- 1 SB267
- 2 189523-2
- 3 By Senators Ward and Pittman
- 4 RFD: Judiciary
- 5 First Read: 01-FEB-18

1	189523-2:n:01/19/2018:PMG/th LSA2018-21R1	
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8	SYNOPSIS:	Under existing law, the State Ethics
9		Commission has investigatory powers and the power
10		to levy administrative fines for minor violations
11		of state ethics laws.
12		This bill would revise the definition of
13		minor violation, revise the manner in which a
14		criminal investigation may be initiated by the
15		State Ethics Commission, increase the size of
16		administrative penalties the commission may impose
17		for minor violations, and clarify that in addition
18		to circuit courts, district courts have
19		jurisdiction to hear cases involving potential
20		violations of ethics laws.
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22		A BILL
23		TO BE ENTITLED
24		AN ACT
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26		Relating to state ethics laws; to amend Sections
7 7	36-25-1 3	36-25-4 and $36-25-27$ Code of Alabama 1975 to

- revise the definition of minor violation; to revise the manner 1 2 in which a criminal investigation may be initiated by the State Ethics Commission; to increase the size of 3 administrative penalties the commission may impose for minor 4 violations, and to provide that district courts have 5 6 jurisdiction to hear cases involving potential violations of 7 ethics laws. BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA: 8 Section 1. Sections 36-25-1, 36-25-4, and 36-25-27, 9 10 Code of Alabama 1975, are amended to read as follows: "\$36-25-1. 11 "Whenever used in this chapter, the following words 12 13 and terms shall have the following meanings: 14 "(1) BUSINESS. Any corporation, partnership, 15 proprietorship, firm, enterprise, franchise, association, organization, self-employed individual, or any other legal 16 17 entity. 18 "(2) BUSINESS WITH WHICH THE PERSON IS ASSOCIATED. Any business of which the person or a member of his or her 19 20 family is an officer, owner, partner, board of director 21 member, employee, or holder of more than five percent of the fair market value of the business. 22 "(3) CANDIDATE. This term as used in this chapter 23 24 shall have the same meaning ascribed to it in Section
- "(4) COMMISSION. The State Ethics Commission.

17-22A-2.

- "(5) COMPLAINT. Written allegation or allegations
  that a violation of this chapter has occurred.
- "(6) COMPLAINANT. A person who alleges a violation or violations of this chapter by filing a complaint against a respondent.

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- "(7) CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION. A complaint filed pursuant to this chapter, together with any statement, conversations, knowledge of evidence, or information received from the complainant, witness, or other person related to such complaint.
  - "(8) CONFLICT OF INTEREST. A conflict on the part of a public official or public employee between his or her private interests and the official responsibilities inherent in an office of public trust. A conflict of interest involves any action, inaction, or decision by a public official or public employee in the discharge of his or her official duties which would materially affect his or her financial interest or those of his or her family members or any business with which the person is associated in a manner different from the manner it affects the other members of the class to which he or she belongs. A conflict of interest shall not include any of the following:
  - "a. A loan or financial transaction made or conducted in the ordinary course of business.
- "b. An occasional nonpecuniary award publicly presented by an organization for performance of public service.

"c. Payment of or reimbursement for actual and necessary expenditures for travel and subsistence for the personal attendance of a public official or public employee at a convention or other meeting at which he or she is scheduled to meaningfully participate in connection with his or her official duties and for which attendance no reimbursement is made by the state.

"d. Any campaign contribution, including the purchase of tickets to, or advertisements in journals, for political or testimonial dinners, if the contribution is actually used for political purposes and is not given under circumstances from which it could reasonably be inferred that the purpose of the contribution is to substantially influence a public official in the performance of his or her official duties.

"(9) DAY. Calendar day.

- "(10) DEPENDENT. Any person, regardless of his or her legal residence or domicile, who receives 50 percent or more of his or her support from the public official or public employee or his or her spouse or who resided with the public official or public employee for more than 180 days during the reporting period.
- "(11) DE MINIMIS. A value twenty-five dollars (\$25) or less per occasion and an aggregate of fifty dollars (\$50) or less in a calendar year from any single provider, or such other amounts as may be prescribed by the Ethics Commission from time to time by rule pursuant to the Administrative

Procedure Act or adjusted each four years from August 1, 2012, to reflect any increase in the cost of living as indicated by the United States Department of Labor Consumer Price Index or any succeeding equivalent index.

