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Denny b BILL NO. 134

SCNAPE BILL NO. 13

Challe Fate

A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT REVISING LAWS CONCERNING ETHICS; CHANGING ETHICAL

- GUIDELINES INTO REQUIREMENTS; REQUIRING LEGISLATORS TO DISCLOSE INTERESTS RAISING THE
- 6 APPEARANCE OF IMPROPRIETY AND TO REFRAIN FROM VOTING ON CERTAIN MATTERS; PROHIBITING
- 7 A PUBLIC EMPLOYEE WHO IS A LEGISLATOR FROM RECEIVING BOTH SALARIES WHILE SERVING IN THE
- 8 LEGISLATURE; PROHIBITING PUBLIC OFFICERS AND PUBLIC EMPLOYEES FROM USING PUBLIC TIME,
- 9 EQUIPMENT, FACILITIES, SUPPLIES, OR FUNDS TO PROMOTE POLITICAL IDEOLOGY OR TO INFLUENCE
- 10 A POLITICAL ISSUE; AND AMENDING SECTIONS 2-2-104, 2-2-105, 2-2-112, 2-2-121, AND 2-2-125,
- 11 MCA."

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WHEREAS, Article XIII, section 4, of the Montana Constitution is unambiguous in its intent of prohibiting conflict between public duty and private interest for members of the Legislature and for all state and local government officers and employees; and

WHEREAS, Title 2, chapter 2, part 1, MCA, implementing Article XIII, section 4, of the Montana Constitution, dilutes the spirit, purpose, and intent of the constitutional mandate.

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BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

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- Section 1. Section 2-2-104, MCA, is amended to read:
- "2-2-104. Rules of conduct for all public officers, legislators, and <u>public</u> employees. (1) Proof of commission of any act enumerated in this section is proof that the actor has breached his <u>a</u> fiduciary duty.

  A public officer, legislator, or <u>public</u> employee may not:
  - (a) disclose or use confidential information acquired in the course of his official duties in order to further substantially his the person's personal economic interests; or
    - (b) accept a gift of substantial value or a substantial economic benefit tantamount to a gift:
  - (i) which that would tend improperly to influence a reasonable person in his the person's position to depart from the faithful and impartial discharge of his the person's public duties; or
    - (ii) which he that the person knows or which that a reasonable person in his that position should



54th Legislature LC0897.01

know under the circumstances is primarily for the purpose of rewarding him the person for official action he has taken.

- (2) An economic benefit tantamount to a gift includes without limitation a loan at a rate of interest substantially lower than the commercial rate then currently prevalent for similar loans and compensation received for private services rendered at a rate substantially exceeding the fair market value of such the services. Campaign contributions reported as required by statute are not gifts or economic benefits tantamount to gifts.
- (3) A public employee who is also a legislator may not draw a salary for the public employee position during the time the public employee is compensated as a legislator."

Section 2. Section 2-2-105, MCA, is amended to read:

"2-2-105. Ethical principles requirements for public officers and employees. (1) The principles requirements in this section are intended as guides to mandatory rules of conduct, and do not constitute violations as such constitute a breach of the public trust and fiduciary duty of office or employment in state or local government. A violation of this section is subject to disciplinary action and a civil penalty of not less than \$50 or more than \$1,000.

- (2) A public officer or employee should may not acquire an interest in any business or undertaking which he that the officer or employee has reason to believe may be directly and substantially affected to its economic benefit by official action to be taken by his the officer's or employee's agency.
- (3) A public officer or employee should may not, within the months following the voluntary termination of his office or employment, obtain employment in which he the officer or employee will take direct advantage, unavailable to others, of matters with which he the officer or employee was directly involved during his a term of office or during employment. These matters are rules, other than rules of general application, which he that the officer or employee actively helped to formulate and applications, claims, or contested cases in the consideration of which he the officer or employee was an active participant.
- (4) A public officer or employee should may not perform an official act directly and substantially affecting a business or other undertaking to its economic detriment when he the officer or employee has a substantial financial interest in a competing firm or undertaking."



54th Legislature LC0897.01

Section 3. Section 2-2-112, MCA, is amended to read:

"2-2-112. Ethical principles requirements for legislators. (1) The principles requirements in this section are intended enly as guides to mandatory rules for legislator conduct, and do not constitute violations as such constitute a breach of the public trust and the fiduciary duty of legislative office. A violation of this section is subject to disciplinary action and a civil penalty of not less than \$50 or more than \$1,000.

- (2) When a legislator must is required to take official action, including voting, on a legislative matter as to which he the legislator has a conflict created by a personal or financial interest which that would be directly and substantially affected by or collaterally give rise to an appearance of impropriety as to the legislator's influence, benefit, or detriment in regard to the legislative matter, he should consider disclosing or eliminating the legislator shall disclose and eliminate the interest creating the conflict or abstaining abstain from the official action. In making his a decision, he should the legislator shall further consider:
  - (a) whether the conflict impedes his the legislator's independence of judgment;
- (b) the effect of his the legislator's participation on public confidence in the integrity of the legislature; and
  - (c) whether his the legislator's participation is likely to have any significant effect on the disposition of the matter; and
  - (d) whether a pecuniary interest is involved or whether a potential occupational, personal, or family benefit could arise from the legislator's participation.
  - (3) A conflict situation does not arise from legislation affecting that does not directly or significantly affect the entire membership of in a profession, occupation, or class. If a legislator or a person connected with a legislator by consanguinity within the fourth degree or by affinity within the second degree is a public employee and a member of a profession, occupation, or class affected in any way by the legislation, the legislator shall refrain from participation in the action.
  - (4) If a A legislator elects to shall disclose the interest creating the conflict and refrain from participation in the action, he shall do so as provided in the joint rules of the legislature."
    - Section 4. Section 2-2-121, MCA, is amended to read:
  - "2-2-121. Rules of conduct for state <u>public</u> officers, <u>legislators</u>, and <u>state <u>public</u> employees. (1)

    Proof of commission of any act enumerated in this section <u>subsection (2) or (3)</u> is proof that the actor has</u>



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- 2 (2) A state public officer, a legislator, or a state public employee may not:
- 3 (a) use state public time, facilities, or equipment for his private business purposes;
  - (b) engage in a substantial financial transaction for his the officer's or employee's private business purposes with a person whom he the officer or employee inspects or supervises in the course of his official duties;
    - (c) assist any person for a fee or other compensation in obtaining a contract, claim, license, or other economic benefit from his the officer's or employee's agency;
    - (d) assist any person for a contingent fee in obtaining a contract, claim, license, or other economic benefit from any state agency;
    - (e) perform an official act directly and substantially affecting to its economic benefit a business or other undertaking in which he the officer, legislator, or employee either has a substantial financial interest or is engaged as counsel, consultant, representative, or agent; or
    - (f) solicit or accept employment, or engage in negotiations or meetings to consider employment, with a person whom he the officer or employee regulates in the course of his official duties without first giving written notification to his the officer's or employee's supervisor and department director;
  - (g) use public time, facilities, equipment, supplies, or funds to promote a political ideology that could potentially affect the outcome of an election; or
    - (h) use public resources to pay, supplement, or subsidize in any way a lobbyist, the media, or any other method of influence intended to persuade or affect a political decision.
    - (3) A department head or a member of a quasi-judicial or rulemaking board may perform an official act notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (2)(e) if his participation is necessary to the administration of a statute and if he the person complies with the voluntary disclosure procedures under 2-2-131.
    - (4) Subsection (2)(d) does not apply to a member of a board, commission, council, or committee unless he the member is also a full-time state or local government employee.
  - (5) Subsections (2)(g) and (2)(h) do not apply to a legislator or legislative staff in the ordinary course and performance of legislative duties.
- 28 (6)(a) A violation of this section is subject to disciplinary action and a civil penalty of not less than 29 \$50 or more than \$1,000.
  - (b) A person who purposely or knowingly violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon



conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 or m	nore than \$1,000, by imprisonment in the
county jail for not more than 6 months, or by both."	

Section 5. Section 2-2-125, MCA, is amended to read:

"2-2-125. Rules of conduct for local government officers and employees. (1) Proof of commission of any act enumerated in this section is proof that the actor has breached his a fiduciary duty subjecting the actor to disciplinary action and a civil penalty of not less than \$50 or more than \$1,000.

(2) An officer or employee of local government may not:

 (a) engage in a substantial financial transaction for his the officer's or employee's private business purposes with a person whom he the officer or employee inspects or supervises in the course of his official

 duties: or

(b) perform an official act directly and substantially affecting to its economic benefit a business or other undertaking in which he the officer or employee either has a substantial financial interest or is engaged as counsel, consultant, representative, or agent.

(3) A <u>Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (2), a member of the governing body of a local</u> government may perform an official act <del>notwithstanding this section</del> when his <u>the member's</u> participation is necessary to obtain a quorum or otherwise enable the body to act<sub>7</sub>. if he <u>The member shall complies with</u> the voluntary disclosure procedures under 2 2 131 disclose and eliminate the interest creating the

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appearance of impropriety."



#### STATE OF MONTANA - FISCAL NOTE

# Fiscal Note for SB0136, second reading

#### DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION:

An act generally revising laws concerning ethics for legislators, public employees, and public officers.

#### ASSUMPTIONS:

#### Commissioner of Political Practices:

- Additional responsibilities for the Office of the Commissioner of Political Practices under SB0136 will include the adoption of administrative rules, formal investigation and prosecution of complaints of violation of the ethics code by state officers or state employees. This will involve acceptance of complaints, conducting hearings within the requirements of the Montana Administrative Procedures Act, and the assessment of technical violation penalties. In addition, there will be responsibility for the prosecution of alleged violations before the Montana Ethics Commission.
- The ethics commission will be attached to the Commissioner of Political Practices 2. for administrative purposes only. It is assumed that the commission will be accounted for and budgeted as a program in the office of the Commissioner of Political Practices but will operate as an autonomous commission.
- It is estimated that the provisions of the bill will result in the filing of five to ten formal complaints per month (60-120 per year) and the conduct of two to five informal contested case hearings per month (24-60 per year). It is also estimated that some number of hearing decisions made by the commissioner will be further appealed to the ethics commission that will conduct an appeal hearing. In order to provide daily legal support and interpretations, complaint resolution assistance, and hearing preparation and representation, it is estimated that 1.00 FTE attorney (grade 18) will be necessary. The personal services cost for the FTE is about \$21 per hour; contract legal service obtained from Agency Legal Services in the Department of Justice is at the rate of \$53 per hour.
- It is estimated that there will be sufficient investigatory work required to support 4. the addition of 1.00 FTE investigator (grade 14). The personal services cost for the FTE is \$15 per hour; contract investigatory service obtained from Agency Legal Services is at the rate of \$35 per hour.
- Additional staff will be necessary: 1.00 FTE (grade 11) administrative assistant to 5. provide administrative and technical support to the attorney and investigator, and to be the initial contact point for information and requests for advisory opinions; and 1.00 FTE (grade 9) clerical support position that will also provide clerical and organizational support to the ethics commission.
- It is estimated that the cost for contracted hearings officers will be \$8,000 each 6. year. This equates to approximately 40 hearings per year x 5 hours per hearing (including pre-hearing preparation and writing decisions) x \$40 per hour.
- Start-up expenses in FY96 for the additional staff include \$17,000 for remodeling 7. the basement of the present building to provide office space and necessary exits and access, and \$17,000 for office furniture and equipment.

(continued)

DAVE LEWIS, BUDGET DIRECTOR

Office of Budget and Program Planning

L. BAER, PRIMARY SPONSOR

DATE

Fiscal Note for SB0136, second reading

Fiscal Note Request, <u>SB0136</u>, <u>second reading</u> Page 2 (continued)

## Commissioner of Political Practices (continued):

8. The five-member ethics commission is entitled to reimbursement for expenses as provided in Title 2, chapter 18, part 5, MCA. It is assumed that the commission will meet an average of one day per month with average reimbursement expenses of \$683.50 per meeting (5 members x \$136.70 per day; mileage (300 miles x \$0.30 = \$90), lodging (\$31.20 for one night), and meals (\$15.50 per day)). Total expenses for the year would be \$8,200 (\$683.50 x 12).

# Department of Administration:

9. The estimated costs, in FY96 only, of adopting rules on standards of conduct and producing a brochure for all state employees (to include the university system) is \$4,015. These costs include copying and postage to distribute rule notices, administrative rule filing fees for the publication of rule notices, and the printing of brochures.

# Department of Revenue:

10. The bill has no impact on expenditures and may result in a nominal increase in state income tax revenues due to the requirement for the department to provide information to the commissioner as necessary to determine compliance with tax return filing responsibilities.

## FISCAL IMPACT:

#### Expenditures:

	FY96	FY97
	<u>Difference</u>	Difference
Commissioner of Political Practi	ces:	
FTE	4.00	4.00
Personal Services	121,509	121,935
Operating Expenses	49,500	30,500
Equipment	<u> 17,000</u>	0
Total	188,009	152,435
Ethics Commission (travel reimbu Operating Expenses	rsement): 8,200	8,200
Department of Administration: Operating Expenses	4,015	0
Funding: General Fund (01)	200,224	160,635

#### STATE OF MONTANA - FISCAL NOTE

#### Fiscal Note for SB0136, reference bill, as amended

## DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION:

An act generally revising laws concerning ethics for legislators, public employees, and public officers.

#### **ASSUMPTIONS:**

#### Commissioner of Political Practices:

- 1. Additional responsibilities for the Office of the Commissioner of Political Practices under SB0136 will include the adoption of administrative rules, formal investigation, and prosecution of complaints of violation of the ethics code by state officers, state employees, or legislators. This will involve acceptance of complaints, conducting hearings within the requirements of the Montana Administrative Procedures Act, and the assessment of technical violation penalties.
- 2. The ethics commission will be attached to the Commissioner of Political Practices for administrative purposes only. It is assumed that the commission will receive staff support from the office but the direct commission expenses will be separately accounted for and it will operate as an autonomous commission.
- 3. It is estimated that the provisions of the bill, as amended to include complaints against legislators will result in the filing of eight to fifteen formal complaints per month (96-180 per year) and the conduct of three to seven informal contested case hearings per month (36-84 per year). It is also estimated that some number of hearing decisions made by the commissioner will be further appealed to the ethics commission that will conduct an appeal hearing. In order to provide daily legal support and interpretations, complaint resolution assistance, and hearing preparation and representation, it is estimated that 1.00 FTE attorney (grade 18) will be necessary. The personal services cost for the FTE is about \$21 per hour; contract legal service obtained from Agency Legal Services in the Department of Justice is at the rate of \$53 per hour.
- 4. It is estimated that there will be sufficient investigatory work required to support the addition of 1.00 FTE investigator (grade 14). The personal services cost for the FTE is \$15 per hour; contract investigatory service obtained from Agency Legal Services is at the rate of \$35 per hour.
- 5. Additional staff will be necessary: 1.00 FTE (grade 11) administrative assistant to provide administrative and technical support to the attorney and investigator and records maintenance for investigations, hearings, and disclosure statements, and to assist in telephone and reception coverage as the initial ethics unit contact point; and 1.00 FTE (grade 9) clerical support position that will also provide clerical and organizational support to the ethics commission.
- 6. It is estimated that the cost for contracted hearings officers will be \$12,000 each year. This equates to approximately 60 hearings per year x 5 hours per hearing (including pre-hearing preparation and writing decisions) x \$40 per hour.
- 7. Start-up expenses in FY96 for the additional staff include \$17,000 for remodeling the basement of the present building to provide office space and necessary exits and access, and \$17,000 for office furniture and equipment.

(continued)

DAVE LEWIS, BUDGET DIRECTOR

DATE

Office of Budget and Program Planning

LARRY L. BAER, PRIMARY SPONSOR

DATE

Fiscal Note for <u>SB0136</u>, <u>reference</u> bill, <u>as amended</u>

SB 136-#2

Fiscal Note Request, <u>SB0136</u>, third reading, as amended Page 2 (continued)

# Commissioner of Political Practices (continued):

8. The five-member ethics commission is entitled to reimbursement for expenses as provided in Title 2, chapter 18, part 5, MCA. It is assumed that the commission will meet an average of one day per month with average reimbursement expenses of \$683.50 per meeting (5 members x \$136.70 per day; mileage (300 miles x \$0.30 = \$90), lodging (\$31.20 for one night), and meals (\$15.50 per day)). Total expenses for the year would be \$8,200 (\$683.50 x 12).

#### Department of Administration:

9. The estimated costs, in FY96 only, of adopting rules on standards of conduct and producing a brochure for all state employees (to include the university system) is \$4,015. These costs include copying and postage to distribute rule notices, administrative rule filing fees for the publication of rule notices, and the printing of brochures.

