this bill ensure all of the filing elements necessary are included in law and to make sure any references to "expenditures" are known as "independent expenditures."

<u>Section 3, page 7, lines 10 and 25 (introduced) lines 14 and 29 (markup)</u>: The change raises the penalty from 5% to 200% of the aggregate contributions and expenditures found in violation on a report from an investigation.

<u>Section 4, page 8, line 15 (introduced) and line 18 (markup)</u>: Raises the penalty for someone who violates a provision of the chapter from an infraction to a class A misdemeanor.

We request your favorable consideration.