- "(12) ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FUNCTION. Any function reasonably and directly related to the advancement of a specific, good-faith economic development or trade promotion project or objective.
- "(13) EDUCATIONAL FUNCTION. A meeting, event, or activity held within the State of Alabama, or if the function is predominantly attended by participants from other states, held within the continental United States, which is organized around a formal program or agenda of educational or informational speeches, debates, panel discussions, or other presentations concerning matters within the scope of the participants' official duties or other matters of public policy, including social services and community development policies, economic development or trade, ethics, government services or programs, or government operations, and which, taking into account the totality of the program or agenda, could not reasonably be perceived as a subterfuge for a purely social, recreational, or entertainment function.
- "(14) FAMILY MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC EMPLOYEE. The spouse or a dependent of the public employee.
- "(15) FAMILY MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC OFFICIAL. The spouse, a dependent, an adult child and his or her spouse, a

- parent, a spouse's parents, a sibling and his or her spouse,

  for the public official.
- 3 "(16) GOVERNMENTAL CORPORATIONS AND AUTHORITIES.
- Public or private corporations and authorities, including but
  not limited to, hospitals or other health care corporations,
  established pursuant to state law by state, county or
  municipal governments for the purpose of carrying out a
  specific governmental function. Notwithstanding the foregoing,
  all employees, including contract employees, of hospitals or
  other health care corporations and authorities are exempt from
  - "(17) HOUSEHOLD. The public official, public employee, and his or her spouse and dependents.

the provisions of this chapter.

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- "(18) LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER. A full-time employee of a governmental unit responsible for the prevention or investigation of crime who is authorized by law to carry firearms, execute search warrants, and make arrests.
  - "(19) LEGISLATIVE BODY. The term "legislative body" includes the following:
    - "a. The Legislature of Alabama, which includes both the Senate of Alabama and the House of Representatives of Alabama, unless specified otherwise by the express language of any provision herein, and any committee or subcommittee thereof.
- "b. A county commission, and any committee or subcommittee thereof.

- "c. A city council, city commission, town council,

  or other municipal council or commission, and any committee or

  subcommittee thereof.
  - "(20) LOBBY or LOBBYING. The practice of promoting, opposing, or in any manner influencing or attempting to influence the introduction, defeat, or enactment of legislation before any legislative body; opposing or in any manner influencing the executive approval, veto, or amendment of legislation; or the practice of promoting, opposing, or in any manner influencing or attempting to influence the enactment, promulgation, modification, or deletion of regulations before any regulatory body. The term does not include providing public testimony before a legislative body or regulatory body or any committee thereof.
- 15 "(21) LOBBYIST.

- "a. The term lobbyist includes any of the following:
- "1. A person who receives compensation or reimbursement from another person, group, or entity to lobby.
- "2. A person who lobbies as a regular and usual part of employment, whether or not any compensation in addition to regular salary and benefits is received.
- "3. A consultant to the state, county, or municipal levels of government or their instrumentalities, in any manner employed to influence legislation or regulation, regardless whether the consultant is paid in whole or part from state, county, municipal, or private funds.

- "4. An employee, a paid consultant, or a member of
  the staff of a lobbyist, whether or not he or she is paid, who
  regularly communicates with members of a legislative body
  regarding pending legislation and other matters while the
  legislative body is in session.
- 6 "b. The term lobbyist does not include any of the following:
- 8 "1. An elected official on a matter which involves 9 that person's official duties.

- "2. A person or attorney rendering professional services in drafting bills or in advising clients and in rendering opinions as to the construction and effect of proposed or pending legislation, executive action, or rules or regulations, where those professional services are not otherwise connected with legislative, executive, or regulatory action.
- "3. Reporters and editors while pursuing normal reportorial and editorial duties.
- "4. Any citizen not lobbying for compensation who contacts a member of a legislative body, or gives public testimony on a particular issue or on particular legislation, or for the purpose of influencing legislation and who is merely exercising his or her constitutional right to communicate with members of a legislative body.
- "5. A person who appears before a legislative body, a regulatory body, or an executive agency to either sell or purchase goods or services.

- "6. A person whose primary duties or
  responsibilities do not include lobbying, but who may, from
  time to time, organize social events for members of a
  legislative body to meet and confer with members of
  professional organizations and who may have only irregular
  contacts with members of a legislative body when the body is
  not in session or when the body is in recess.
  - "7. A person who is a member of a business, professional, or membership organization by virtue of the person's contribution to or payment of dues to the organization even though the organization engages in lobbying activities.
  - "8. A state governmental agency head or his or her designee who provides or communicates, or both, information relating to policy or positions, or both, affecting the governmental agencies which he or she represents.
    - "(22) MINOR VIOLATION.