## FISCAL IMPACT:

#### Expenditures:

	FY96	FY97
	Difference	<u>Difference</u>
Commissioner of Political Prac	ctices:	
FTE	4.00	4.00
Personal Services	121,509	121,935
Operating Expenses	53,500	34,500
Equipment	<u> 17,000</u>	0
Total	192,009	156,435
Ethics Commission (travel rein	nbursement):	
Operating Expenses	8,200	8,200
Department of Administration:		
Operating Expenses	4,015	0
Funding:		
General Fund (01)	204,224	164,635

# REREFERRED AND

APPROVED BY COM ON JUDICIARY

1	SENATE BILL NO. 130
2	INTRODUCED BY BAER, KEENAN, BENEDICT, BURNETT, DENNY, MOHL, HARGROVE, BRAINARD,
3	EMERSON, MESAROS, JORE, JENKINS, CRISMORE, ESTRADA, KEATING, FORBES, PECK,
4	COCCHIARELLA, PAVLOVICH, MURDOCK, BOHARSKI, VICK, WISEMAN, GREEN, MOLNAR,
5	HARRINGTON, MERCER, GRINDE, MCKEE, TAYLOR, AHNER, MILLS, L. SMITH, MARTINEZ, OHS,
6	SLITER, T. NELSON, STOVALL, SIMON, LARSON, R. JOHNSON, WELLS, MCGEE, KITZENBERG, ELLIS,
7	TREXLER, FUCHS, CLARK, BARNHART, SQUIRES, TUSS, ELLINGSON, SHEA, MENAHAN, RYAN,
8	SWANSON, CAREY, TROPILA, ELLIOTT, J. JOHNSON, WENNEMAR, HURDLE, HEAVY RUNNER,
9	HOLLAND, MCCULLOCH, MASOLO, BOHLINGER, LYNCH, JACOBSON, FORRESTER, CHRISTIAENS,
10	L. NELSON, JERGESON, COLE, MILLER, BROOKE, WELDON, VAN VALKENBURG, FRANKLIN,
11	PIPINICH, SPRAGUE, HARDING, FOSTER, HARP, GROSFIELD, BISHOP, HOLDEN
12	BY REQUEST OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON ETHICS
13	
14	A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT GENERALLY REVISING LAWS CONCERNING ETHICS;
15	CHANGING ETHICAL GUIDELINES INTO REQUIREMENTS; REQUIRING LEGISLATORS TO DISCLOSE
16	INTERESTS RAISING THE APPEARANCE OF IMPROPRIETY AND TO REFRAIN FROM VOTING ON CERTAIN
17	VOTE ON ALL MATTERS; PROHIBITING PROVIDING REQUIREMENTS FOR A PUBLIC EMPLOYEE WHO IS
18	A LEGISLATOR FROM RECEIVING BOTH SALARIES WHILE SERVING IN THE LEGISLATURE, PUBLIC
19	OFFICER, OR LEGISLATOR TO RECEIVE MORE THAN ONE PUBLIC SALARY FOR OVERLAPPING HOURS
20	OF EMPLOYMENT; PROHIBITING PUBLIC OFFICERS AND PUBLIC EMPLOYEES FROM USING PUBLIC TIME,
21	EQUIPMENT, FACILITIES, SUPPLIES, <u>PERSONNEL,</u> OR FUNDS <del>TO PROMOTE POLITICAL IDEOLOGY OR</del>
22	TO INFLUENCE A POLITICAL ISSUE; AND FOR ANY POLITICAL OR CAMPAIGN ACTIVITY PERSUADING
23	OR AFFECTING A POLITICAL DECISION UNLESS THE USE IS AUTHORIZED BY LAW OR PROPERLY
24	INCIDENTAL TO ANOTHER ACTIVITY REQUIRED OR AUTHORIZED BY LAW; RESTRICTING EMPLOYMENT
25	BY CURRENT AND FORMER PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES; PROVIDING FOR EDUCATION AND
26	TRAINING ON ETHICAL MATTERS; PROVIDING ENFORCEMENT PROVISIONS FOR ETHICS VIOLATIONS;
27	PROVIDING THAT FILING TAX RETURNS IS AN ETHICAL REQUIREMENT; CREATING AN ETHICS
28	COMMISSION TO PROVIDE REVIEW OF ETHICS DECISIONS IN CASES INVOLVING STATE OFFICERS AND
29	STATE EMPLOYEES; AMENDING SECTIONS 2-2-102, 2-2-103, 2-2-104, 2-2-105, 2-2-111, 2-2-112,
30	2-2-121, AND 2-2-125, 2-2-131, 2-2-302, 2-18-102, 5-7-213, AND 13-35-226, MCA; REPEALING

1	SECTION 2-2-132, MCA; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE."
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3	WHEREAS, Article XIII, section 4, of the Montana Constitution is unambiguous in its intent of
4	prohibiting conflict between public duty and private interest for members of the Legislature and for all state
5	and local government officers and employees; and
6	WHEREAS, Title 2, chapter 2, part 1, MCA, implementing Article XIII, section 4, of the Montana
7	Constitution, dilutes the spirit, purpose, and intent of the constitutional mandate.
8	
9	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:
0	(Refer to First Reading Bill)
1	Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert:
2	
3	Section 1. Section 2-2-102, MCA, is amended to read:
4	"2-2-102. Definitions. As used in this part, the following definitions apply:
15	(1) "Business" includes a corporation, partnership, sole proprietorship, trust or foundation, or any
6	other individual or organization carrying on a business, whether or not operated for profit.
7	(2) "Compensation" means any money, thing of substantial value, or economic benefit conferred
8	on or received by any person in return for services rendered or to be rendered by himself the person or
9	another.
20	(3) "Employee" means any temporary or permanent employee of the state or any subdivision
21	thereof or member of the judiciary, including a member of a board, commission, or committee except a
22	legislator and an employee under contract to the state.
23	(4) "Financial interest" means an interest held by an individual, his spouse, or minor children which
24	<del>is:</del>
25	(a) an ewnership interest in a business;
26	(b) a creditor interest in an insolvent business;
27	(c) an employment or prospective employment for which negotiations have begun;
28	(d) an ownership interest in real or personal property;
29	(e) a loan or other debter interest; or
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1	(5)(3) "Official act" or "official action" means a vote, decision, recommendation, approval
2	disapproval, or other action, including inaction, which that involves the use of discretionary authority.
3	(4) "Private interest" means an interest held by an individual or the individual's spouse or minor
4	children that is:
5	(a) an ownership interest in a business;
6	(b) a creditor interest in an insolvent business;
7	(c) an employment or prospective employment for which negotiations have begun;
8	(d) an ownership interest in real property;
9	(e) a loan or other debtor interest; or
10	(f) a directorship or officership in a business.
11	(5) "Public employee" means:
12	(a) any temporary or permanent employee of the state or any subdivision of the state;
13	(b) a member of a quasi-judicial board or commission or of a board, commission, or committee with
14	rulemaking authority; and
15	(c) a person under contract to the state.
16	(6) "Public officer" includes any state officer except a legislator or member of the judiciary or any
17	elected officer of any subdivision of the state.
18	(7)(a) "State agency" includes:
19	(i) the state;
20	(ii) the legislature and its committees;
21	(iii) all executive departments, boards, commissions, committees, bureaus, and offices;
22	(iv) the university system; and
23	(v) all independent commissions and other establishments of the state government except the
24	courts.
25	(b) The term does not include the judicial branch.
26	(8) "State officer" includes all elected officers and directors of the executive branch of state
27	government as defined in 2-15-102."
28	
29	Section 2. Section 2-2-103, MCA, is amended to read:



"2-2-103. Public trust -- public duty. (1) The holding of public office or employment is a public

54th Legislature

1	trust, created by the confidence which that the electorate reposes in the integrity of public officers,
2	legislators, and public employees. A public officer, legislator, or public employee shall carry out his the
3	individual's duties for the benefit of the people of the state.
4	(2) A public officer, legislator, or public employee whose conduct departs from his fiduciary the
5	person's public duty is liable to the people of the state as a trustee of property, is liable to a beneficiary
6	under 72-34-105, and shall suffer such other liabilities as a private fiduciary would suffer is subject to the
7	penalties provided in this part for abuse of his the public's trust. The county attorney of the county where
8	the trust is violated may bring appropriate judicial proceedings on behalf of the people. Any moneys
9	collected in such actions shall be paid to the general fund of the aggricved agency.
10	(3) The fellowing sections set This part sets forth various rules of conduct, the transgression of
11	any of which is, as such, a violation of fiduciary public duty, and various ethical principles, the
12	transgression of any of which is not, as such, a violation of fiduciary duty must be avoided.
13	(4)(a) The enforcement of this part for:
14	(i) state officers and employees is provided for in [sections 16 and 17 15 AND 16];
15	(ii) legislators is provided for in [section 15 14];
16	(iii) local government officers and employees is provided for in [section 22 21].
17	(b) Any money collected in the civil actions that is not reimbursement for the cost of the action
18	must be deposited in the general fund of the unit of government."
19	
20	Section 3. Section 2-2-104, MCA, is amended to read:
21	"2-2-104. Rules of conduct for all public officers, legislators, and public employees. (1) Proof of
22	commission of any act enumerated in this section is proof that the actor has breached his fiduoiary the
23	actor's public duty. A public officer, legislator, or public employee may not-
24	(a) disclose or use confidential information acquired in the course of his official duties in order to
25	further substantially his personal economic interests; or
26	(b) accept a gift of substantial value or a substantial economic benefit tantamount to a gift:
27	(i)(a) which that would tend improperly to influence a reasonable person in his the person's position
28	to depart from the faithful and impartial discharge of his the person's public duties; or
29	(ii)(b) which he that the person knows or which that a reasonable person in his that position should



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know under the circumstances is primarily for the purpose of rewarding him the person for official action

he	has	taken.

- (2) An economic benefit tantamount to a gift includes without limitation a loan at a rate of interest substantially lower than the commercial rate then currently prevalent for similar loans and compensation received for private services rendered at a rate substantially exceeding the fair market value of such the services. Campaign contributions reported as required by statute are not gifts or economic benefits tantamount to gifts.
- (3)(a) Except as provided in subsection (3)(b), a public officer, legislator, or public employee may not receive salaries from two separate public employment positions that overlap for the hours being compensated, unless:
- (i) the public officer, legislator, or public employee reimburses the public entity from which the employee is absent for its costs in THE SALARY PAID FOR performing the function from which the officer, legislator, or employee is absent; or
- (ii) the public officer's, legislator's, or public employee's salary from one employer is reduced by the amount of salary received from the other public employer in order to avoid duplicate compensation for the overlapping hours.
- (b) Subsection (3)(a) does not prohibit a public officer, legislator, or public employee from receiving income from the use of accrued leave or compensatory time during the period of overlapping employment."

Section 4. Section 2-2-105, MCA, is amended to read:

- "2-2-105. Ethical principles requirements for public officers and public employees. (1) The principles requirements in this section are intended as guides to rules of conduct, and do not constitute violations as such constitute a breach of the public trust and public duty of office or employment in state or local government.
- (2) A public officer or <u>public</u> employee <u>should may</u> not acquire an interest in any business or undertaking <u>which he that the officer or employee</u> has reason to believe may be directly and substantially affected to its economic benefit by official action to be taken by <u>his the officer's or employee's</u> agency.
- (3) A public officer or <u>public</u> employee should <u>may</u> not, within the <u>12</u> months following the voluntary termination of his office or employment, obtain employment in which he the officer or employee will take direct advantage, unavailable to others, of matters with which he the officer or employee was directly involved during his a term of office or <u>during</u> employment. These matters are rules, other than rules



1	of general application, which he that the officer or employee actively helped to formulate and applications,
2	claims, or contested cases in the consideration of which he the officer or employee was an active
3	participant.
4	(4) A public officer or <u>public</u> employee <del>should</del> <u>may</u> not:
5	(a) perform an official act directly and substantially affecting a business or other undertaking to its
6	economic detriment when he the officer or employee has a substantial financial personal interest in a
7	competing firm or undertaking; or
8	(b) disclose or use confidential information acquired in the course of official duties in order to
9	substantially further the officer's or employee's private interests."
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11	Section 5. Section 2-2-111, MCA, is amended to read:
12	"2-2-111. Rules of conduct for legislators. Proof of commission of any act enumerated in this
13	section is proof that the legislator committing the act has breached his fiduciary the legislator's public duty.
14	A legislator may not:
15	(1) accept a fee, contingent fee, or any other compensation, except his the official compensation
16	provided by statute, for promoting or opposing the passage of legislation;
17	(2) seek other employment for himself the legislator or solicit a contract for his the legislator's
18	services by the use of <del>his</del> the office."
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20	Section 6. Section 2-2-112, MCA, is amended to read:
21	"2-2-112. Ethical principles requirements for legislators. (1) The principles requirements in this
22	section are intended only as guides to rules for legislator conduct, and do not constitute violations as such
23	constitute a breach of the public trust of legislative office.
24	(2) A legislator has a responsibility to the legislator's constituents to participate in all matters
25	affecting the constituents AS REQUIRED IN THE JOINT RULES OF THE LEGISLATURE. A legislator
26	concerned with the possibility of a conflict should briefly present the facts to the committee of that house
27	that is assigned the determination of ethical issues. The committee shall advise the legislator as to whether
28	the legislator should disclose the interest prior to voting on the issue pursuant to the provisions of

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(2)(3) When a legislator must is required to take official action on a legislative matter as to which

subsection (5). The legislator shall vote on the issue after disclosing the interest.

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1	he the legislator has a conflict created by a personal or financial private interest which that would be
2	directly and substantially affected by give rise to an appearance of impropriety as to the legislator's
3	influence, benefit, or detriment in regard to the legislative matter, he should consider disclosing or
4	eliminating the legislator shall disclose the interest creating the conflict or abstaining from prior to
5	participating in the official action, as provided in subsections (2) and (5) and the joint rules of the
6	legislature. In making his a decision, he should the legislator shall further consider:

- (a) whether the conflict impedes his the legislator's independence of judgment;
- 8 (b) the effect of his the legislator's participation on public confidence in the integrity of the 9 legislature; and
  - (c) whether his the legislator's participation is likely to have any significant effect on the disposition of the matter; and
  - (d) whether a pecuniary interest is involved or whether a potential occupational, personal, or family benefit could arise from the legislator's participation.
  - (3)(4) A conflict situation does not arise from legislation or legislative duties affecting the entire membership of a profession, occupation, or class.
  - (4)(5) If a A legislator elects to shall disclose the an interest creating the a conflict, he shall do so as provided in the joint rules of the legislature. A legislator who is a member of a profession, occupation, or class affected by legislation is not required to disclose an interest unless the class contained in the legislation is so narrow that the vote will have a direct personal impact on the legislator. A legislator may seek a determination from the appropriate committee provided for in [section 45 14]."

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- Section 7. Section 2-2-121, MCA, is amended to read:
- "2-2-121. Rules of conduct for state <u>public</u> officers and state <u>public</u> employees. (1) Proof of commission of any act enumerated in this section <u>subsection</u> (2) is proof that the actor has breached his fiduciary a public duty.
  - (2) A state public officer or a state public employee may not:
- 27 (a) use state <u>public</u> time, facilities, <u>equipment, supplies, personnel, or funds</u> <del>or equipment</del> for <del>his</del> 28 <u>the officer's or employee's</u> private business purposes;
  - (b) engage in a substantial financial transaction for his the officer's or employee's private business purposes with a person whom he the officer or employee inspects or supervises in the course of his official



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- (c) assist any person for a fee or other compensation in obtaining a contract, claim, license, or other economic benefit from his the officer's or employee's agency;
- (d) assist any person for a contingent fee in obtaining a contract, claim, license, or other economic benefit from any state agency;
- (e) perform an official act directly and substantially affecting to its economic benefit a business or other undertaking in which he the officer or employee either has a substantial financial interest or is engaged as counsel, consultant, representative, or agent; or
- (f) solicit or accept employment, or engage in negotiations or meetings to consider employment, with a person whom he the officer or employee regulates in the course of his official duties without first giving written notification to his the officer's or employee's supervisor and department director.
- (3)(a) A public officer or public employee may not use public time, facilities, equipment, supplies, personnel, or funds for any political or campaign activity persuading or affecting a political decision unless the use is:

## 15 (i) authorized by law; or

- (ii) properly incidental to another activity required or authorized by law, such as the function of an elected public official, the official's staff, or the legislative staff in the normal course of duties.
- (b) Subsection (3)(a) does not prohibit an elected public official from issuing public statements concerning matters within the scope of the official's office. However, a document that is published pursuant to this subsection (3) and that is aimed at supporting or opposing a political committee, a candidate, or a ballot issue must include a written statement disclosing the public costs incurred to produce the document. The statement must meet the specifications described in 18-7-306, and the costs must be estimated based on the factors listed in 18-7-307. Documentation of the cost of publication must be filed with the commissioner of political practices.
- (4)(a) A state employee shall notify the employee's immediate supervisor that a potential conflict of interest exists when:
- (i) an organization of which the employee is a member is involved in a proceeding before the employing agency that is within the scope of the employee's job duties; or
- (ii) the employee is a member of or affiliated with any organization attempting to influence a local, state, or federal proceeding in which the employee represents the state.



(b)_	The empl	loyee's	supervisor	shall	make	the	disclosed	information	available	to ar	interested
person upo	n the perso	on's rec	uest.								

- (5) A state officer or state employee may not engage in any activity, including lobbying, as defined in 5-7-102, on behalf of an organization of which the officer or employee is a member while performing the officer's or employee's job duties.
- (3)(6) A department head or a member of a quasi-judicial or rulemaking board may perform an official act notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (2)(e) if his participation is necessary to the administration of a statute and if he the person complies with the voluntary disclosure procedures under 2-2-131.
- (4)(7) Subsection (2)(d) does not apply to a member of a board, commission, council, or committee unless he the member is also a full-time state public employee.
- (8) A person who purposely or knowingly violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 or more than \$1,000, by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 6 months, or by both. A civil proceeding under [section 46 15] or [section 22 21] does not preclude an action under this subsection."

Section 8. Section 2-2-125, MCA, is amended to read:

- "2-2-125. Rules of conduct for local government officers and employees. (1) Proof of commission of any act enumerated in this section is proof that the actor has breached his fiduciary a public duty subjecting the actor to disciplinary action by the employing entity.
  - (2) An officer or employee of local government may not:
- (a) engage in a substantial financial transaction for his the officer's or employee's private business purposes with a person whom he the officer or employee inspects or supervises in the course of his official duties; or
- (b) perform an official act directly and substantially affecting to its economic benefit a business or other undertaking in which he the officer or employee either has a substantial financial interest or is engaged as counsel, consultant, representative, or agent.
- (3) A <u>Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (2)</u>, a member of the governing body of a local government may perform an official act notwithstanding this section when his the member's participation is necessary to obtain a quorum or otherwise enable the body to act<sub>7</sub>. if he complies with the voluntary



disclosure procedures under 2-2-131 The member shall disclose the interest creating the appearance of impropriety."