- "a. Any violation of this chapter in which the public official or public employee receives an economic gain in an amount less than two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500) or the governmental entity has an economic loss of less than two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500).
- "b. Any violation of this chapter by a public employee as determined in the discretion of the commission and the Attorney General or the district attorney for the

1	appropriate jurisdiction based upon consideration of the	
2	<pre>following factors:</pre>	
3	"1. The public employee has made substantial or full	
4	restitution to the victim or victims.	
5	"2. The violation did not involve multiple	
6	participants.	
7	"3. The violation did not involve great monetary	
8	gain to the public employee or great monetary loss to the	
9	victim or victims.	
10	"4. The violation did not involve a high degree of	
11	sophistication or planning; did not occur over a lengthy	
12	period of time, or did not involve multiple victims and did	
13	not involve a single victim that was victimized more than	
14	once.	
15	"5. The public employee has resigned or been	
16	terminated from the position occupied during which the	
17	violation occurred and is otherwise not a current public	
18	<pre>employee.</pre>	
19	"(23) PERSON. A business, individual, corporation,	
20	partnership, union, association, firm, committee, club, or	
21	other organization or group of persons.	
22	"(24) PRINCIPAL. A person or business which employs,	
23	hires, or otherwise retains a lobbyist. A principal is not a	
24	lobbyist but is not allowed to give a thing of value.	
25	"(25) PROBABLE CAUSE. A finding that the allegations	
26	are more likely than not to have occurred.	

"(26) PUBLIC EMPLOYEE. Any person employed at the state, county, or municipal level of government or their instrumentalities, including governmental corporations and authorities, but excluding employees of hospitals or other health care corporations including contract employees of those hospitals or other health care corporations, who is paid in whole or in part from state, county, or municipal funds. For purposes of this chapter, a public employee does not include a person employed on a part-time basis whose employment is limited to providing professional services other than lobbying, the compensation for which constitutes less than 50 percent of the part-time employee's income.

"(27) PUBLIC OFFICIAL. Any person elected to public office, whether or not that person has taken office, by the vote of the people at state, county, or municipal level of government or their instrumentalities, including governmental corporations, and any person appointed to a position at the state, county, or municipal level of government or their instrumentalities, including governmental corporations. For purposes of this chapter, a public official includes the chairs and vice-chairs or the equivalent offices of each state political party as defined in Section 17-13-40.

"(28) REGULATORY BODY. A state agency which issues regulations in accordance with the Alabama Administrative Procedure Act or a state, county, or municipal department, agency, board, or commission which controls, according to rule

- or regulation, the activities, business licensure, or functions of any group, person, or persons.
- "(29) REPORTING PERIOD. The reporting official's or employee's fiscal tax year as it applies to his or her United States personal income tax return.
  - "(30) REPORTING YEAR. The reporting official's or employee's fiscal tax year as it applies to his or her United States personal income tax return.
  - "(31) RESPONDENT. A person alleged to have violated a provision of this chapter and against whom a complaint has been filed with the commission.
    - "(32) STATEMENT OF ECONOMIC INTERESTS. A financial disclosure form made available by the commission which shall be completed and filed with the commission prior to April 30 of each year covering the preceding calendar year by certain public officials and public employees.
    - "(33) SUPERVISOR. Any person having authority to hire, transfer, suspend, lay off, recall, promote, discharge, assign, or discipline other public employees, or any person responsible to direct them, or to adjust their grievances, or to recommend personnel action, if, in connection with the foregoing, the exercise of the authority is not of a merely routine or clerical nature but requires the use of independent judgment.
- "(34) THING OF VALUE.

"a. Any gift, benefit, favor, service, gratuity, tickets or passes to an entertainment, social or sporting

event, unsecured loan, other than those loans and forbearances 1 2 made in the ordinary course of business, reward, promise of future employment, or honoraria or other item of monetary 3 value.

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- "b. The term, thing of value, does not include any of the following, provided that no particular course of action is required as a condition to the receipt thereof:
- "1. A contribution reported under Chapter 5 of Title 17 or a contribution to an inaugural or transition committee.
  - "2. Anything given by a family member of the recipient under circumstances which make it clear that it is motivated by a family relationship.
  - "3. Anything given by a friend of the recipient under circumstances which make it clear that it is motivated by a friendship and not given because of the recipient's official position. Relevant factors include whether the friendship preexisted the recipient's status as a public employee, public official, or candidate and whether gifts have been previously exchanged between them.
  - "4. Greeting cards, and other items, services with little intrinsic value which are intended solely for presentation, such as plaques, certificates, and trophies, promotional items commonly distributed to the general public, and items or services of de minimis value.
- "5. Loans from banks and other financial 25 institutions on terms generally available to the public. 26

"6. Opportunities and benefits, including favorable rates and commercial discounts, available to the public or to a class consisting of all government employees.

- "7. Rewards and prizes given to competitors in contests or events, including random drawings, which are open to the public.
- "8. Anything that is paid for by a governmental entity or an entity created by a governmental entity to support the governmental entity or secured by a governmental entity under contract, except for tickets to a sporting event offered by an educational institution to anyone other than faculty, staff, or administration of the institution.
- "9. Anything for which the recipient pays full value.
- "10. Compensation and other benefits earned from a non-government employer, vendor, client, prospective employer, or other business relationship in the ordinary course of employment or non-governmental business activities under circumstances which make it clear that the thing is provided for reasons unrelated to the recipient's public service as a public official or public employee.
- "11. Any assistance provided or rendered in connection with a safety or a health emergency.
- "12. Payment of or reimbursement for actual and necessary transportation and lodging expenses, as well as waiver of registration fees and similar costs, to facilitate the attendance of a public official or public employee, and

the spouse of the public official or public employee, at an educational function or widely attended event of which the person is a primary sponsor. This exclusion applies only if the public official or public employee meaningfully participates in the event as a speaker or a panel participant, by presenting information related to his or her agency or matters pending before his or her agency, or by performing a ceremonial function appropriate to his or her official position; or if the public official's or public employee's attendance at the event is appropriate to the performance of his or her official duties or representative function.

"13. Payment of or reimbursement for actual and necessary transportation and lodging expenses to facilitate a public official's or public employee's participation in an economic development function.

"14. Hospitality, meals, and other food and beverages provided to a public official or public employee, and the spouse of the public official or public employee, as an integral part of an educational function, economic development function, work session, or widely attended event, such as a luncheon, banquet, or reception hosted by a civic club, chamber of commerce, charitable or educational organization, or trade or professional association.

"15. Any function or activity pre-certified by the Director of the Ethics Commission as a function that meets any of the above criteria.

"16. Meals and other food and beverages provided to a public official or public employee in a setting other than any of the above functions not to exceed for a lobbyist twenty-five dollars (\$25) per meal with a limit of one hundred fifty dollars (\$150) per year; and not to exceed for a principal fifty dollars (\$50) per meal with a limit of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) per year. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the lobbyist's limits herein shall not count against the principal's limits and likewise, the principal's limits shall not count against the lobbyist's limits.

"17. Anything either (i) provided by an association or organization to which the state or, in the case of a local government official or employee, the local government pays annual dues as a membership requirement or (ii) provided by an association or organization to a public official who is a member of the association or organization and, as a result of his or her service to the association or organization, is deemed to be a public official. Further included in this exception is payment of reasonable compensation by a professional or local government association or corporation to a public official who is also an elected officer or director of the professional or local government association or corporation for services actually provided to the association or corporation in his or her capacity as an officer or director.

"18. Any benefit received as a discount on accommodations, when the discount is given to the public

official because the public official is a member of an organization or association whose entire membership receives the discount.

"c. Nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to limit, prohibit, or otherwise require the disclosure of gifts through inheritance received by a public employee or public official.

"(35) VALUE. The fair market price of a like item if purchased by a private citizen. In the case of tickets to social and sporting events and associated passes, the value is the face value printed on the ticket.

"(36) WIDELY ATTENDED EVENT. A gathering, dinner, reception, or other event of mutual interest to a number of parties at which it is reasonably expected that more than 12 individuals will attend and that individuals with a diversity of views or interest will be present.

"\$36-25-4.

- "(a) The commission shall do all of the following:
- "(1) Prescribe forms for statements required to be filed by this chapter and make the forms available to persons required to file such statements.
- "(2) Prepare guidelines setting forth recommended uniform methods of reporting for use by persons required to file statements required by this chapter.
- "(3) Accept and file any written information voluntarily supplied that exceeds the requirements of this chapter.