- Section 9. Section 2-2-131, MCA, is amended to read:
- "2-2-131. Voluntary disclosure Disclosure. A public officer or public employee may shall, prior to acting in a manner which that may impinge on his fiduciary public duty, including the award of a permit, contract, or license, disclose the nature of his the private interest which that creates the conflict. He The public officer or public employee shall make the disclosure in writing to the secretary of state, listing the amount of his financial private interest, if any, the purpose and duration of his the person's services rendered, if any, and the compensation received for the services or such other information as that is necessary to describe his the interest. If he the public officer or public employee then performs the official act involved, he the officer or employee shall state for the record the fact and summary nature of the interest disclosed at the time of performing the act."

- Section 10. Section 2-2-302, MCA, is amended to read:
- "2-2-302. Appointment of relative to office of trust or emolument unlawful -- exceptions -- publication of notice. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), it is unlawful for a person or member of any board, bureau, or commission or employee at the head of a department of this state or any political subdivision of this state to appoint to any position of trust or emolument any person related or connected by consanguinity within the fourth degree or by affinity within the second degree.
  - (2) The provisions of this section and 2-2-303 do not apply to:
  - (a) a sheriff in the appointment of a person as a cook or an attendant;
- (b) school district trustees if all the trustees, with the exception of any trustee who is related to the person being appointed and who must abstain from voting for the appointment, approve the appointment of a person related to a trustee:
- (c) a school district in the employment of a person as a substitute teacher who is not employed as a substitute teacher for more than 30 consecutive school days; ex
- (d) the renewal of an employment contract of a person who was initially hired before the member of the board, bureau, or commission or the department head to whom he the person is related assumed the duties of the office;



1	(e) the employment of election judges; or
2	(f) the employment of pages or temporary session staff by the legislature.
3	(3) Prior to the appointment of a person referred to in subsection (2), the school district trustees
4	shall give written notice of the time and place of their intended action. The notice must be published at
5	least 15 days prior to the trustees' intended action in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in
6	which the school district is located."
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8	Section 11. Section 2-18-102, MCA, is amended to read:
9	"2-18-102. Personnel administration general policy setting. (1) Except as otherwise provided by
10	law or collective bargaining agreement, the department shall:
11	(a) encourage and exercise leadership in the development of effective personnel administration
12	within the several agencies in the state and make available the facilities of the department to this end;
13	(b) foster and develop programs for recruitment and selection of capable persons for permanent,
14	seasonal, temporary, and other types of positions and for the improvement of employee effectiveness,
15	including training, ethical conduct, safety, health, counseling, welfare, discipline, grievances, and evaluation
16	for productivity and retention in permanent status;
17	(c) foster, develop, and promote job sharing in agencies;
18	(d) investigate from time to time the operation and effect of parts 1 and 2 of this chapter and the
19	policies made thereunder under parts 1 and 2 and report the findings and recommendations to the governor;
20	(e) establish policies, procedures, and forms for the maintenance of records of all employees in the
21	state service;
22	(f) apply and carry out parts 1 and 2 and the policies thereunder under parts 1 and 2 and perform
23	any other lawful acts which may be necessary or desirable to carry out the purposes and provisions of parts
24	1 and 2.
25	(2) The department may delegate authority granted to it under parts 1 and 2 to agencies in the
26	state service that effectively demonstrate the ability to carry out the provisions of parts 1 and 2, provided
27	that such the agencies remain in compliance with policies, procedures, timetables, and standards
28	established by the department.



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shall must be given to all interested parties of proposed changes or additions to the personnel policies

(3) The department shall develop and issue personnel policies for the state. Adequate public notice

1	before the date they are to take effect. If requested by any of the affected parties, the department shall
2	schedule a public hearing on proposed changes or additions to the personnel policies before the date they
3	are to take effect.
4	(4) The department shall develop model rules of conduct for all state employees based upon the
5	provisions of Title 2, chapter 2. The department shall provide employees with a pamphlet summarizing the
6	provisions of Title 2, chapter 2. Each state agency shall adopt the model rules of conduct and additional
7	rules appropriate to the specific circumstances of the agency."
8	
9	Section 12. Section 5-7-213, MCA, is amended to read:
10	"5-7-213. Disclosure by elected officials. (1)(a) Prior to December 15 of each even-numbered year,
11	each elected official, or official elect member of a quasi-judicial board or commission, or department director
12	shall file with the commissioner a business disclosure statement on a form provided by the commissioner.
13	An individual filing pursuant to subsection (1)(b) or (1)(c) is not required to file under this subsection (1)(a)
14	during the same period.
15	(b) Each candidate for a statewide or a state office elected from a district shall, within 5 days of
16	the time that the candidate files for office, file a business disclosure statement with the commissioner on
17	a form provided by the commissioner.
18	(c) An individual appointed to office who would be required to file under subsection (1)(a) or (1)(b)
19	is required to file the business disclosure statement at the earlier of the time of submission of the person's
20	name for confirmation or the assumption of the office.
21	(2) The statement shall must provide the following information:
22	(a) the name, address, and type of business of such the individual and each member of such the
23	individual's immediate family;
24	(b) each present or past employing entity from which benefits, including retirement benefits, are
25	currently received by the individual and each member of the individual's immediate family;
26	(c) each business, firm, corporation, partnership, and other business or professional entity or trust
27	in which the individual or a member of the individual's immediate family holds an interest;
28	(d) each entity not listed under subsections (2)(a) through (2)(c) in which the individual or a
29	member of the individual's immediate family is an officer or director, regardless of whether or not the entity
30	is organized for profit;



(e) a brief description of the purpose of an entity described in subsections (2)(c) and (2)(d); and
(f) all real property, other than a personal residence, in which the individual or a member of the
individual's immediate family holds an interest. Real property may be described by general description. For
this purpose "immediate family" includes the individual's spouse and minor children only.

(2)(3) No such An individual may not assume or continue to exercise the powers and duties of the office to which that individual has been elected or appointed until such the statement has been filed as provided in subsection (1).

(3)(4) The commissioner shall make such the business disclosure statements available to any individual upon request.

(5) For purposes of this section, "immediate family" means the individual's spouse and minor children."

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

"13-35-226. Unlawful acts of employers and employees. (1) It is unlawful for any employer, in paying his employees the salary or wages due them, to include with their pay the name of any candidate or any political mottoes, devices, or arguments containing threats or promises \(\xi\_z\) express or implied\(\xi\_z\) calculated or intended to influence the political opinions or actions of the employees. It is unlawful for an employer to exhibit in a place where his the employer's workers or employees may be working any handbill or placard containing any threat, promise, notice, or information that \(\zi\) in case any particular ticket or political party, organization, or candidate is elected, work in his the employer's place or establishment will be closed; the salaries or wages of his the workers or employees will be reduced or increased; or other threats or promises \(\xi\_z\) express or implied\(\xi\_z\) intended or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions of his the employer's workers or employees. This section shall apply applies to corporations, individuals, and public officers and employees.

- (2) No A person may <u>not</u> attempt to coerce, command, or require a public employee to support or oppose any political committee, the nomination or election of any person to public office, or the passage of a ballot issue.
- (3) No A public employee may <u>not</u> solicit support for or opposition to any political committee, the nomination or election of any person to public office, or the passage of a ballot issue while on the job or



at <del>his</del> <u>the</u> place of employment.	However, <del>nothing in</del> <u>subject t</u> e	o 2-2-121, this section	is <u>not</u> intended to
restrict the right of a public emp	oloyee to express <del>his</del> personal p	olitical views.	

(4) Any person who violates the provisions of this section shall be fined an amount not to exceed \$1,000, be imprisoned in the county jail for a term not to exceed 6 months, or both, for each separate offense."

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> Section 14. Filing tax returns. (1) It is the responsibility of legislators, public officers, and public employees to determine on an annual basis whether they are required to file tax returns with the state of Montana and to file a complete return in a timely manner, if required.

(2) The department of revenue shall provide to the commissioner of political practices information necessary to determine compliance with this section, whether or not the information is confidential. The commissioner of political practices shall keep the information confidential unless it is necessary to prove that a violation of this section has occurred.

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> Section 14. Ethics committees. (1) Each house of the legislature shall establish an ethics committee. The committee must consist of two members of each political party. The committees may meet jointly. Each committee shall educate members concerning the provisions of this part concerning legislators and may consider conflicts between public duty and private interest as provided in 2-2-112. The joint committee may consider matters affecting the entire legislature.

(2) Pursuant to Article V, section 10, of the Montana constitution, the legislature is responsible for enforcement of the provisions of this part concerning legislators.

NEW SECTION. Section 15. Enforcement for state officers and state employees. (1)(a) A person alleging a violation of this part by a state officer or state employee may file a complaint with the commissioner of political practices. The commissioner shall request any information necessary to make a determination from the complainant or the person who is the subject of the complaint and may issue subpoenas.

(b) Unless the complaint is referred to the county attorney under subsection (1)(c), the commissioner shall hold an informal contested case hearing on the complaint as provided in Title 2, chapter 4, part 6. The commissioner shall issue a decision based upon the record established before the



 commissioner.

- (c) If it appears to the commissioner that a complaint alleges criminal conduct, the commissioner shall stay the proceedings under this section and refer the matter to the appropriate county attorney.
- (2) If the commissioner determines that a violation of this part has occurred, the commissioner may impose an administrative penalty of not less than \$50 or more than \$1,000, and if the violation was committed by a state employee, the commissioner may also recommend that the employing agency discipline the employee. The commissioner may assess the costs of the proceeding against the person bringing the charges if the commissioner determines that a violation did not occur or against the officer or employee if the commissioner determines that a violation did occur.
- (3) The decision of the commissioner may be appealed to the ethics commission as provided in [section 17 16].

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> Section 16. Administrative appeal. (1) The ethics commission shall provide a hearing on the record, when requested in writing by a party to an issue that has been decided by the commissioner of political practices. The appeal must be requested within 60 days of a decision by the commissioner.

- (2) The hearing is limited to matters contained in the record established before the commissioner.

  The commission may affirm, modify, or reverse a decision of the commissioner.
- (3) A decision is rendered when signed by three or more commission members subscribing to the decision and must be issued within 30 calendar days after submission of the request for an opinion.
- (4) If the decision is appealed, as provided in Title 2, chapter 4, part 7, the district court may award costs and fees to the prevailing party.

NEW SECTION. Section 17. Ethics commission. (1) There is an ethics commission attached to the office of the commissioner of political practices for administrative purposes only.

- (2) The commission consists of five members. The members are appointed in the same manner as prescribed in 5-1-102, except that the presiding officer and vice presiding officer must be chosen as provided in subsection (6) of this section. A member of the commission must be a citizen of the United States and a resident of Montana. A member of the commission may not be a:
  - (a) public official;



1	(b) public employee, except as the fifth member, who must be chosen by consensus of the other
2	members;
3	(c) candidate;
4	(d) lobbyist or lobbyist's principal; or
5	(e) member of the immediate family of an individual listed in subsections (2)(a) through (2)(d).
6	(3) A member of the commission serves a term of 4 years. However, the initial members of the
7	commission shall serve the following terms:
8	(a) One member shall serve a term of 1 year.
9	(b) One member shall serve a term of 2 years.
10	(c) One member shall serve a term of 3 years.
11	(d) Two members shall serve terms of 4 years.
12	(4) An individual may not serve more than two consecutive terms as a member of the commission.
13	A member of the commission continues in office until a successor is appointed and has qualified.
14	(5)(a) If a vacancy occurs on the commission, the appointing authority of the vacant position shall
15	appoint a successor.
16	(b) If at the time that a vacancy occurs the appointing authority is of a different political party than
17	that of the original appointing authority, the majority or minority leader in the same house who is of the
18	same political party as the appointing authority that made the original appointment of the commissioner
19	whose position is vacated shall appoint the successor.
20	(6) The presiding officer and vice presiding officer of the commission must be elected by a majority
21	of the members of the commission. The presiding officer and vice presiding officer shall serve in those
22	positions for 1 year and may be reelected. The presiding officer presides at meetings of the commission.
23	The vice presiding officer presides in the absence or disability of the presiding officer.
24	(7) A member of the commission may not receive a salary but is entitled to expenses as provided
25	in Title 2, chapter 18, part 5.
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27	NEW SECTION. Section 18. Meetings quorum. The ethics commission shall meet at the call of
28	the presiding officer or a majority of its members when an appeal from a decision of the commissioner of
29	political practices is requested. A quorum consists of three or more members. An affirmative vote of three

or more members is necessary for the issuance of a decision.

NEW SECTION. Section 19. Prohibition on political activity by commission members. A membe
of the ethics commission may not participate in political activity or in a political campaign during the term
of office. A member of the commission may not:

- (1) make a financial contribution to a candidate;
- (2) make a financial contribution to a political committee; or
  - (3) knowingly attend a fundraiser held for the benefit of a candidate or political committee.

NEW SECTION. Section 20. Prohibition on lobbying activity. A member of the ethics commission may not be a registered lobbyist or participate in lobbying activities that would require the individual to register as a lobbyist unless the lobbyist activities are conducted on behalf of the commission and are permitted under state law.

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> Section 21. Enforcement for local government. (1) Except as provided in subsection (5), a person alleging a violation of this part by a local government officer or local government employee shall notify the county attorney of the county where the local government is located. The county attorney shall request from the complainant or the person who is the subject of the complaint any information necessary to make a determination concerning the validity of the complaint.

- (2) If the county attorney determines that the complaint is justified, the county attorney may bring an action in district court seeking a civil fine of not less than \$50 or more than \$1,000. If the county attorney determines that the complaint alleges a criminal violation, the county attorney shall bring criminal charges against the officer or employee.
- (3) If the county attorney declines to bring an action under this section, the person alleging a violation of this part may file a civil action in district court seeking a civil fine of not less than \$50 or more than \$1,000. In an action filed under this subsection, the court may assess the costs and attorney fees against the person bringing the charges if the court determines that a violation did not occur or against the officer or employee if the court determines that a violation did occur. The court may impose sanctions if the court determines that the action was frivolous or intended for harassment.
- (4) The employing entity of a local government employee may take disciplinary action against an employee for a violation of this part.
  - (5)(a) A local government may establish a three-member panel to review complaints alleging



1	violations of this part by officers or employees of the local government. The local government shall
2	establish procedures and rules for the panel. The members of the panel may not be officers or employees
3	of the local government. The panel shall review complaints and may refer to the county attorney
4	complaints that appear to be substantiated.
5	(b) In a local government that establishes a panel under this subsection, a complaint must be
6	referred to the panel prior to making a complaint to the county attorney.
7	(6) For purposes of this section, "local government" means a county, an incorporated city or town,
8	a consolidated government, or a school district.
9	
0	NEW SECTION. Section 22. Repealer. Section 2-2-132, MCA, is repealed.
1	
12	NEW SECTION. Section 23. Codification instruction. [Sections 14 through 22 21] are intended to
13	be codified as an integral part of Title 2, chapter 2, part 1, and the provisions of Title 2, chapter 2, part 1,
14	apply to [sections 14 through 22 21].
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16	NEW SECTION. Section 24. Code commissioner instruction. The code commissioner shall
17	renumber section 5-7-213 as an integral part of Title 2, chapter 2, part 1.
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19	NEW SECTION. Section 25. Severability. If a part of [this act] is invalid, all valid parts that are
20	severable from the invalid part remain in effect. If a part of [this act] is invalid in one or more of its
21	applications, the part remains in effect in all valid applications that are severable from the invalid
22	applications.
23	
24	NEW SECTION. Section 26. Effective date. [This act] is effective July 1, 1995.