"(4) Develop, where practicable, a filing, coding, and cross-indexing system consistent with the purposes of this chapter.

- "(5) Make reports and statements filed with the commission available during regular business hours and online via the Internet to public inquiry subject to such regulations as the commission may prescribe.
- "(6) Preserve reports and statements for a period consistent with the statute of limitations as contained in this chapter. The reports and statements, when no longer required to be retained, shall be disposed of by shredding the reports and statements and disposing of or recycling them, or otherwise disposing of the reports and statements in any other manner prescribed by law. Nothing in this section shall in any manner limit the Department of Archives and History from receiving and retaining any documents pursuant to existing law.
- "(7) Make investigations with respect to statements filed pursuant to this chapter, and with respect to alleged failures to file, or omissions contained therein, any statement required pursuant to this chapter and, upon complaint by any individual, with respect to alleged violation of any part of this chapter to the extent authorized by law. When in its opinion a thorough audit of any person or any business should be made in order to determine whether this chapter has been violated, the commission shall direct the Examiner of Public Accounts to have an audit made and a report

thereof filed with the commission. The Examiner of Public Accounts, upon receipt of the directive, shall comply therewith.

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"(8) Report suspected violations of law to the appropriate law-enforcement authorities.

"(9) Issue and publish advisory opinions on the requirements of this chapter, based on a real or hypothetical set of circumstances. Such advisory opinions shall be adopted by a majority vote of the members of the commission present and shall be effective and deemed valid until expressly overruled or altered by the commission or a court of competent jurisdiction. The written advisory opinions of the commission shall protect the person at whose request the opinion was issued and any other person reasonably relying, in good faith, on the advisory opinion in a materially like circumstance from liability to the state, a county, or a municipal subdivision of the state because of any action performed or action refrained from in reliance of the advisory opinion. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to protect any person relying on the advisory opinion if the reliance is not in good faith, is not reasonable, or is not in a materially like circumstance. The commission may impose reasonable charges for publication of the advisory opinions and monies shall be collected, deposited, dispensed, or retained as provided herein. On October 1, 1995, all prior advisory opinions of the commission in conflict with this chapter, shall be ineffective and thereby deemed invalid and otherwise overruled unless there

- 1 has been any action performed or action refrained from in
- 2 reliance of a prior advisory opinion.

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- "(10) Initiate and continue, where practicable,

  programs for the purpose of educating candidates, officials,

  employees, and citizens of Alabama on matters of ethics in

  government service.
- "(11) In accordance with Sections 41-22-1 to

  8 41-22-27, inclusive, the Alabama Administrative Procedure Act,

  9 prescribe, publish, and enforce rules to carry out this

  10 chapter.
  - "(b) Additionally, the commission shall work with the Secretary of State to implement the reporting requirements of the Alabama Fair Campaign Practices Act and shall do all of the following:
- "(1) Approve all forms required by the Fair Campaign
  Practices Act.
  - "(2) Suggest accounting methods for candidates, principal campaign committees, and political action committees in connection with reports and filings required by the Fair Campaign Practices Act.
  - "(3) Approve a retention policy for all reports, filings, and underlying documentation required by the Fair Campaign Practices Act.
  - "(4) Approve a manual for all candidates, principal campaign committees, and political action committees, describing the requirements of the Fair Campaign Practices Act that shall be published by the Secretary of State.

"(5) Investigate and hold hearings for receiving evidence regarding alleged violations of the Fair Campaign Practices Act as set forth in this chapter that demonstrates a likelihood that the Fair Campaign Practices Act has been violated.

- "(6) Conduct or authorize audits of any filings required under the Fair Campaign Practices Act if evidence exists that an audit is warranted because of the filing of a complaint in the form required by this chapter or if there exists a material discrepancy or conflict on the face of any filing required by the Fair Campaign Practices Act.
- "(7) Affirm, set aside, or reduce civil penalties as provided in Section 17-5-19.2.
- "(8) Refer all evidence and information necessary to the Attorney General or appropriate district attorney for prosecution of any criminal violation of the Fair Campaign Practices Act as set forth in this chapter.
- "(9) Make investigations with respect to statements filed pursuant to the Fair Campaign Practices Act, and with respect to alleged failures to file, or omissions contained therein, any statement required pursuant to the Fair Campaign Practices Act and, upon complaint by any individual, with respect to alleged violation of any part of that act to the extent authorized by law. When in its opinion a thorough audit of any person or any business should be made in order to determine whether the Fair Campaign Practices Act has been violated, the commission shall direct the Examiner of Public

Accounts to have an audit made and a report thereof filed with the commission. The Examiner of Public Accounts, upon receipt of the directive, shall comply therewith.