-END-

1	SENATE BILL NO. 136
2	INTRODUCED BY BAER, KEENAN, BENEDICT, BURNETT, DENNY, MOHL, HARGROVE, BRAINARD,
3	EMERSON, MESAROS, JORE, JENKINS, CRISMORE, ESTRADA, KEATING, FORBES, PECK,
4	COCCHIARELLA, PAVLOVICH, MURDOCK, BOHARSKI, VICK, WISEMAN, GREEN, MOLNAR,
5	HARRINGTON, MERCER, GRINDE, MCKEE, TAYLOR, AHNER, MILLS, L. SMITH, MARTINEZ, OHS,
6	SLITER, T. NELSON, STOVALL, SIMON, LARSON, R. JOHNSON, WELLS, MCGEE, KITZENBERG, ELLIS,
7	TREXLER, FUCHS, CLARK, BARNHART, SQUIRES, TUSS, ELLINGSON, SHEA, MENAHAN, RYAN,
8	SWANSON, CAREY, TROPILA, ELLIOTT, J. JOHNSON, WENNEMAR, HURDLE, HEAVY RUNNER,
9	HOLLAND, MCCULLOCH, MASOLO, BOHLINGER, LYNCH, JACOBSON, FORRESTER, CHRISTIAENS,
10	L. NELSON, JERGESON, COLE, MILLER, BROOKE, WELDON, VAN VALKENBURG, FRANKLIN,
11	PIPINICH, SPRAGUE, HARDING, FOSTER, HARP, GROSFIELD, BISHOP, HOLDEN
12	BY REQUEST OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON ETHICS
13	
14	A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT GENERALLY REVISING LAWS CONCERNING ETHICS;
15	CHANGING ETHICAL GUIDELINES INTO REQUIREMENTS; REQUIRING LEGISLATORS TO DISCLOSE
16	INTERESTS RAISING THE APPEARANCE OF IMPROPRIETY AND TO REFRAIN FROM VOTING ON CERTAIN
17	VOTE ON ALL MATTERS; PROHIBITING PROVIDING REQUIREMENTS FOR A PUBLIC EMPLOYEE WHO IS
18	A LEGISLATOR FROM RECEIVING BOTH SALARIES WHILE SERVING IN THE LEGISLATURE, PUBLIC
19	OFFICER, OR LEGISLATOR TO RECEIVE MORE THAN ONE PUBLIC SALARY FOR OVERLAPPING HOURS
20	OF EMPLOYMENT; PROHIBITING PUBLIC OFFICERS AND PUBLIC EMPLOYEES FROM USING PUBLIC TIME,
21	EQUIPMENT, FACILITIES, SUPPLIES, PERSONNEL, OR FUNDS TO PROMOTE POLITICAL IDEOLOGY OR
22	TO INFLUENCE A POLITICAL ISSUE; AND FOR ANY POLITICAL OR CAMPAIGN ACTIVITY PERSUADING
23	OR AFFECTING A POLITICAL DECISION UNLESS THE USE IS AUTHORIZED BY LAW OR PROPERLY
24	INCIDENTAL TO ANOTHER ACTIVITY REQUIRED OR AUTHORIZED BY LAW; RESTRICTING EMPLOYMENT
25	BY CURRENT AND FORMER PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES; PROVIDING FOR EDUCATION AND
26	TRAINING ON ETHICAL MATTERS; PROVIDING ENFORCEMENT PROVISIONS FOR ETHICS VIOLATIONS;
27	PROVIDING THAT FILING TAX RETURNS IS AN ETHICAL REQUIREMENT; CREATING AN ETHICS
28	COMMISSION TO PROVIDE REVIEW OF ETHICS DECISIONS IN CASES INVOLVING STATE OFFICERS AND
29	STATE EMPLOYEES; AMENDING SECTIONS 2-2-102, 2-2-103, 2-2-104, 2-2-105, 2-2-111, 2-2-112,
30	2-2-121, AND 2-2-125, 2-2-131, 2-2-302, 2-18-102, 5-7-213, AND 13-35-226, MCA; REPEALING



2	
3	WHEREAS, Article XIII, section 4, of the Montana Constitution is unambiguous in its intent of
4	prohibiting conflict between public duty and private interest for members of the Legislature and for all state
5	and local government officers and employees; and
6	WHEREAS, Title 2, chapter 2, part 1, MCA, implementing Article XIII, section 4, of the Montana
7	Constitution, dilutes the spirit, purpose, and intent of the constitutional mandate.
8	
9	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:
10	(Refer to First Reading Bill)
11	Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert:
12	
13	Section 1. Section 2-2-102, MCA, is amended to read:
14	"2-2-102. Definitions. As used in this part, the following definitions apply:
15	(1) "Business" includes a corporation, partnership, sole proprietorship, trust or foundation, or any
16	other individual or organization carrying on a business, whether or not operated for profit.
17	(2) "Compensation" means any money, thing of substantial value, or economic benefit conferred
18	on or received by any person in return for services rendered or to be rendered by himself the person or
19	another.
20	(3) "Employee" means any temporary or permanent employee of the state or any subdivision
21	thereof or member of the judiciary, including a member of a board, commission, or committee except a
22	legislator and an employee under contract to the state.
23	(4) "Financial interest" means an interest held by an individual, his spouse, or minor children which
24	<del>io:</del>
25	(a) an ownership interest in a business;
26	(b) a creditor interest in an insolvent business;
27	(a) an employment or prospective employment for which negotiations have begun;
28	(d) an ownership interest in real or personal property;
29	(a) a loan or other debter interest; or
30	(f) a directorship or officership in a business.

SECTION 2-2-132, MCA; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE."



1	( <del>5)</del> (3) "Official act" or "official action" means a vote, decision, recommendation, approval
2	disapproval, or other action, including inaction, which that involves the use of discretionary authority.
3	(4) "Private interest" means an interest held by an individual or the individual's spouse or minor
4	children that is:
5	(a) an ownership interest in a business;
6	(b) a creditor interest in an insolvent business;
7	(c) an employment or prospective employment for which negotiations have begun;
8	(d) an ownership interest in real property;
9	(e) a loan or other debtor interest; or
0	(f) a directorship or officership in a business.
1	(5) "Public employee" means:
2	(a) any temporary or permanent employee of the state or any subdivision of the state;
3	(b) a member of a quasi-judicial board or commission or of a board, commission, or committee with
4	rulemaking authority; and
15	(c) a person under contract to the state.
16	(6) "Public officer" includes any state officer except a legislator or member of the judiciary or any
7	elected officer of any subdivision of the state.
8	(7) <u>(a)</u> "State agency" includes <u>:</u>
9	(i) the state;
20	(iii) the legislature and its committees;
21	(iii) all executive departments, boards, commissions, committees, bureaus, and offices;
22	(iv) the university system; and
23	(v) all independent commissions and other establishments of the state government except the
24	courts.
25	(b) The term does not include the judicial branch.
26	(8) "State officer" includes all elected officers and directors of the executive branch of state
27	government as defined in 2-15-102."
28	
29	Section 2. Section 2-2-103, MCA, is amended to read:
30	"2-2-103. Public trust public duty. (1) The holding of public office or employment is a public



1	trust, created by the confidence which that the electorate reposes in the integrity of public officers,
2	legislators, and <u>public</u> employees. A public officer, legislator, or <u>public</u> employee shall carry out his the
3	individual's duties for the benefit of the people of the state.
4	(2) A public officer, legislator, or public employee whose conduct departs from his fiduoiary the
5	person's public duty is liable to the people of the state as a trustee of property, is liable to a beneficiary
6	under 72-34-105, and shall suffer such other liabilities as a private fiduciary would suffer is subject to the
7	penalties provided in this part for abuse of his the public's trust. The county attorney of the county where
8	the trust is violated may bring appropriate judicial proceedings on behalf of the people. Any moneys
9	collected in such actions shall be paid to the general fund of the aggricved agency.
10	(3) The following sections set This part sets forth various rules of conduct, the transgression of
11	any of which is, as such, a violation of fiduciary public duty, and various ethical principles, the
12	transgression of any of which is not, as such, a violation of fiduciary duty must be avoided.
13	(4)(a) The enforcement of this part for:
14	(i) state officers and employees is provided for in [sections 16 and 17 15 AND 16];
15	(ii) legislators is provided for in [section 15 14];
16	(iii) local government officers and employees is provided for in [section 22 21].
17	(b) Any money collected in the civil actions that is not reimbursement for the cost of the action
18	must be deposited in the general fund of the unit of government."
19	
20	Section 3. Section 2-2-104, MCA, is amended to read:
21	"2-2-104. Rules of conduct for all public officers, legislators, and public employees. (1) Proof of
22	commission of any act enumerated in this section is proof that the actor has breached his fiduciary the
23	actor's public duty. A public officer, legislator, or public employee may not:
24	(a) disclose or use confidential information acquired in the course of his official duties in order to
25	further substantially his personal economic interests; or
26	(b) accept a gift of substantial value or a substantial economic benefit tantamount to a gift:
27	(i)(a) which that would tend improperly to influence a reasonable person in his the person's position
28	to depart from the faithful and impartial discharge of his the person's public duties; or
29	(ii)(b) which he that the person knows or which that a reasonable person in his that position should
30	know under the circumstances is primarily for the purpose of rewarding him the person for official action



has		

- (2) An economic benefit tantamount to a gift includes without limitation a loan at a rate of interest substantially lower than the commercial rate then currently prevalent for similar loans and compensation received for private services rendered at a rate substantially exceeding the fair market value of such the services. Campaign contributions reported as required by statute are not gifts or economic benefits tantamount to gifts.
- (3)(a) Except as provided in subsection (3)(b), a public officer, legislator, or public employee may not receive salaries from two separate public employment positions that overlap for the hours being compensated, unless:
- (i) the public officer, legislator, or public employee reimburses the public entity from which the employee is absent for its eests in THE SALARY PAID FOR performing the function from which the officer, legislator, or employee is absent; or
- (ii) the public officer's, legislator's, or public employee's salary from one employer is reduced by the amount of salary received from the other public employer in order to avoid duplicate compensation for the overlapping hours.
- (b) Subsection (3)(a) does not prohibit a public officer, legislator, or public employee from receiving income from the use of accrued leave or compensatory time during the period of overlapping employment."

- Section 4. Section 2-2-105, MCA, is amended to read:
- "2-2-105. Ethical principles requirements for public officers and public employees. (1) The principles requirements in this section are intended as guides to rules of conduct, and do not constitute violations as such constitute a breach of the public trust and public duty of office or employment in state or local government.
- (2) A public officer or <u>public</u> employee <del>should</del> <u>may</u> not acquire an interest in any business or undertaking <del>which he</del> <u>that the officer or employee</u> has reason to believe may be directly and substantially affected to its economic benefit by official action to be taken by <del>his</del> <u>the officer's or employee's</u> agency.
- (3) A public officer or <u>public</u> employee <del>should</del> <u>may</u> not, within the <u>12</u> months following the voluntary termination of his office or employment, obtain employment in which he the officer or employee will take direct advantage, unavailable to others, of matters with which he the officer or employee was directly involved during his a term of office or <u>during</u> employment. These matters are rules, other than rules



1	of general application, which he that the officer or employee actively helped to formulate and applications,
2	claims, or contested cases in the consideration of which he the officer or employee was an active
3	participant.
4	(4) A public officer or <u>public</u> employee <del>should</del> <u>may</u> not:
5	(a) perform an official act directly and substantially affecting a business or other undertaking to its
6	economic detriment when he the officer or employee has a substantial financial personal interest in a
7	competing firm or undertaking; or
8	(b) disclose or use confidential information acquired in the course of official duties in order to
9	substantially further the officer's or employee's private interests."
10	
11	Section 5. Section 2-2-111, MCA, is amended to read:
12	"2-2-111. Rules of conduct for legislators. Proof of commission of any act enumerated in this
13	section is proof that the legislator committing the act has breached his fiduciary the legislator's public duty.
14	A legislator may not:
15	(1) accept a fee, contingent fee, or any other compensation, except his the official compensation
16	provided by statute, for promoting or opposing the passage of legislation;
17	(2) seek other employment for himself the legislator or solicit a contract for his the legislator's
18	services by the use of <del>his</del> the office."
19	
20	Section 6. Section 2-2-112, MCA, is amended to read:
21	"2-2-112. Ethical principles requirements for legislators. (1) The principles requirements in this
22	section are intended enly as guides to rules for legislator conduct, and do not constitute violations as such
23	constitute a breach of the public trust of legislative office.
24	(2) A legislator has a responsibility to the legislator's constituents to participate in all matters
25	affecting the constituents AS REQUIRED IN THE JOINT RULES OF THE LEGISLATURE. A legislator
26	concerned with the possibility of a conflict should briefly present the facts to the committee of that house
27	that is assigned the determination of ethical issues. The committee shall advise the legislator as to whether
28	the legislator should disclose the interest prior to voting on the issue pursuant to the provisions of
29	subsection (5). The legislator shall vote on the issue after disclosing the interest.
30	(2)(3) When a legislator <del>must</del> is required to take official action on a legislative matter as to which

he the legislator has a conflict created by a personal or financial private interest which that would be
directly and substantially affected by give rise to an appearance of impropriety as to the legislator's
influence, benefit, or detriment in regard to the legislative matter, he should consider disclosing or
eliminating the legislator shall disclose the interest creating the conflict or abstaining from prior to
participating in the official action, as provided in subsections (2) and (5) and the joint rules of the
legislature. In making his a decision, he should the legislator shall further consider:

- (a) whether the conflict impedes his the legislator's independence of judgment;
- (b) the effect of his the legislator's participation on public confidence in the integrity of the legislature; and
- (c) whether his the legislator's participation is likely to have any significant effect on the disposition of the matter; and
- (d) whether a pecuniary interest is involved or whether a potential occupational, personal, or family benefit could arise from the legislator's participation.
- (3)(4) A conflict situation does not arise from legislation or legislative duties affecting the entire membership of a profession, occupation, or class.
- (4)(5) If a A legislator elects to shall disclose the an interest creating the a conflict, he shall do so as provided in the joint rules of the legislature. A legislator who is a member of a profession, occupation, or class affected by legislation is not required to disclose an interest unless the class contained in the legislation is so narrow that the vote will have a direct personal impact on the legislator. A legislator may seek a determination from the appropriate committee provided for in [section 15 14]."

- Section 7. Section 2-2-121, MCA, is amended to read:
- "2-2-121. Rules of conduct for state <u>public</u> officers and state <u>public</u> employees. (1) Proof of commission of any act enumerated in this section <u>subsection (2)</u> is proof that the actor has breached his fiduciary a <u>public</u> duty.
  - (2) A state public officer or a state public employee may not:
- (a) use state public time, facilities, equipment, supplies, personnel, or funds or equipment for his the officer's or employee's private business purposes;
  - (b) engage in a substantial financial transaction for his the officer's or employee's private business purposes with a person whom he the officer or employee inspects or supervises in the course of his official



1	duties;
2	(c) assist any person for a fee or other compensation in obtaining a contract, claim, license, or
3	other economic benefit from his the officer's or employee's agency;
4	(d) assist any person for a contingent fee in obtaining a contract, claim, license, or other economic
5	benefit from any state agency;
6	(e) perform an official act directly and substantially affecting to its economic benefit a business or
7	other undertaking in which he the officer or employee either has a substantial financial interest or is
8	engaged as counsel, consultant, representative, or agent; or
9	(f) solicit or accept employment, or engage in negotiations or meetings to consider employment,
10	with a person whom he the officer or employee regulates in the course of hie official duties without first
11	giving written notification to his the officer's or employee's supervisor and department director.
12	(3)(a) A public officer or public employee may not use public time, facilities, equipment, supplies,
13	personnel, or funds for any political or campaign activity persuading or affecting a political decision unless
14	the use is:
15	(i) authorized by law; or
16	(ii) properly incidental to another activity required or authorized by law, such as the function of an
17	elected public official, the official's staff, or the legislative staff in the normal course of duties.
18	(b) Subsection (3)(a) does not prohibit an elected public official from issuing public statements
19	concerning matters within the scope of the official's office. However, a document that is published
20	pursuant to this subsection (3) and that is aimed at supporting or opposing a political committee, a
21	candidate, or a ballot issue must include a written statement disclosing the public costs incurred to produce
22	the document. The statement must meet the specifications described in 18-7-306, and the costs must be
23	estimated based on the factors listed in 18-7-307. Documentation of the cost of publication must be filed
24	with the commissioner of political practices.
25	(4)(a) A state employee shall notify the employee's immediate supervisor that a potential conflict
26	of interest exists when AN ORGANIZATION OF WHICH THE EMPLOYEE IS AN OFFICER OR DIRECTOR IS:
27	(i) an organization of which the employee is a member is involved in a proceeding before the
28	employing agency that is within the scope of the employee's job duties; or



30

state, or federal proceeding in which the employee represents the state.

(ii) the employee is a member of or affiliated with any organization attempting to influence a local,

1	(b) The employee's supervisor shall make the disclosed information available to an interested
2	person upon the person's request.
3	(5) A state officer or state employee may not engage in any activity, including lobbying, as defined
4	in 5-7-102, on behalf of an organization of which the officer or employee is a member while performing the
5	officer's or employee's job duties. THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SUBSECTION DO NOT PROHIBIT AN
6	OFFICER OR EMPLOYEE FROM PERFORMING CHARITABLE FUNDRAISING ACTIVITIES IF APPROVED BY
7	THE EMPLOYEE'S SUPERVISOR OR AUTHORIZED BY LAW.
8	(3)(6) A department head or a member of a quasi-judicial or rulemaking board may perform an
9	official act notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (2)(e) if his participation is necessary to the
10	administration of a statute and if he the person complies with the voluntary disclosure procedures under
11	2-2-131.
12	(4)(7) Subsection (2)(d) does not apply to a member of a board, commission, council, or committee
13	unless he the member is also a full-time state public employee.
14	(8) A person who purposely or knowingly violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon
15	conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 or more than \$1,000, by imprisonment in the
16	county jail for not more than 6 months, or by both. A civil proceeding under [section 16 15] or [section
17	22 21] does not preclude an action under this subsection."
18	
19	Section 8. Section 2-2-125, MCA, is amended to read:
20	"2-2-125. Rules of conduct for local government officers and employees. (1) Proof of commission
21	of any act enumerated in this section is proof that the actor has breached his fiduciary a public duty
22	subjecting the actor to disciplinary action by the employing entity.
23	(2) An officer or employee of local government may not:
24	(a) engage in a substantial financial transaction for his the officer's or employee's private business
25	purposes with a person whom <del>he</del> <u>the officer or employee</u> inspects or supervises in the course of <del>his</del> official
26	duties; or
27	(b) perform an official act directly and substantially affecting to its economic benefit a business of
28	other undertaking in which he the officer or employee either has a substantial financial interest or is
29	engaged as counsel, consultant, representative, or agent.



(3) A Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (2), a member of the governing body of a local

government may perform an official act notwithstanding this section when his the member's participation is necessary to obtain a quorum or otherwise enable the body to act<sub>7</sub>, if he complies with the voluntary disclosure procedures under 2-2-131 The member shall disclose the interest creating the appearance of impropriety."

Section 9. Section 2-2-131, MCA, is amended to read:

"2-2-131. Voluntary disclosure Disclosure. A public officer or public employee may shall, prior to acting in a manner which that may impinge on his fiduciary public duty, including the award of a permit, contract, or license, disclose the nature of his the private interest which that creates the conflict. He The public officer or public employee shall make the disclosure in writing to the secretary of state, listing the amount of his financial private interest, if any, the purpose and duration of his the person's services rendered, if any, and the compensation received for the services or euch other information as that is necessary to describe his the interest. If he the public officer or public employee then performs the official act involved, he the officer or employee shall state for the record the fact and summary nature of the interest disclosed at the time of performing the act."