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"(10) Issue and publish advisory opinions on the requirements of the Fair Campaign Practices Act, based on a real or hypothetical set of circumstances. Such advisory opinions shall be adopted by a majority vote of the members of the commission present and shall be effective and deemed valid until expressly overruled or altered by the commission or a court of competent jurisdiction. The written advisory opinions of the commission shall protect the person at whose request the opinion was issued and any other person reasonably relying, in good faith, on the advisory opinion in a materially like circumstance from liability of any kind because of any action performed or action refrained from in reliance of the advisory opinion. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to protect any person relying on the advisory opinion if the reliance is not in good faith, is not reasonable, or is not in a materially like circumstance. The commission may impose reasonable charges for publication of the advisory opinions and monies shall be collected, deposited, dispensed, or retained as provided herein.

"(11) In accordance with Sections 41-22-1 to 41-22-27, inclusive, the Alabama Administrative Procedure Act, prescribe, publish, and enforce rules to carry out this section.

"(c) Except as necessary to permit the sharing of information and evidence with the Attorney General, or a district attorney, United States Attorney, law enforcement, or investigative body, a complaint filed pursuant to this chapter or the Fair Campaign Practices Act, together with any statement, evidence, or information received from the complainant, witnesses, or other persons shall be protected by and subject to the same restrictions relating to secrecy and nondisclosure of information, conversation, knowledge, or evidence of Sections 12-16-214 to 12-16-216, inclusive, except that a violation of this section shall constitute a Class C felony. Such restrictions shall apply to all investigatory activities taken by the director, the commission, or a member thereof, staff, employees, or any person engaged by the commission in response to a complaint filed with the commission and to all proceedings relating thereto before the commission. Such restrictions shall also apply to all information and evidence supplied to the Attorney General, or district attorney, United States Attorney, law enforcement, or investigative body.

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"(d) The commission shall not take any investigatory action on a telephonic or written complaint against a respondent so long as the complainant remains anonymous. Investigatory action on a complaint from an identifiable source shall not be initiated until the true identity of the source has been ascertained and written verification of such ascertainment is in the commission's files. The complaint may

only be filed by a person who has or persons who have credible and verifiable information supporting the allegations contained in the complaint. A complainant may not file a complaint for another person or persons in order to circumvent this subsection. Prior to Before commencing any investigation, the commission shall: (1) receive a written and signed complaint which sets forth in detail the specific charges against a respondent, and the factual allegations which support such charges; and (2) the director shall conduct a preliminary inquiry in order to make an initial determination that the complaint, on its face alleges facts which if true, would constitute a violation of this chapter or the Fair Campaign Practices Act and that reasonable cause exists to conduct an investigation. If the director determines that the complaint does not allege a violation or that reasonable cause does not exist, the charges shall be dismissed, but such action must be reported to the commission. The commission shall be entitled to authorize an investigation upon written consent of four commission members, upon an express finding that probable cause exists that a violation or violations of this chapter or the Fair Campaign Practices Act have occurred. Upon the commencement of any investigation, the Alabama Rules of Criminal Procedure as applicable to the grand jury process promulgated by the Alabama Supreme Court shall apply and shall remain in effect until the complaint is dismissed or disposed of in some other manner. A Upon written request by the director, a complaint may be initiated by a vote of four

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members of the commission., provided, however, that the commission shall not conduct the hearing, but rather the hearing shall be conducted by three active or retired judges, who shall be appointed by the Chief Justice of the Alabama Supreme Court, at least one of whom shall be Black. The three-judge panel shall conduct the hearing in accordance with the procedures contained in this chapter and in accordance with the rules of the commission. If the three-judge panel unanimously finds that a person covered by this chapter has violated it or that the person covered by the Fair Campaign Practices Act has violated that act, the three-judge panel shall forward the case to the district attorney for the jurisdiction in which the alleged acts occurred or to the Attorney General. The commission may investigate any actual or potential violations of this chapter that arise out of, or relate to, the investigation of any complaint initiated in accordance with this section. In all matters that come before the commission concerning a complaint on an individual a person, the laws of due process shall apply.

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"(e) Not less than 45 days prior to any hearing before the commission, the respondent shall be given notice that a complaint has been filed against him or her and shall be given a summary of the charges contained therein. Upon the timely request of the respondent, a continuance of the hearing for not less than 30 days shall be granted for good cause shown. The respondent charged in the complaint shall have the right to be represented by retained legal counsel. The

commission may not require the respondent to be a witness against himself or herself.

- "(f) The commission shall provide discovery to the respondent pursuant to the Alabama Rules of Criminal Procedure as promulgated by the Alabama Supreme Court.
  - "(g)(1) All fees, penalties, and fines collected by the commission pursuant to this chapter shall be deposited into the State General Fund.
  - "(2) All monies collected as reasonable payment of costs for copying, reproductions, publications, and lists shall be deemed a refund against disbursement and shall be deposited into the appropriate fund account for the use of the commission.
  - "(h) In the course of an investigation, the commission may subpoen witnesses and compel their attendance and may also require the production of books, papers, documents, and other evidence. If any person fails to comply with any subpoena lawfully issued, or if any witness refuses to produce evidence or to testify as to any matter relevant to the investigation, it shall be the duty of any court of competent jurisdiction or the judge thereof, upon the application of the director, to compel obedience upon penalty for contempt, as in the case of disobedience of a subpoena issued for such court or a refusal to testify therein. A subpoena may be issued only upon the vote of four members of the commission upon the express written request of the director. The subpoena shall be subject to Rules 17.1, 17.2,

17.3, and 17.4 of the Alabama Rules of Criminal Procedure. The commission upon seeking issuance of the subpoena shall serve a notice to the recipient of the intent to serve such subpoena. Upon the expiration of 10 days from the service of the notice and the proposed subpoena shall be attached to the notice. Any person or entity served with a subpoena may serve an objection to the issuance of the subpoena within 10 days after service of the notice on the grounds set forth under Rule 17.3(c) of the Alabama Rules of Criminal Procedure, and in such event the subpoena shall not issue until an order to dismiss, modify, or issue the subpoena is entered by a state court of proper jurisdiction, the order to be entered within 30 days after making of the objection. Any vote taken by the members of the commission relative to the issuance of a subpoena shall be protected by and subject to the restrictions relating to secrecy and nondisclosure of information, conversation, knowledge, or evidence of Sections 12-16-214 to 12-16-216, inclusive.

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"(i) After receiving or initiating a complaint, the commission has 180 days to determine whether probable cause exists. At the expiration of 180 days from the date of receipt or commencement of a complaint, if the commission does not find probable cause, the complaint shall be deemed dismissed and cannot be reinstated based on the same facts alleged in the complaint. Upon good cause shown from the general counsel and chief investigator, the director may request from the commission a one-time extension of 180 days. Upon the majority

vote of the commission, the staff may be granted a one-time extension of 180 days in which to complete the investigation. If the commission finds probable cause that a person covered by this chapter has violated it or that the person covered by the Fair Campaign Practices Act has violated that act, the case and the commission's findings shall be forwarded to the district attorney for the jurisdiction in which the alleged acts occurred or to the Attorney General. The case, along with the commission's findings, shall be referred for appropriate legal action. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to limit the commission's ability to take appropriate legal action when so requested by the district attorney for the appropriate jurisdiction or by the Attorney General.

"(j) Within 180 days of receiving a case referred by the commission, the Attorney General or district attorney to whom the case was referred may, upon written request of the commission notify the commission, in writing, stating whether he or she intends to take action against the respondent, including an administrative disposition or settlement, conduct further investigation, or close the case without taking action. If the Attorney General or district attorney decides to pursue the case, he or she, upon written request of the commission, may inform the commission of the final disposition of the case. The written information pursuant to this section shall be maintained by the commission and made available upon request as a public record. The director may request an oral

status update from the Attorney General or district attorney from time to time.

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- "(a)(1) Except as otherwise provided, any person subject to this chapter who intentionally violates any provision of this chapter other than those for which a separate penalty is provided for in this section shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a Class B felony.
- "(2) Any person subject to this chapter who violates any provision of this chapter other than those for which a separate penalty is provided for in this section shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.
- "(3) Any person subject to this chapter who knowingly violates any disclosure requirement of this chapter shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.
- "(4) Any person who knowingly makes or transmits a false report or complaint pursuant to this chapter shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor and shall be liable for the actual legal expenses incurred by the respondent against whom the false report or complaint was filed.
- "(5) Any person who makes false statements to an employee of the commission or to the commission itself pursuant to this chapter without reason to believe the accuracy of the statements shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

"(6) Any person subject to this chapter who intentionally violates this chapter relating to secrecy shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a Class C felony.