Section 10. Section 2-2-302, MCA, is amended to read:

- "2-2-302. Appointment of relative to office of trust or emolument unlawful -- exceptions -- publication of notice. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), it is unlawful for a person or member of any board, bureau, or commission or employee at the head of a department of this state or any political subdivision of this state to appoint to any position of trust or emolument any person related or connected by consanguinity within the fourth degree or by affinity within the second degree.
  - (2) The provisions of this section and 2-2-303 do not apply to:
  - (a) a sheriff in the appointment of a person as a cook or an attendant;
- (b) school district trustees if all the trustees, with the exception of any trustee who is related to the person being appointed and who must abstain from voting for the appointment, approve the appointment of a person related to a trustee;
- (c) a school district in the employment of a person as a substitute teacher who is not employed as a substitute teacher for more than 30 consecutive school days; er
  - (d) the renewal of an employment contract of a person who was initially hired before the member



1	of the board, bureau, or commission or the department head to whom he the person is related assumed the
2	duties of the office;

- (e) the employment of election judges; or
- (f) the employment of pages or temporary session staff by the legislature.
- (3) Prior to the appointment of a person referred to in subsection (2), the school district trustees shall give written notice of the time and place of their intended action. The notice must be published at least 15 days prior to the trustees' intended action in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the school district is located."

### Section 11. Section 2-18-102, MCA, is amended to read:

- "2-18-102. Personnel administration -- general policy setting. (1) Except as otherwise provided by law or collective bargaining agreement, the department shall:
- (a) encourage and exercise leadership in the development of effective personnel administration within the several agencies in the state and make available the facilities of the department to this end;
- (b) foster and develop programs for recruitment and selection of capable persons for permanent, seasonal, temporary, and other types of positions and for the improvement of employee effectiveness, including training, ethical conduct, safety, health, counseling, welfare, discipline, grievances, and evaluation for productivity and retention in permanent status;
  - (c) foster, develop, and promote job sharing in agencies;
- (d) investigate from time to time the operation and effect of parts 1 and 2 of this chapter and the policies made thereunder under parts 1 and 2 and report the findings and recommendations to the governor;
- (e) establish policies, procedures, and forms for the maintenance of records of all employees in the state service;
- (f) apply and carry out parts 1 and 2 and the policies thereunder under parts 1 and 2 and perform any other lawful acts which may be necessary or desirable to carry out the purposes and provisions of parts 1 and 2.
- (2) The department may delegate authority granted to it under parts 1 and 2 to agencies in the state service that effectively demonstrate the ability to carry out the provisions of parts 1 and 2, provided that such the agencies remain in compliance with policies, procedures, timetables, and standards established by the department.



1	(3) The department shall develop and issue personnel policies for the state. Adequate public notice
2	shall must be given to all interested parties of proposed changes or additions to the personnel policies
3	before the date they are to take effect. If requested by any of the affected parties, the department shall
4	schedule a public hearing on proposed changes or additions to the personnel policies before the date they
5	are to take effect.
6	(4) The department shall develop model rules of conduct for all state employees based upon the
7	provisions of Title 2, chapter 2. The department shall provide employees with a pamphlet summarizing the
8	provisions of Title 2, chapter 2. Each state agency shall adopt the model rules of conduct and additional
9	rules appropriate to the specific circumstances of the agency."
10	
11	Section 12. Section 5-7-213, MCA, is amended to read:
12	"5-7-213. Disclosure by elected officials. (1)(a) Prior to December 15 of each even-numbered year,
13	each elected official, or official-elect member of a quasi-judicial board or commission, or department director
14	shall file with the commissioner a business disclosure statement on a form provided by the commissioner.
15	An individual filing pursuant to subsection (1)(b) or (1)(c) is not required to file under this subsection (1)(a)
16	during the same period.
17	(b) Each candidate for a statewide or a state office elected from a district shall, within 5 days of
18	the time that the candidate files for office, file a business disclosure statement with the commissioner on
19	a form provided by the commissioner.
20	(c) An individual appointed to office who would be required to file under subsection (1)(a) or (1)(b)
21	is required to file the business disclosure statement at the earlier of the time of submission of the person's
22	name for confirmation or the assumption of the office.
23	(2) The statement shall must provide the following information:
24	(a) the name, address, and type of business of such the individual and each member of such the
25	individual's immediate family;
26	(b) each present or past employing entity from which benefits, including retirement benefits, are
27	currently received by the individual and each member of the individual's immediate family;
28	(c) each business, firm, corporation, partnership, and other business or professional entity or trust
29	in which the individual or a member of the individual's immediate family holds an interest;
30	(d) each entity not listed under subsections (2)(a) through (2)(c) in which the individual or a



1	member of the individual's immediate family is an officer or director, regardless of whether or not the entity
	is organized for profit;

- (e) a brief description of the purpose of an entity described in subsections (2)(c) and (2)(d); and

  (f) all real property, other than a personal residence, in which the individual or a member of the individual's immediate family holds an interest. Real property may be described by general description. For
- (2)(3) No such An individual may not assume or continue to exercise the powers and duties of the office to which that individual has been elected or appointed until such the statement has been filed as provided in subsection (1).

this purpose "immediate family" includes the individual's spouse and minor children only.

- (3)(4) The commissioner shall make such the business disclosure statements available to any individual upon request.
- (5) For purposes of this section, "immediate family" means the individual's spouse and minor children."

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

"13-35-226. Unlawful acts of employers and employees. (1) It is unlawful for any employer, in paying his employees the salary or wages due them, to include with their pay the name of any candidate or any political mottoes, devices, or arguments containing threats or promises {\_express or implied}\_{\_e} calculated or intended to influence the political opinions or actions of the employees. It is unlawful for an employer to exhibit in a place where his the employer's workers or employees may be working any handbill or placard containing any threat, promise, notice, or information that\_in case any particular ticket or political party, organization, or candidate is elected, work in his the employer's place or establishment will cease, in whole or in part, or will be continued or increased; his the employer's place or establishment will be closed; the salaries or wages of his the workers or employees will be reduced or increased; or other threats or promises {\_express or implied}\_z intended or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions of his the employer's workers or employees. This section shall apply applies to corporations, individuals, and public officers and employees.

(2) No A person may <u>not</u> attempt to coerce, command, or require a public employee to support or oppose any political committee, the nomination or election of any person to public office, or the passage of a ballot issue.



	(3) No A public employee may not solicit support for or opposition to any political committee, the
	(3) HO A public employee may hot solicit support for or opposition to any pointed committee, the
n	omination or election of any person to public office, or the passage of a ballot issue while on the job or
a	t his the place of employment. However, nothing in subject to 2-2-121, this section is not intended to
re	estrict the right of a public employee to express his personal political views.
	(4) Any person who violates the provisions of this section shall be fined an amount not to exceed

(4) Any person who violates the provisions of this section shall be fined an amount not to exceed \$1,000, be imprisoned in the county jail for a term not to exceed 6 months, or both, for each separate offense."

12 .

<u>NEW SECTION</u>. Section 14. Filing tex returns. (1) It is the responsibility of logislators, public officers, and public employees to determine on an annual basis whether they are required to file tax returns with the state of Montana and to file a complete return in a timely manner, if required.

(2) The department of revenue shall provide to the commissioner of political practices information necessary to determine compliance with this section, whether or not the information is confidential. The commissioner of political practices shall keep the information confidential unless it is necessary to prove that a violation of this section has occurred.

NEW SECTION. Section 14. Ethics committees. (1) Each house of the legislature shall establish an ethics committee. The committee must consist of two members of each political party. The committees may meet jointly. Each committee shall educate members concerning the provisions of this part concerning legislators and may consider conflicts between public duty and private interest as provided in 2-2-112. The joint committee may consider matters affecting the entire legislature.

(2) Pursuant to Article V, section 10, of the Montana constitution, the legislature is responsible for enforcement of the provisions of this part concerning legislators.

NEW SECTION. Section 15. Enforcement for state officers and state employees. (1)(a) A person alleging a violation of this part by a state officer or state employee may file a complaint with the commissioner of political practices. The commissioner shall request any information necessary to make a determination from the complainant or the person who is the subject of the complaint and may issue subpoenas.

(b) Unless the complaint is referred to the county attorney under subsection (1)(c), the



cor	nmis	sion	er sha	all hold an inforr	nal co	nteste	d c	case heari	ng on t	he con	nplai	nt as pro	ovided in Title	e 2, cha	pter
4,	part	6.	The	commissioner	shall	issue	а	decision	based	upon	the	record	established	before	the
cor	commissioner.														

- (c) If it appears to the commissioner that a complaint alleges criminal conduct, the commissioner shall stay the proceedings under this section and refer the matter to the appropriate county attorney.
- (2) If the commissioner determines that a violation of this part has occurred, the commissioner may impose an administrative penalty of not less than \$50 or more than \$1,000, and if the violation was committed by a state employee, the commissioner may also recommend that the employing agency discipline the employee. The commissioner may assess the costs of the proceeding against the person bringing the charges if the commissioner determines that a violation did not occur or against the officer or employee if the commissioner determines that a violation did occur.
- (3) The decision of the commissioner may be appealed to the ethics commission as provided in [section 17 16].

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> Section 16. Administrative appeal. (1) The ethics commission shall provide a hearing on the record, when requested in writing by a party to an issue that has been decided by the commissioner of political practices. The appeal must be requested within 60 days of a decision by the commissioner.

- (2) The hearing is limited to matters contained in the record established before the commissioner.

  The commission may affirm, modify, or reverse a decision of the commissioner.
- (3) A decision is rendered when signed by three or more commission members subscribing to the decision and must be issued within 30 calendar days after submission of the request for an opinion.
- (4) If the decision is appealed, as provided in Title 2, chapter 4, part 7, the district court may award costs and fees to the prevailing party.

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Section 17. Ethics commission.** (1) There is an ethics commission attached to the office of the commissioner of political practices for administrative purposes only.

(2) The commission consists of five members. The members are appointed in the same manner as prescribed in 5-1-102, except that the presiding officer and vice presiding officer must be chosen as provided in subsection (6) of this section. A member of the commission must be a citizen of the United



1	States and a resident of Montana. A member of the commission may not be a:
2	(a) public official;
3	(b) public employee, except as the fifth member, who must be chosen by consensus of the other
4	members;
5	(c) candidate;
6	(d) lobbyist or lobbyist's principal; or
7	(e) member of the immediate family of an individual listed in subsections (2)(a) through (2)(d).
8	(3) A member of the commission serves a term of 4 years. However, the initial members of the
9	commission shall serve the following terms:
10	(a) One member shall serve a term of 1 year.
11	(b) One member shall serve a term of 2 years.
12	(c) One member shall serve a term of 3 years.
13	(d) Two members shall serve terms of 4 years.
14	(4) An individual may not serve more than two consecutive terms as a member of the commission.
15	A member of the commission continues in office until a successor is appointed and has qualified.
16	(5)(a) If a vacancy occurs on the commission, the appointing authority of the vacant position shall
17	appoint a successor.
18	(b) If at the time that a vacancy occurs the appointing authority is of a different political party than
19	that of the original appointing authority, the majority or minority leader in the same house who is of the
20	same political party as the appointing authority that made the original appointment of the commissioner
21	whose position is vacated shall appoint the successor.
22	(6) The presiding officer and vice presiding officer of the commission must be elected by a majority
23	of the members of the commission. The presiding officer and vice presiding officer shall serve in those
24	positions for 1 year and may be reelected. The presiding officer presides at meetings of the commission.
25	The vice presiding officer presides in the absence or disability of the presiding officer.
26	(7) A member of the commission may not receive a salary but is entitled to expenses as provided
27	in Title 2, chapter 18, part 5.
28	
29	NEW SECTION. Section 18. Meetings quorum. The ethics commission shall meet at the call of



the presiding officer or a majority of its members when an appeal from a decision of the commissioner of

political practices is requested. A quorum consists of three or more members. An affirmative vote of three or more members is necessary for the issuance of a decision.

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> Section 19. Prohibition on political activity by commission members. A member of the ethics commission may not participate in political activity or in a political campaign during the term of office. A member of the commission may not:

- (1) make a financial contribution to a candidate;
- (2) make a financial contribution to a political committee; or
- (3) knowingly attend a fundraiser held for the benefit of a candidate or political committee.

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> Section 20. Prohibition on lobbying activity. A member of the ethics commission may not be a registered lobbyist or participate in lobbying activities that would require the individual to register as a lobbyist unless the lobbyist activities are conducted on behalf of the commission and are permitted under state law.

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> Section 21. Enforcement for local government. (1) Except as provided in subsection (5), a person alleging a violation of this part by a local government officer or local government employee shall notify the county attorney of the county where the local government is located. The county attorney shall request from the complainant or the person who is the subject of the complaint any information necessary to make a determination concerning the validity of the complaint.

(2) If the county attorney determines that the complaint is justified, the county attorney may bring an action in district court seeking a civil fine of not less than \$50 or more than \$1,000. If the county attorney determines that the complaint alleges a criminal violation, the county attorney shall bring criminal charges against the officer or employee.

(3) If the county attorney declines to bring an action under this section, the person alleging a violation of this part may file a civil action in district court seeking a civil fine of not less than \$50 or more than \$1,000. In an action filed under this subsection, the court may assess the costs and attorney fees against the person bringing the charges if the court determines that a violation did not occur or against the officer or employee if the court determines that a violation did occur. The court may impose sanctions if the court determines that the action was frivolous or intended for harassment.

1	(4) The employing entity of a local government employee may take disciplinary action against an
2	employee for a violation of this part.
3	(5)(a) A local government may establish a three-member panel to review complaints alleging
4	violations of this part by officers or employees of the local government. The local government shall
5	establish procedures and rules for the panel. The members of the panel may not be officers or employees
6	of the local government. The panel shall review complaints and may refer to the county attorney
7	complaints that appear to be substantiated.
8	(b) In a local government that establishes a panel under this subsection, a complaint must be
9	referred to the panel prior to making a complaint to the county attorney.
10	(6) For purposes of this section, "local government" means a county, an incorporated city or town,
11	a consolidated government, or a school district.
12	
13	NEW SECTION. Section 22. Repealer. Section 2-2-132, MCA, is repealed.
14	
15	NEW SECTION. Section 23. Codification instruction. [Sections 14 through 22 21] are intended to
16	be codified as an integral part of Title 2, chapter 2, part 1, and the provisions of Title 2, chapter 2, part 1,
17	apply to [sections 14 through <del>22</del> <u>21</u> ].
18	
19	NEW SECTION. Section 24. Code commissioner instruction. The code commissioner shall
20	renumber section 5-7-213 as an integral part of Title 2, chapter 2, part 1.
21	
22	NEW SECTION. Section 25. Severability. If a part of [this act] is invalid, all valid parts that are
23	severable from the invalid part remain in effect. If a part of [this act] is invalid in one or more of its
24	applications, the part remains in effect in all valid applications that are severable from the invalid
25	applications.
26	
27	NEW SECTION. Section 26. Effective date. [This act] is effective July 1, 1995.
28	-END-



## HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

April 6, 1995

Page 1 of 4

Mr. Speaker: We, the committee on Rules report that Senate Bill 136 (third reading copy -- blue) be concurred in as amended.

Signed: Larry Grinde, Chair

Carried by: Rep. Denny

### And, that such amendments read:

1. Title, line 17.

Strike: "ALL"

Following: "MATTERS"

Insert: "AS PROVIDED IN LEGISLATIVE RULES"

2. Title, lines 22 through 24. Strike: "POLITICAL OR" on line 22 Following: "ACTIVITY" on line 22

Strike: remainder of line 22 through "LAW" on line 24

3. Page 2, line 17. Strike: "substantial"

4. Page 3, line 1. Following: page 2

Insert: "(3) "Gift of substantial value" does not include:

- (a) a gift that is not used and that, within 30 days after receipt, is returned to the donor or delivered to a charitable organization or the state and that is not claimed as a charitable contribution for federal income tax purposes;
- (b) food and beverages consumed on the occasion when participation in a charitable, civic, or community event bears a relationship to the public officer's or public employee's office or employment or when the officer or employee is in attendance in

SB 136 HOUSE

Committee Vote: Yes <u>II</u>, No <u>I</u>.

an official capacity;

- (c) educational material directly related to official governmental duties;
- (d) an award publicly presented in recognition of public service; or
  - (e) educational activity that:
- (i) does not place or appear to place the recipient under obligation;
  - (ii) clearly serves the public good; and
  - (ii) is not lavish or extravagant."

Renumber: subsequent subsections

5. Page 3, lines 3 and 4. Following: "individual" on line 3

Strike: remainder of line 3 through "children" on line 4

6. Page 4, line 14. Following: "officers" Insert: ", legislators,"

Following: "and" Insert: "state"

7. Page 4, line 15.

Strike: subsection (ii) in its entirety

Renumber: subsequent subsection

8. Page 4, line 25.

Following: "or"

Insert: "(a) disclose or use confidential information acquired in the course of official duties in order to further substantially the individual's personal economic interests;" Renumber: subsequent subsections

9. Page 5, line 18.

- Insert: "(c) In order to determine compliance with this subsection (3), a public officer, legislator, or public employee subject to this subsection (3) shall disclose the amounts received from the two separate public employment positions to the commissioner of political practices."
- 10. Page 6, lines 4 and 5. Strike: ":" on line 4 through "(a)" on line 5
- 11. Page 6, line lines 7 through 9. Following: "undertaking" on line 7 Strike: remainder of line 7 through "interests" on line 9
- 12. Page 6, line 25.