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- "(7) Any person subject to this chapter who intentionally fails to disclose information required by this chapter shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.
- "(b) The commission, if petitioned or agreed to by a respondent and the Attorney General or district attorney having jurisdiction, by unanimous vote of the members present, If a respondent petitions the commission or the respondent otherwise agrees to an administrative resolution of the complaint filed against him or her, the commission may administratively resolve a complaint filed pursuant to this chapter for minor violations upon a unanimous vote and subsequent approval by the appropriate District Attorney or the Attorney General. The commission may levy impose an administrative penalty not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000) six thousand dollars (\$6,000) for any minor violation of this chapter. including, but not limited to, the failure to timely file a complete and correct statement of economic interests. The commission shall, in In addition to any administrative penalty, the commission shall order restitution in the amount of any economic loss to the state, county, and municipal governments and their instrumentalities and such restitution shall when collected municipality, or instrumentality of the state, county, or municipality, and

when collected, the restitution shall be paid by the commission, to the entity having the economic loss. In any case in which an administrative penalty is imposed, the administrative penalty shall not be less than three times the amount of any economic loss to the state, county, and municipal governments or their instrumentalities or any economic gain or benefit to the public official or public employee, or whichever sum is greater. The commission, through its attorney, shall institute proceedings to recover any penalties or restitution or other such funds so ordered pursuant to this section which are not paid by, or on behalf of, the public official or public employee or other person who has violated this chapter. Nothing in this section shall be deemed in any manner to prohibit the commission and the respondent from entering into a consent decree settling a complaint which has previously been designated by the commission for administrative resolution, so long as the consent decree is approved by the commission. If the commission, the respondent, and the Attorney General or district attorney having jurisdiction, all concur that a complaint is deemed to be handled administratively, the action shall preclude any criminal prosecution pursuant to this chapter at the state, county, or municipal level.

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"(c) The enforcement of this chapter shall be vested in the commission; provided, however, nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to limit or otherwise prohibit the Attorney General or the district attorney for the appropriate

jurisdiction from enforcing any provision of this chapter as they deem appropriate. In the event the commission, by majority vote, finds that any provision of this chapter has been violated, the alleged violation and any investigation conducted by the commission shall be referred to the district attorney of the appropriate jurisdiction or the Attorney General. The commission shall provide any and all appropriate assistance to such district attorney or Attorney General. Upon the request of such district attorney or the Attorney General, the commission may institute, prosecute, or take such other appropriate legal action regarding such violations, proceeding therein with all rights, privileges, and powers conferred by law upon assistant attorneys general.

- "(d) Nothing in this chapter limits the power of the state to punish any person for any conduct which otherwise constitutes a crime by statute or at common law.
- "(e) The penalties prescribed in this chapter do not in any manner limit the power of a legislative body to discipline its own members or to impeach public officials and do not limit the powers of agencies, departments, boards, or commissions to discipline their respective officials, members, or employees.
- "(f) If a person fails to pay any penalty, fine, or restitution imposed by the commission pursuant to this chapter, the commission may file an action to collect the penalty, fine, or restitution in the District Court or Circuit Court of Montgomery County. The person shall be responsible

for paying all costs associated with the collection of the penalty, fine, or restitution.

"(f) (q) Each district or circuit court of this state shall have jurisdiction of in all cases and actions relative to judicial review, violations, or relating to the enforcement of this chapter, and the venue of any action pursuant to this chapter shall be in the county in which the alleged violation occurred, or in those cases where the alleged violation or violations occurred outside the State of Alabama or for failure to properly or timely file any form required by the commission, in Montgomery County. In the case of judicial review of any administrative decision of the commission, the commission's order, rule, or decision shall be taken as prima facie just and reasonable and the court shall not substitute its judgment for that of the commission as to the weight of the evidence on questions of fact except where otherwise authorized by law.

"(g) (h) Any felony prosecution brought pursuant to this chapter shall be commenced within four years after the commission of the offense.

"(h) (i) Any misdemeanor prosecution brought pursuant to this chapter shall be commenced within two years after the commission of the offense.

"(i) (j) Nothing in this chapter is intended to nor is to be construed as repealing in any way the provisions of any of the criminal laws of this state."

Section 2. This act shall become effective on the first day of the third month following its passage and approval by the Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.