Strike: "JOINT" 13. Page 6, line 26. Strike: "should" Insert: "may" 14. Page 6, line 29. Strike: "shall" Insert: "may" Following: "on" Strike: "the" Insert: "an" Following: "issue" Insert: "on which the legislator has a conflict," 15. Page 8, line 12. Strike: "(a)" 16. Page 8, lines 13 through 24. Strike: "political or" on line 13 Following: "activity" on line 13 Strike: remainder of line 13 through "." on line 24 Insert: ". This subsection does not apply to the preparation of official voter information pamphlets." 17. Page 8, lines 25 and 26. Strike: "(a)" on line 25 Following: "employee" on line 25 Strike: remainder of line 25 through "exists" on line 26 Insert: "may not participate in a proceeding" 18. Page 8, line 27. Strike: "<u>(i)</u>" Insert: "(a)" Renumber: subsequent subsection 19. Page 9, lines 1 and 2. Strike: subsection (b) in its entirety 20. Page 12, line 13. Following: "official" Strike: "," Strike: "member of a quasi-judicial board or commission," 21. Page 12, lines 24 and 25. Following: "individual" on line 24

Strike: remainder of line 24 thorough "family" on line 25

22. Page 12, line 27. Strike: "and" through "family"

23. Page 12, line 29.

Strike: "or" through "family"

24. Page 12, line 30 through page 13, line 1.

Following: "individual" on line 30

Strike: remainder of line 30 through "family" on line 1

25. Page 13, line 3.

Strike: "(e)" through ";"

Renumber: subsequent subsection

26. Page 13, lines 4 and 5.

Following: "individual" on line 4

Strike: remainder of line 4 through "family" on line 5

27. Page 13, lines 12 and 13.

Strike: subsection (5) in its entirety

28. Page 14, line 25. Following: "officers"

Insert: ", legislators,"

29. Page 14, line 26. Following: "officer"

Insert: ", legislator,"

30. Page 15, line 14.

Insert: "(4) Except for records made public in the course of a hearing, a complaint and records obtained or prepared by the commissioner in connection with an investigation or complaint are not open for public inspection. The commissioner's decision issued after a hearing is a public record open to inspection.

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

31. Page 17, line 1. Following: "practices" Insert: "under this part"



# HOUSE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE AMENDMENT

### Senate Bill 136 Representative Kadas

April 8, 1995 9:55 am Page 1 of 1

Mr. Chairman: I move to amend Senate Bill 136 (third reading copy -- blue).

Signed:

Representative Kadas

And, that such amendments to Senate Bill 136 read as follows:

AMEND HOUSE COMMITTEE ON RULES STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT DATED APRIL 6, 1995 AS FOLLOWS:

1. Amendment No. 4 in the insert

Following: "Gift of" Strike: "substantial"

AND THAT SENATE BILL NO. 136, THIRD READING COPY, BE FURTHER AMENDED AS FOLLOWS:

2. Page 4, line 26.

Following: "of"

Strike: "substantial"
Strike: "a substantial"

Insert: "an"

3. Page 7, line 5. Strike: "joint"

4. Page 7, line 17. Strike: "joint"

-END-

SB 136

**HOUSE** 

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ADOPT 722

REJECT



## HOUSE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE AMENDMENT

### Senate Bill 136 Representative Anderson

April 8, 1995 12:41 pm Page 1 of 1

Mr. Chairman: I move to amend Senate Bill 136 (third reading copy -- blue).

Signed?

Representative Anderson

And, that such amendments to Senate Bill 136 read as follows:

1. Page 5, line 24.

Strike: "A"

Insert: "Except as provided in subsection (4), a"

2. Page 6.

Following: line 3

Insert: "(4) When a public employee who is a member of a quasijudicial board or commission or of a board, commission, or
committee with rulemaking authority is required to take
official action on a matter as to which the public employee
has a conflict created by a personal or private interest
that would directly give rise to an appearance of
impropriety as to the public employee's influence, benefit,
or detriment in regard to the matter, the public employee
shall disclose the interest creating the conflict prior to
participating in the official action."

Renumber: subsequent subsection

-END-

SB 136

**HOUSE** 

811241CW.Hbk

ADOPT 9/-0

1	SENATE BILL NO. 136
2	INTRODUCED BY BAER, KEENAN, BENEDICT, BURNETT, DENNY, MOHL, HARGROVE, BRAINARD,
3	EMERSON, MESAROS, JORE, JENKINS, CRISMORE, ESTRADA, KEATING, FORBES, PECK,
4	COCCHIARELLA, PAVLOVICH, MURDOCK, BOHARSKI, VICK, WISEMAN, GREEN, MOLNAR,
5	HARRINGTON, MERCER, GRINDE, MCKEE, TAYLOR, AHNER, MILLS, L. SMITH, MARTINEZ, OHS,
6	SLITER, T. NELSON, STOVALL, SIMON, LARSON, R. JOHNSON, WELLS, MCGEE, KITZENBERG, ELLIS,
7	TREXLER, FUCHS, CLARK, BARNHART, SQUIRES, TUSS, ELLINGSON, SHEA, MENAHAN, RYAN,
8	SWANSON, CAREY, TROPILA, ELLIOTT, J. JOHNSON, WENNEMAR, HURDLE, HEAVY RUNNER,
9	HOLLAND, MCCULLOCH, MASOLO, BOHLINGER, LYNCH, JACOBSON, FORRESTER, CHRISTIAENS,
10	L. NELSON, JERGESON, COLE, MILLER, BROOKE, WELDON, VAN VALKENBURG, FRANKLIN,
11	PIPINICH, SPRAGUE, HARDING, FOSTER, HARP, GROSFIELD, BISHOP, HOLDEN
12	BY REQUEST OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON ETHICS
13	
14	A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT GENERALLY REVISING LAWS CONCERNING ETHICS;
15	CHANGING ETHICAL GUIDELINES INTO REQUIREMENTS; REQUIRING LEGISLATORS TO DISCLOSE
16	INTERESTS RAISING THE APPEARANCE OF IMPROPRIETY AND TO REFRAIN FROM VOTING ON CERTAIN
17	VOTE ON ALL MATTERS AS PROVIDED IN LEGISLATIVE RULES; PROHIBITING PROVIDING
18	REQUIREMENTS FOR A PUBLIC EMPLOYEE WHO IS A LEGISLATOR FROM RECEIVING BOTH SALARIES
19	WHILE SERVING IN THE LEGISLATURE, PUBLIC OFFICER, OR LEGISLATOR TO RECEIVE MORE THAN ONE
20	PUBLIC SALARY FOR OVERLAPPING HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT; PROHIBITING PUBLIC OFFICERS AND
21	PUBLIC EMPLOYEES FROM USING PUBLIC TIME, EQUIPMENT, FACILITIES, SUPPLIES, PERSONNEL, OR
22	FUNDS TO PROMOTE POLITICAL IDEOLOGY OR TO INFLUENCE A POLITICAL ISSUE; AND FOR ANY
23	POLITICAL OR CAMPAIGN ACTIVITY PERSUADING OR AFFECTING A POLITICAL DECISION UNLESS THE
24	USE IS AUTHORIZED BY LAW OR PROPERLY INCIDENTAL TO ANOTHER ACTIVITY REQUIRED OR
25	AUTHORIZED BY LAW; RESTRICTING EMPLOYMENT BY CURRENT AND FORMER PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND
26	EMPLOYEES; PROVIDING FOR EDUCATION AND TRAINING ON ETHICAL MATTERS; PROVIDING
27	ENFORCEMENT PROVISIONS FOR ETHICS VIOLATIONS; PROVIDING THAT FILING TAX RETURNS IS AN
28	ETHICAL REQUIREMENT; CREATING AN ETHICS COMMISSION TO PROVIDE REVIEW OF ETHICS
29	DECISIONS IN CASES INVOLVING STATE OFFICERS AND STATE EMPLOYEES; AMENDING SECTIONS
30	2-2-102, 2-2-103, 2-2-104, 2-2-105, 2-2-111, 2-2-112, 2-2-121, AND 2-2-125, 2-2-131, 2-2-302,



1	2-18-102, 5-7-213, AND 13-35-226, MCA; REPEALING SECTION 2-2-132, MCA; AND PROVIDING AN
2	EFFECTIVE DATE."
3	
4	WHEREAS, Article XIII, section 4, of the Montana Constitution is unambiguous in its intent of
5	prohibiting conflict between public duty and private interest for members of the Legislature and for all state
6	and local government officers and employees; and
7	WHEREAS, Title 2, chapter 2, part 1, MCA, implementing Article XIII, section 4, of the Montana
8	Constitution, dilutes the spirit, purpose, and intent of the constitutional mandate.
9	
10	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:
11	(Refer to First Reading Bill)
12	Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert:
13	
14	Section 1. Section 2-2-102, MCA, is amended to read:
15	"2-2-102. Definitions. As used in this part, the following definitions apply:
16	(1) "Business" includes a corporation, partnership, sole proprietorship, trust or foundation, or any
17	other individual or organization carrying on a business, whether or not operated for profit.
18	(2) "Compensation" means any money, thing of substantial value, or economic benefit conferred
19	on or received by any person in return for services rendered or to be rendered by himself the person or
20	another.
21	(3) "Employee" means any temporary or permanent employee of the state or any subdivision
22	thereof or member of the judiciary, including a member of a board, commission, or committee except a
23	legislator and an employee under contract to the state.
24	(4) "Financial interest" means an interest held by an individual, his spouse, or minor children which
25	<del>is:</del>
26	(a) an ownership interest in a business;
27	(b) a creditor interest in an insolvent business;
28	(c) an employment or prospective employment for which negotiations have begun;
29	(d) an-ownership interest in real-or personal-property;
30	(e) a lean or other debtor interest; or



54th Legislature

1	tt)—a directorship or otheorship in a business.
2	(3) "GIFT OF SUBSTANTIAL VALUE" DOES NOT INCLUDE:
3	(A) A GIFT THAT IS NOT USED AND THAT, WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER RECEIPT, IS RETURNED TO
4	THE DONOR OR DELIVERED TO A CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION OR THE STATE AND THAT IS NOT
5	CLAIMED AS A CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTION FOR FEDERAL INCOME TAX PURPOSES;
6	(B) FOOD AND BEVERAGES CONSUMED ON THE OCCASION WHEN PARTICIPATION IN A
7	CHARITABLE, CIVIC, OR COMMUNITY EVENT BEARS A RELATIONSHIP TO THE PUBLIC OFFICER'S OR
8	PUBLIC EMPLOYEE'S OFFICE OR EMPLOYMENT OR WHEN THE OFFICER OR EMPLOYEE IS IN
9	ATTENDANCE IN AN OFFICIAL CAPACITY;
10	(C) EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL DIRECTLY RELATED TO OFFICIAL GOVERNMENTAL DUTIES;
11	(D) AN AWARD PUBLICLY PRESENTED IN RECOGNITION OF PUBLIC SERVICE; OR
12	(E) EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY THAT:
13	(I) DOES NOT PLACE OR APPEAR TO PLACE THE RECIPIENT UNDER OBLIGATION;
14	(II) CLEARLY SERVES THE PUBLIC GOOD; AND
15	(III) IS NOT LAVISH OR EXTRAVAGANT.
16	(5)(3) "Official act" or "official action" means a vote, decision, recommendation, approval,
17	disapproval, or other action, including inaction, which that involves the use of discretionary authority.
18	(4) "Private interest" means an interest held by an individual or the individual's spouse or minor
19	children that is:
20	(a) an ownership interest in a business;
21	(b) a creditor interest in an insolvent business;
22	(c) an employment or prospective employment for which negotiations have begun;
23	(d) an ownership interest in real property;
24	(e) a loan or other debtor interest; or
25	(f) a directorship or officership in a business.
26	(5) "Public employee" means:
27	(a) any temporary or permanent employee of the state or any subdivision of the state;
28	(b) a member of a quasi-judicial board or commission or of a board, commission, or committee with
29	rulemaking authority; and
30	(c) a person under contract to the state.



1	(6) "Public officer" includes any state officer except a legislator or member of the judiciary or any
2	elected officer of any subdivision of the state.
3	(7) (a) "State agency" includes:
4	(i) the state;
5	(ii) the legislature and its committees;
6	(iii) all executive departments, boards, commissions, committees, bureaus, and offices;
7	(iv) the university system; and
8	(v) all independent commissions and other establishments of the state government except the
9	courts.
10	(b) The term does not include the judicial branch.
11	(8) "State officer" includes all elected officers and directors of the executive branch of state
12	government as defined in 2-15-102."
13	
14	Section 2. Section 2-2-103, MCA, is amended to read:
15	"2-2-103. Public trust public duty. (1) The holding of public office or employment is a public
16	trust, created by the confidence which that the electorate reposes in the integrity of public officers,
17	legislators, and public employees. A public officer, legislator, or public employee shall carry out his the
18	individual's duties for the benefit of the people of the state.
19	(2) A public officer, legislator, or public employee whose conduct departs from his fiduciary the
20	person's public duty is liable to the people of the state as a trustee of property, is liable to a beneficiary
21	under 72-34-105, and shall suffer such other liabilities as a private fiduoiary would suffer is subject to the
22	penalties provided in this part for abuse of his the public's trust. The county attorney of the county where
23	the trust is violated may bring appropriate judicial proceedings on behalf of the people. Any moneys
24	collected in such actions shall be paid to the general fund of the aggrieved agency.
25	(3) The following sections set This part sets forth various rules of conduct, the transgression of
26	any of which is, as such, a violation of fiduciary public duty, and various ethical principles, the
27	transgression of any of which is not, as such, a violation of fiduciary duty must be avoided.
28	(4) (a) The enforcement of this part for:
29	(i) state officers, LEGISLATORS, and STATE employees is provided for in [sections 16 and 17 15
30	AND 16];



1	(ii) legislators is provided for in [section 15 14];
2	(iii) (II) local government officers and employees is provided for in [section 22 21].
3	(b) Any money collected in the civil actions that is not reimbursement for the cost of the action
4	must be deposited in the general fund of the unit of government."
5	
6	Section 3. Section 2-2-104, MCA, is amended to read:
7	"2-2-104. Rules of conduct for all public officers, legislators, and public employees. (1) Proof of
8	commission of any act enumerated in this section is proof that the actor has breached his fiduciary the
9	actor's public duty. A public officer, legislator, or public employee may not:
10	(a) disclose or use confidential information acquired in the course of his official duties in order to
11	further substantially his personal economic interests; or
12	(A) DISCLOSE OR USE CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION ACQUIRED IN THE COURSE OF OFFICIAL
13	DUTIES IN ORDER TO FURTHER SUBSTANTIALLY THE INDIVIDUAL'S PERSONAL ECONOMIC INTERESTS;
14	(b)(B) accept a gift of substantial value or a substantial AN economic benefit tantamount to a gift:
15	(i)(a)(C) which that would tend improperly to influence a reasonable person in his the person's
16	position to depart from the faithful and impartial discharge of his the person's public duties; or
17	(ii)(b)(D) which he that the person knows or which that a reasonable person in his that position
18	should know under the circumstances is primarily for the purpose of rewarding him the person for official
19	action <del>he has</del> taken
20	(2) An economic benefit tantamount to a gift includes without limitation a loan at a rate of interest
21	substantially lower than the commercial rate then currently prevalent for similar loans and compensation
22	received for private services rendered at a rate substantially exceeding the fair market value of such the
23	services. Campaign contributions reported as required by statute are not gifts or economic benefits
24	tantamount to gifts.
25	(3) (a) Except as provided in subsection (3)(b), a public officer, legislator, or public employee may
26	not receive salaries from two separate public employment positions that overlap for the hours being
27	compensated, unless:
28	(i) the public officer, legislator, or public employee reimburses the public entity from which the
29	employee is absent for its costs in THE SALARY PAID FOR performing the function from which the officer,
30	legislator, or employee is absent; or



54th Legislature

(ii) the public officer's, legislator's, or public employee's salary from one employer is reduced by
the amount of salary received from the other public employer in order to avoid duplicate compensation for
the overlapping hours.

- (b) Subsection (3)(a) does not prohibit a public officer, legislator, or public employee from receiving income from the use of accrued leave or compensatory time during the period of overlapping employment.
- (C) IN ORDER TO DETERMINE COMPLIANCE WITH THIS SUBSECTION (3), A PUBLIC OFFICER, LEGISLATOR, OR PUBLIC EMPLOYEE SUBJECT TO THIS SUBSECTION (3) SHALL DISCLOSE THE AMOUNTS RECEIVED FROM THE TWO SEPARATE PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT POSITIONS TO THE COMMISSIONER OF POLITICAL PRACTICES."

### Section 4. Section 2-2-105, MCA, is amended to read:

- "2-2-105. Ethical principles requirements for public officers and public employees. (1) The principles requirements in this section are intended as guides to rules of conduct, and do not constitute violations as such constitute a breach of the public trust and public duty of office or employment in state or local government.
- (2) A EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN SUBSECTION (4), A public officer or <u>public</u> employee <del>should</del> may not acquire an interest in any business or undertaking <del>which he</del> that the officer or employee has reason to believe may be directly and substantially affected to its economic benefit by official action to be taken by his the officer's or employee's agency.
- (3) A public officer or <u>public</u> employee <u>should may</u> not, within <u>the 12</u> months following the voluntary termination of <u>his</u> office or employment, obtain employment in which <u>he the officer or employee</u> will take direct advantage, unavailable to others, of matters with which <u>he the officer or employee</u> was directly involved during <u>his a term of office</u> or <u>during</u> employment. These matters are rules, other than rules of general application, <u>which he that the officer or employee</u> actively helped to formulate and applications, claims, or contested cases in the consideration of which <u>he the officer or employee</u> was an active participant.
- (4) WHEN A PUBLIC EMPLOYEE WHO IS A MEMBER OF A QUASI-JUDICIAL BOARD OR COMMISSION OR OF A BOARD, COMMISSION, OR COMMITTEE WITH RULEMAKING AUTHORITY IS REQUIRED TO TAKE OFFICIAL ACTION ON A MATTER AS TO WHICH THE PUBLIC EMPLOYEE HAS A CONFLICT CREATED BY A PERSONAL OR PRIVATE INTEREST THAT WOULD DIRECTLY GIVE RISE TO



ı	AN APPEARANCE OF IMPROPRIETY AS TO THE PUBLIC EMPLOYEE'S INFLUENCE, BENEFIT, OF
2	DETRIMENT IN REGARD TO THE MATTER, THE PUBLIC EMPLOYEE SHALL DISCLOSE THE INTEREST
3	CREATING THE CONFLICT PRIOR TO PARTICIPATING IN THE OFFICIAL ACTION.
4	(4)(5) A public officer or <u>public</u> employee <del>should</del> may not:
5	(a) perform an official act directly and substantially affecting a business or other undertaking to its
6	economic detriment when he the officer or employee has a substantial financial personal interest in a
7	competing firm or undertaking <del>; or</del>
8	(b) disclose or use confidential information acquired in the course of official duties in order to
9	substantially further the officer's or employee's private interests."
10	
11	Section 5. Section 2-2-111, MCA, is amended to read:
12	"2-2-111. Rules of conduct for legislators. Proof of commission of any act enumerated in this
13	section is proof that the legislator committing the act has breached his fiduciary the legislator's public duty.
14	A legislator may not:
15	(1) accept a fee, contingent fee, or any other compensation, except his the official compensation
16	provided by statute, for promoting or opposing the passage of legislation;
17	(2) seek other employment for himself the legislator or solicit a contract for his the legislator's
18	services by the use of his the office."
19	
20	Section 6. Section 2-2-112, MCA, is amended to read:
21	"2-2-112. Ethical principles requirements for legislators. (1) The principles requirements in this
22	section are intended only as guides to rules for legislator conduct, and do not constitute violations as such
23	constitute a breach of the public trust of legislative office.
24	(2) A legislator has a responsibility to the legislator's constituents to participate in all matters
25	affecting the constituents AS REQUIRED IN THE JOINT RULES OF THE LEGISLATURE. A legislator
26	concerned with the possibility of a conflict should MAY briefly present the facts to the committee of that
27	house that is assigned the determination of ethical issues. The committee shall advise the legislator as to
28	whether the legislator should disclose the interest prior to voting on the issue pursuant to the provisions
29	of subsection (5). The legislator shall MAY vote on the AN issue ON WHICH THE LEGISLATOR HAS A



CONFLICT, after disclosing the interest.

30

(2)(3) When a legislator must is required to take official action on a legislative matter as to which
he the legislator has a conflict created by a personal or financial private interest which that would be
directly and substantially affected by give rise to an appearance of impropriety as to the legislator's
influence, benefit, or detriment in regard to the legislative matter, he should consider disclosing or
eliminating the legislator shall disclose the interest creating the conflict or abstaining from prior to
participating in the official action, as provided in subsections (2) and (5) and the joint rules of the
legislature. In making his a decision, he should the legislator shall further consider:

- (a) whether the conflict impedes his the legislator's independence of judgment;
- (b) the effect of his the legislator's participation on public confidence in the integrity of the legislature; and
- (c) whether his the legislator's participation is likely to have any significant effect on the disposition of the matter; and
- (d) whether a pecuniary interest is involved or whether a potential occupational, personal, or family
   benefit could arise from the legislator's participation.
  - (3)(4) A conflict situation does not arise from legislation or legislative duties affecting the entire membership of a profession, occupation, or class.
  - (4)(5) If a A legislator elects to shall disclose the an interest creating the a conflict, he shall do so as provided in the joint rules of the legislature. A legislator who is a member of a profession, occupation, or class affected by legislation is not required to disclose an interest unless the class contained in the legislation is so narrow that the vote will have a direct personal impact on the legislator. A legislator may seek a determination from the appropriate committee provided for in [section 45 14]."

- Section 7. Section 2-2-121, MCA, is amended to read:
- "2-2-121. Rules of conduct for state <u>public</u> officers and state <u>public</u> employees. (1) Proof of commission of any act enumerated in this section <u>subsection (2)</u> is proof that the actor has breached his fiduciary a <u>public</u> duty.
  - (2) A state public officer or a state public employee may not:
- (a) use state <u>public</u> time, facilities, <u>equipment, supplies, personnel, or funds</u> or <u>equipment</u> for his <u>the officer's or employee's</u> private business purposes;
  - (b) engage in a substantial financial transaction for his the officer's or employee's private business



54th Legislature

purposes with a	person whor	n <del>he</del> <u>the office</u>	<u>r or employee</u>	inspects or	supervises in the	course of his	official
duties;							

- (c) assist any person for a fee or other compensation in obtaining a contract, claim, license, or other economic benefit from his the officer's or employee's agency;
- (d) assist any person for a contingent fee in obtaining a contract, claim, license, or other economic benefit from any state agency;
- (e) perform an official act directly and substantially affecting to its economic benefit a business or other undertaking in which he the officer or employee either has a substantial financial interest or is engaged as counsel, consultant, representative, or agent; or
- (f) solicit or accept employment, or engage in negotiations or meetings to consider employment, with a person whom he the officer or employee regulates in the course of his official duties without first giving written notification to his the officer's or employee's supervisor and department director.
- (3) (a) A public officer or public employee may not use public time, facilities, equipment, supplies, personnel, or funds for any political or campaign activity persuading or affecting a political decision unless the use is:

#### (i) authorized by law; or

(ii) properly incidental to another activity required or authorized by law, such as the function of an elected public official, the official's staff, or the legislative staff in the normal course of duties.

(b) Subsection (3)(a) does not prohibit an elected public official from issuing public statements concerning matters within the scope of the official's office. However, a document that is published pursuant to this subsection (3) and that is aimed at supporting or opposing a political committee, a candidate, or a ballot issue must include a written statement disclosing the public costs incurred to produce the document. The statement must meet the specifications described in 18 7 306, and the costs must be estimated based on the factors listed in 18 7 307. Documentation of the cost of publication must be filed with the commissioner of political practices. THIS SUBSECTION DOES NOT APPLY TO THE PREPARATION OF OFFICIAL VOTER INFORMATION PAMPHLETS.

- (4) (a) A state employee shall notify the employee's immediate supervisor that a potential conflict of interest exists MAY NOT PARTICIPATE IN A PROCEEDING when AN ORGANIZATION OF WHICH THE EMPLOYEE IS AN OFFICER OR DIRECTOR IS:
  - (i)(A) an organization of which the employee is a member is involved in a proceeding before the



1	employing agency that is within the scope of the employee's job duties; or
2	(ii)(B) the employee is a member of or affiliated with any organization attempting to influence a
3	local, state, or federal proceeding in which the employee represents the state.
4	(b) The employee's supervisor shall make the disclosed information available to an interested
5	person upon the person's request.
6	(5) A state officer or state employee may not engage in any activity, including lobbying, as defined
7	in 5-7-102, on behalf of an organization of which the officer or employee is a member while performing the
8	officer's or employee's job duties. THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SUBSECTION DO NOT PROHIBIT AN
9	OFFICER OR EMPLOYEE FROM PERFORMING CHARITABLE FUNDRAISING ACTIVITIES IF APPROVED BY
10	THE EMPLOYEE'S SUPERVISOR OR AUTHORIZED BY LAW.
11	(3)(6) A department head or a member of a quasi-judicial or rulemaking board may perform an
12	official act notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (2)(e) if his participation is necessary to the
13	administration of a statute and if he the person complies with the voluntary disclosure procedures under
14	2-2-131.
15	(4)(7) Subsection (2)(d) does not apply to a member of a board, commission, council, or committee
16	unless <del>he</del> the member is also a full-time state public employee.
17	(8) A person who purposely or knowingly violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon
18	conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 or more than \$1,000, by imprisonment in the
19	county jail for not more than 6 months, or by both. A civil proceeding under [section 46 15] or [section
20	22 21] does not preclude an action under this subsection."
21	
22	Section 8. Section 2-2-125, MCA, is amended to read:
23	"2-2-125. Rules of conduct for local government officers and employees. (1) Proof of commission
24	of any act enumerated in this section is proof that the actor has breached his fiduciary a public duty
25	subjecting the actor to disciplinary action by the employing entity.
26	(2) An officer or employee of local government may not:
27	(a) engage in a substantial financial transaction for his the officer's or employee's private business
28	purposes with a person whom he the officer or employee inspects or supervises in the course of his official
29	duties; or

(b) perform an official act directly and substantially affecting to its economic benefit a business or

other undertaking in which he the officer or employee either has a substantial financial interest or is engaged as counsel, consultant, representative, or agent.

(3) A <u>Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (2)</u>, a member of the governing body of a local government may perform an official act <del>notwithstanding this section</del> when his the member's participation is necessary to obtain a quorum or otherwise enable the body to act<sub>7</sub>. if he complies with the voluntary disclosure procedures under 2 2-131 The member shall disclose the interest creating the appearance of impropriety."

Section 9. Section 2-2-131, MCA, is amended to read:

"2-2-131. Voluntary disclosure Disclosure. A public officer or public employee may shall, prior to acting in a manner which that may impinge on his fiduciary public duty, including the award of a permit, contract, or license, disclose the nature of his the private interest which that creates the conflict. He The public officer or public employee shall make the disclosure in writing to the secretary of state, listing the amount of his financial private interest, if any, the purpose and duration of his the person's services rendered, if any, and the compensation received for the services or such other information as that is necessary to describe his the interest. If he the public officer or public employee then performs the official act involved, he the officer or employee shall state for the record the fact and summary nature of the interest disclosed at the time of performing the act."

Section 10. Section 2-2-302, MCA, is amended to read:

"2-2-302. Appointment of relative to office of trust or emolument unlawful -- exceptions -- publication of notice. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), it is unlawful for a person or member of any board, bureau, or commission or employee at the head of a department of this state or any political subdivision of this state to appoint to any position of trust or emolument any person related or connected by consanguinity within the fourth degree or by affinity within the second degree.

- (2) The provisions of this section and 2-2-303 do not apply to:
- (a) a sheriff in the appointment of a person as a cook or an attendant;
- (b) school district trustees if all the trustees, with the exception of any trustee who is related to the person being appointed and who must abstain from voting for the appointment, approve the appointment of a person related to a trustee;



1	(c) a school district in the employment of a person as a substitute teacher who is not employed
2	as a substitute teacher for more than 30 consecutive school days; er
3	(d) the renewal of an employment contract of a person who was initially hired before the member
4	of the board, bureau, or commission or the department head to whom he the person is related assumed the
5	duties of the office;
6	(e) the employment of election judges; or
7	(f) the employment of pages or temporary session staff by the legislature.
8	(3) Prior to the appointment of a person referred to in subsection (2), the school district trustees
9	shall give written notice of the time and place of their intended action. The notice must be published at
10	least 15 days prior to the trustees' intended action in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in
11	which the school district is located."
12	
13	Section 11. Section 2-18-102, MCA, is amended to read:
14	"2-18-102. Personnel administration general policy setting. (1) Except as otherwise provided
15	by law or collective bargaining agreement, the department shall:
16	(a) encourage and exercise leadership in the development of effective personnel administration
17	within the several agencies in the state and make available the facilities of the department to this end;
18	(b) foster and develop programs for recruitment and selection of capable persons for permanent,
19	seasonal, temporary, and other types of positions and for the improvement of employee effectiveness,
20	including training, ethical conduct, safety, health, counseling, welfare, discipline, grievances, and evaluation
21	for productivity and retention in permanent status;
22	(c) foster, develop, and promote job sharing in agencies;
23	(d) investigate from time to time the operation and effect of parts 1 and 2 of this chapter and the
24	policies made thereunder under parts 1 and 2 and report the findings and recommendations to the governor;
25	(e) establish policies, procedures, and forms for the maintenance of records of all employees in the
26	state service;
27	(f) apply and carry out parts 1 and 2 and the policies thereunder under parts 1 and 2 and perform
28	any other lawful acts which may be necessary or desirable to carry out the purposes and provisions of parts



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1 and 2.

(2) The department may delegate authority granted to it under parts 1 and 2 to agencies in the

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state service that effectively demonstrate the ability to carry out the provisions of parts 1 and 2, provided that such the agencies remain in compliance with policies, procedures, timetables, and standards established by the department.

- (3) The department shall develop and issue personnel policies for the state. Adequate public notice shall must be given to all interested parties of proposed changes or additions to the personnel policies before the date they are to take effect. If requested by any of the affected parties, the department shall schedule a public hearing on proposed changes or additions to the personnel policies before the date they are to take effect.
- (4) The department shall develop model rules of conduct for all state employees based upon the provisions of Title 2, chapter 2. The department shall provide employees with a pamphlet summarizing the provisions of Title 2, chapter 2. Each state agency shall adopt the model rules of conduct and additional rules appropriate to the specific circumstances of the agency."

Section 12. Section 5-7-213, MCA, is amended to read:

- "5-7-213. Disclosure by elected officials. (1) (a) Prior to December 15 of each even-numbered year, each elected official, or official elect member of a quasi judicial board or commission, or department director shall file with the commissioner a business disclosure statement on a form provided by the commissioner. An individual filing pursuant to subsection (1)(b) or (1)(c) is not required to file under this subsection (1)(a) during the same period.
- (b) Each candidate for a statewide or a state office elected from a district shall, within 5 days of the time that the candidate files for office, file a business disclosure statement with the commissioner on a form provided by the commissioner.
- (c) An individual appointed to office who would be required to file under subsection (1)(a) or (1)(b) is required to file the business disclosure statement at the earlier of the time of submission of the person's name for confirmation or the assumption of the office.
  - (2) The statement shall must provide the following information:
- (a) the name, address, and type of business of such the individual and each member of such the individual's immediate family;
- (b) each present or past employing entity from which benefits, including retirement benefits, are currently received by the individual and each member of the individual's immediate family;



54th Legislature

<u>(c)</u>	each busine	ess, firm, c	orporation,	partnership,	and other	business (	or professional	entity or	trust
in which th	ne individual	<del>or a meml</del>	<del>per of the i</del>	<del>ndividual's in</del>	<del>nmediate f</del>	amil <del>y</del> hold	ls an interest;		

(d) each entity not listed under subsections (2)(a) through (2)(c) in which the individual er a member of the individual's immediate family is an officer or director, regardless of whether or not the entity is organized for profit;

(e) a brief description of the purpose of an entity described in subsections (2)(e) and (2)(d); and (f)(E) all real property, other than a personal residence, in which the individual or a member of the individual's immediate family holds an interest. Real property may be described by general description. For this purpose "immediate family" includes the individual's spouse and minor children only.

(2)(3) No such An individual may not assume or continue to exercise the powers and duties of the office to which that individual has been elected or appointed until such the statement has been filed as provided in subsection (1).

(3)(4) The commissioner shall make such the business disclosure statements available to any individual upon request.

(5) For purposes of this section, "immediate family" means the individual's spouse and minor children."

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

"13-35-226. Unlawful acts of employers and employees. (1) It is unlawful for any employer, in paying his employees the salary or wages due them, to include with their pay the name of any candidate or any political mottoes, devices, or arguments containing threats or promises \(\xi\_express\) or implied\(\xi\_express\) calculated or intended to influence the political opinions or actions of the employees. It is unlawful for an employer to exhibit in a place where his the employer's workers or employees may be working any handbill or placard containing any threat, promise, notice, or information that, in case any particular ticket or political party, organization, or candidate is elected, work in his the employer's place or establishment will cease, in whole or in part, or will be continued or increased; his the employer's place or establishment will be closed; the salaries or wages of his the workers or employees will be reduced or increased; or other threats or promises \(\xi\_express\) or implied\(\xi\_e\), intended or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions of his the employer's workers or employees. This section shall apply applies to corporations, individuals, and public officers and employees.

1	(2) No $\underline{A}$ person may <u>not</u> attempt to coerce, command, or require a public employee to support or
2	oppose any political committee, the nomination or election of any person to public office, or the passage
3	of a ballot issue.
4	(3) No $\underline{A}$ public employee may <u>not</u> solicit support for or opposition to any political committee, the
5	nomination or election of any person to public office, or the passage of a ballot issue while on the job or
6	at his the place of employment. However, nothing in subject to 2-2-121, this section is not intended to
7	restrict the right of a public employee to express his personal political views.
8	(4) Any person who violates the provisions of this section shall be fined an amount not to exceed
9	\$1,000, be imprisoned in the county jail for a term not to exceed 6 months, or both, for each separate
0	offense."
1	
2	NEW SECTION. Section 14. Filing tax returns. (1) It is the responsibility of legislators, public
3	officers, and public employees to determine on an annual basis whether they are required to file tax returns
4	with the state of Montana and to file a complete return in a timely manner, if required.
5	(2) The department of revenue shall provide to the commissioner of political practices information
6	necessary to determine compliance with this section, whether or not the information is confidential. The
7	commissioner of political practices shall keep the information confidential unless it is necessary to prove
8	that a violation of this section has occurred.
9	
20	NEW SECTION. Section 14. Ethics committees. (1) Each house of the legislature shall establish
21	an ethics committee. The committee must consist of two members of each political party. The committees
22	may meet jointly. Each committee shall educate members concerning the provisions of this part concerning
23	legislators and may consider conflicts between public duty and private interest as provided in 2-2-112. The
24	joint committee may consider matters affecting the entire legislature.
25	(2) Pursuant to Article V, section 10, of the Montana constitution, the legislature is responsible for
26	enforcement of the provisions of this part concerning legislators.
27	
28	NEW SECTION. Section 15. Enforcement for state officers, LEGISLATORS, and state employees.
29	(1) (a) A person alleging a violation of this part by a state officer, LEGISLATOR, or state employee may



file a complaint with the commissioner of political practices. The commissioner shall request any

54th Legislature SB0136.05

information necessary to make a determination from the complainant or the person who is the subject of the complaint and may issue subpoenas.

- (b) Unless the complaint is referred to the county attorney under subsection (1)(c), the commissioner shall hold an informal contested case hearing on the complaint as provided in Title 2, chapter 4, part 6. The commissioner shall issue a decision based upon the record established before the commissioner.
- (c) If it appears to the commissioner that a complaint alleges criminal conduct, the commissioner shall stay the proceedings under this section and refer the matter to the appropriate county attorney.
- (2) If the commissioner determines that a violation of this part has occurred, the commissioner may impose an administrative penalty of not less than \$50 or more than \$1,000, and if the violation was committed by a state employee, the commissioner may also recommend that the employing agency discipline the employee. The commissioner may assess the costs of the proceeding against the person bringing the charges if the commissioner determines that a violation did not occur or against the officer or employee if the commissioner determines that a violation did occur.
- (3) The decision of the commissioner may be appealed to the ethics commission as provided in [section 47 16].
- (4) EXCEPT FOR RECORDS MADE PUBLIC IN THE COURSE OF A HEARING, A COMPLAINT AND RECORDS OBTAINED OR PREPARED BY THE COMMISSIONER IN CONNECTION WITH AN INVESTIGATION OR COMPLAINT ARE NOT OPEN FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION. THE COMMISSIONER'S DECISION ISSUED AFTER A HEARING IS A PUBLIC RECORD OPEN TO INSPECTION.
- (5) THE COMMISSIONER MAY ADOPT RULES TO CARRY OUT THE RESPONSIBILITIES AND DUTIES ASSIGNED BY THIS PART.

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> Section 16. Administrative appeal. (1) The ethics commission shall provide a hearing on the record, when requested in writing by a party to an issue that has been decided by the commissioner of political practices. The appeal must be requested within 60 days of a decision by the commissioner.

- (2) The hearing is limited to matters contained in the record established before the commissioner. The commission may affirm, modify, or reverse a decision of the commissioner.
  - (3) A decision is rendered when signed by three or more commission members subscribing to the

	14E1 00 1 1 1		the state of the s
decision and must be issued	within 30 calendar da	vs after submission of	the request for an oninion

(4) If the decision is appealed, as provided in Title 2, chapter 4, part 7, the district court may award costs and fees to the prevailing party.

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<u>NEW SECTION.</u> Section 17. Ethics commission. (1) There is an ethics commission attached to the office of the commissioner of political practices for administrative purposes only.

- (2) The commission consists of five members. The members are appointed in the same manner as prescribed in 5-1-102, except that the presiding officer and vice presiding officer must be chosen as provided in subsection (6) of this section. A member of the commission must be a citizen of the United States and a resident of Montana. A member of the commission may not be a:
  - (a) public official;
- (b) public employee, except as the fifth member, who must be chosen by consensus of the other members:
  - (c) candidate;
    - (d) lobbyist or lobbyist's principal; or
    - (e) member of the immediate family of an individual listed in subsections (2)(a) through (2)(d).
- (3) A member of the commission serves a term of 4 years. However, the initial members of the commission shall serve the following terms:
  - (a) One member shall serve a term of 1 year.
  - (b) One member shall serve a term of 2 years.
- 21 (c) One member shall serve a term of 3 years.
- 22 (d) Two members shall serve terms of 4 years.
- 23 (4) An individual may not serve more than two consecutive terms as a member of the commission.
  24 A member of the commission continues in office until a successor is appointed and has qualified.
  - (5) (a) If a vacancy occurs on the commission, the appointing authority of the vacant position shall appoint a successor.
  - (b) If at the time that a vacancy occurs the appointing authority is of a different political party than that of the original appointing authority, the majority or minority leader in the same house who is of the same political party as the appointing authority that made the original appointment of the commissioner whose position is vacated shall appoint the successor.



1	(6) The presiding officer and vice presiding officer of the commission must be elected by a majority
2	of the members of the commission. The presiding officer and vice presiding officer shall serve in those
3	positions for 1 year and may be reelected. The presiding officer presides at meetings of the commission.
4	The vice presiding officer presides in the absence or disability of the presiding officer.
5	(7) A member of the commission may not receive a salary but is entitled to expenses as provided
6	in Title 2, chapter 18, part 5.
7	
8	NEW SECTION. Section 18. Meetings quorum. The ethics commission shall meet at the call of
9	the presiding officer or a majority of its members when an appeal from a decision of the commissioner of
10	political practices UNDER THIS PART is requested. A quorum consists of three or more members. An
11	affirmative vote of three or more members is necessary for the issuance of a decision.
12	
13	NEW SECTION. Section 19. Prohibition on political activity by commission members. A member
14	of the ethics commission may not participate in political activity or in a political campaign during the term
15	of office. A member of the commission may not:
16	(1) make a financial contribution to a candidate;
17	(2) make a financial contribution to a political committee; or
18	(3) knowingly attend a fundraiser held for the benefit of a candidate or political committee.
19	
20	NEW SECTION. Section 20. Prohibition on lobbying activity. A member of the ethics commission
21	may not be a registered lobbyist or participate in lobbying activities that would require the individual to
22	register as a lobbyist unless the lobbyist activities are conducted on behalf of the commission and are
23	permitted under state law.
24	
25	NEW SECTION. Section 21. Enforcement for local government. (1) Except as provided in
26	subsection (5), a person alleging a violation of this part by a local government officer or local government
27	employee shall notify the county attorney of the county where the local government is located. The county
28	attorney shall request from the complainant or the person who is the subject of the complaint any
29	information necessary to make a determination concerning the validity of the complaint.

(2) If the county attorney determines that the complaint is justified, the county attorney may bring

an action in district court seeking a civil fine of not less than \$50 or more than \$1,000. If the county attorney determines that the complaint alleges a criminal violation, the county attorney shall bring criminal charges against the officer or employee.

- (3) If the county attorney declines to bring an action under this section, the person alleging a violation of this part may file a civil action in district court seeking a civil fine of not less than \$50 or more than \$1,000. In an action filed under this subsection, the court may assess the costs and attorney fees against the person bringing the charges if the court determines that a violation did not occur or against the officer or employee if the court determines that a violation did occur. The court may impose sanctions if the court determines that the action was frivolous or intended for harassment.
- (4) The employing entity of a local government employee may take disciplinary action against an employee for a violation of this part.
- (5) (a) A local government may establish a three-member panel to review complaints alleging violations of this part by officers or employees of the local government. The local government shall establish procedures and rules for the panel. The members of the panel may not be officers or employees of the local government. The panel shall review complaints and may refer to the county attorney complaints that appear to be substantiated.
- (b) In a local government that establishes a panel under this subsection, a complaint must be referred to the panel prior to making a complaint to the county attorney.
- (6) For purposes of this section, "local government" means a county, an incorporated city or town, a consolidated government, or a school district.

NEW SECTION. Section 22. Repealer. Section 2-2-132, MCA, is repealed.

NEW SECTION. Section 23. Codification instruction. [Sections 14 through 22 21] are intended to be codified as an integral part of Title 2, chapter 2, part 1, and the provisions of Title 2, chapter 2, part 1, apply to [sections 14 through 22 21].

NEW SECTION. Section 24. Code commissioner instruction. The code commissioner shall renumber section 5-7-213 as an integral part of Title 2, chapter 2, part 1.



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NEW SECTION. Section 25. Severability. If a part of [this act] is invalid, all valid parts that	are
severable from the invalid part remain in effect. If a part of [this act] is invalid in one or more of	fits
applications, the part remains in effect in all valid applications that are severable from the inv	/alic
applications.	
NEW SECTION Section 26 Effective date. This act is effective July 1, 1995	

-END-

### Free Conference Committee on SB 136 Report No. 1, April 12, 1995

Page 1 of 2

Mr. President and Mr. Speaker:

We, your Free Conference Committee on SB 136, met and considered:

SB 136 in its entirety

We recommend that SB 136 (reference copy as amended - salmon) be amended as follows:

1. Page 2, line 18.

Following: "money"

Strike: ", " through "value, "

2. Page 3, line 2.

Following: "(3)"

Insert: "(a)"

Following: "SUBSTANTIAL"

Insert: "substantial"

Following: "VALUE""

Insert: "means a gift with a value of \$50 or more for an

individual. (b) The term"

3. Page 3, line 3.

Strike: "(A)" Insert: "(i)"

Renumber: subsequent subsections

4. Page 3, line 13.

Strike: "(I)"

Insert: "(A)"

Renumber: subsequent subsections

5. Page 5, line 1.

Following: "±"

Insert: "(ii) legislators, involving legislative acts, is
 provided for in [section 14] and for all other acts is

provided for in [sections 15 and 16];"

Renumber: subsequent subsection

6. Page 5, line 14.

Following: "of substantial"

Insert: "substantial"

Strike: "AN"

Insert: "a substantial"

7. Page 7, line 29.

ADOPT

SB 136 FCCR#1 Following: "MAY"

Insert: ", subject to legislative rule,"

8. Page 8, line 20. Following: "direct"

Insert: "and distinctive"

9. Page 9, lines 25 and 26.

Following: "practices" on line 25

Strike: remainder of line 25 through "." on line 26

Insert: "persuading or affecting a political decision unless the
 use is:

(a) authorized by law; or

(b) properly incidental to another activity required or authorized by law, such as the function of an elected public official, the official's staff, or the legislative staff in the normal course of duties."

10. Page 15, line 30.
Following: "practices."

And that this Free Conference Committee report be adopted.

For the Senate:

Grosfield

Amd Coord

Sec. of Senate

For the House:

Cocchiarella

2	INTRODUCED BY BAER, KEENAN, BENEDICT, BURNETT, DENNY, MOHL, HARGROVE, BRAINARD,
3	EMERSON, MESAROS, JORE, JENKINS, CRISMORE, ESTRADA, KEATING, FORBES, PECK,
4	COCCHIARELLA, PAVLOVICH, MURDOCK, BOHARSKI, VICK, WISEMAN, GREEN, MOLNAR,
5	HARRINGTON, MERCER, GRINDE, MCKEE, TAYLOR, AHNER, MILLS, L. SMITH, MARTINEZ, OHS,
6	SLITER, T. NELSON, STOVALL, SIMON, LARSON, R. JOHNSON, WELLS, MCGEE, KITZENBERG, ELLIS
7	TREXLER, FUCHS, CLARK, BARNHART, SQUIRES, TUSS, ELLINGSON, SHEA, MENAHAN, RYAN,
8	SWANSON, CAREY, TROPILA, ELLIOTT, J. JOHNSON, WENNEMAR, HURDLE, HEAVY RUNNER,
9	HOLLAND, MCCULLOCH, MASOLO, BOHLINGER, LYNCH, JACOBSON, FORRESTER, CHRISTIAENS,
10	L. NELSON, JERGESON, COLE, MILLER, BROOKE, WELDON, VAN VALKENBURG, FRANKLIN,
11	PIPINICH, SPRAGUE, HARDING, FOSTER, HARP, GROSFIELD, BISHOP, HOLDEN
12	BY REQUEST OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON ETHICS
13	
14	A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT GENERALLY REVISING LAWS CONCERNING ETHICS
15	CHANGING ETHICAL GUIDELINES INTO REQUIREMENTS; REQUIRING LEGISLATORS TO DISCLOSE
16	INTERESTS RAISING THE APPEARANCE OF IMPROPRIETY AND TO REFRAIN FROM VOTING ON CERTAIN
17	VOTE ON ALL MATTERS AS PROVIDED IN LEGISLATIVE RULES; PROHIBITING PROVIDING
18	REQUIREMENTS FOR A PUBLIC EMPLOYEE WHO IS A LEGISLATOR FROM RECEIVING BOTH SALARIES
19	WHILE SERVING IN THE LEGISLATURE, PUBLIC OFFICER, OR LEGISLATOR TO RECEIVE MORE THAN ONE
20	PUBLIC SALARY FOR OVERLAPPING HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT; PROHIBITING PUBLIC OFFICERS AND
21	PUBLIC EMPLOYEES FROM USING PUBLIC TIME, EQUIPMENT, FACILITIES, SUPPLIES, PERSONNEL, OF
22	FUNDS <del>TO PROMOTE POLITICAL IDEOLOGY OR TO INFLUENCE A POLITICAL ISSUE; AND</del> <u>FOR ANY</u>
23	POLITICAL OR CAMPAIGN ACTIVITY PERSUADING OR AFFECTING A POLITICAL DECISION UNLESS THE
24	USE IS AUTHORIZED BY LAW OR PROPERLY INCIDENTAL TO ANOTHER ACTIVITY REQUIRED OF
25	AUTHORIZED BY LAW; RESTRICTING EMPLOYMENT BY CURRENT AND FORMER PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND
26	EMPLOYEES; PROVIDING FOR EDUCATION AND TRAINING ON ETHICAL MATTERS; PROVIDING
27	ENFORCEMENT PROVISIONS FOR ETHICS VIOLATIONS; PROVIDING THAT FILING TAX RETURNS IS AN
28	ETHICAL REQUIREMENT; CREATING AN ETHICS COMMISSION TO PROVIDE REVIEW OF ETHICS
29	DECISIONS IN CASES INVOLVING STATE OFFICERS AND STATE EMPLOYEES; AMENDING SECTIONS
30	2-2-102, 2-2-103, 2-2-104, 2-2-105, 2-2-111, 2-2-112, 2-2-121, AND 2-2-125, 2-2-131, 2-2-302

- 1 -

SENATE BILL NO. 136



1	2-18-102, 5-7-213, AND 13-35-226, MCA; REPEALING SECTION 2-2-132, MCA; AND PROVIDING AN
2	EFFECTIVE DATE."
3	
4	WHEREAS, Article XIII, section 4, of the Montana Constitution is unambiguous in its intent of
5	prohibiting conflict between public duty and private interest for members of the Legislature and for all state
6	and local government officers and employees; and
7	WHEREAS, Title 2, chapter 2, part 1, MCA, implementing Article XIII, section 4, of the Montana
8	Constitution, dilutes the spirit, purpose, and intent of the constitutional mandate.
9	
0	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:
1	(Refer to First Reading Bill)
2	Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert:
3	
14	Section 1. Section 2-2-102, MCA, is amended to read:
15	"2-2-102. Definitions. As used in this part, the following definitions apply:
16	(1) "Business" includes a corporation, partnership, sole proprietorship, trust or foundation, or any
17	other individual or organization carrying on a business, whether or not operated for profit.
8	(2) "Compensation" means any money, thing of substantial value, or economic benefit conferred
19	on or received by any person in return for services rendered or to be rendered by himself the person or
20	another.
21	(3) "Employee" means any temperary or permanent employee of the state or any subdivision
22	thereof or member of the judiciary, including a member of a board, commission, or committee except a
23	legislator and an employee under contract to the state.
24	(4) "Financial interest" means an interest held by an individual, his spouse, or minor children which
25	<del>is:</del>
26	(a) an ownership interest in a business;
27	(b)—a creditor interest in an insolvent business;
28	(e) an employment or prespective employment for which negotiations have begun;
29	(d) an ownership interest in real or personal property;
30	(e)- a loan or other debter interest; or



1	(f) a directorship or officership in a business.
2	(3) (A) "GIFT OF SUBSTANTIAL SUBSTANTIAL VALUE" MEANS A GIFT WITH A VALUE OF \$50
3	OR MORE FOR AN INDIVIDUAL.
4	(B) THE TERM DOES NOT INCLUDE:
5	(A)(I) A GIFT THAT IS NOT USED AND THAT, WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER RECEIPT, IS RETURNED
6	TO THE DONOR OR DELIVERED TO A CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION OR THE STATE AND THAT IS NOT
7	CLAIMED AS A CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTION FOR FEDERAL INCOME TAX PURPOSES;
8	(B)(II) FOOD AND BEVERAGES CONSUMED ON THE OCCASION WHEN PARTICIPATION IN A
9	CHARITABLE, CIVIC, OR COMMUNITY EVENT BEARS A RELATIONSHIP TO THE PUBLIC OFFICER'S OR
10	PUBLIC EMPLOYEE'S OFFICE OR EMPLOYMENT OR WHEN THE OFFICER OR EMPLOYEE IS IN
11	ATTENDANCE IN AN OFFICIAL CAPACITY;
12	(G)(III) EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL DIRECTLY RELATED TO OFFICIAL GOVERNMENTAL DUTIES;
13	(D)(IV) AN AWARD PUBLICLY PRESENTED IN RECOGNITION OF PUBLIC SERVICE; OR
14	(E)(V) EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY THAT:
15	(H)(A) DOES NOT PLACE OR APPEAR TO PLACE THE RECIPIENT UNDER OBLIGATION;
16	(H)(B) CLEARLY SERVES THE PUBLIC GOOD; AND
17	(HI)(C) IS NOT LAVISH OR EXTRAVAGANT.
18	(5)(3) "Official act" or "official action" means a vote, decision, recommendation, approval,
19	disapproval, or other action, including inaction, which that involves the use of discretionary authority.
20	(4) "Private interest" means an interest held by an individual or the individual's speuse or minor
21	ehildren that is:
22	(a) an ownership interest in a business;
23	(b) a creditor interest in an insolvent business;
24	(c) an employment or prospective employment for which negotiations have begun;
25	(d) an ownership interest in real property;
26	(e) a loan or other debtor interest; or
27	(f) a directorship or officership in a business.
28	(5) "Public employee" means:
29	(a) any temporary or permanent employee of the state or any subdivision of the state;
30	(b) a member of a quasi-judicial board or commission or of a board, commission, or committee with



1	rulemaking authority; and
2	(c) a person under contract to the state.
3	(6) "Public officer" includes any state officer except a legislator or member of the judiciary or any
4	elected officer of any subdivision of the state.
5	(7) (a) "State agency" includes:
6	(i) the state;
7	(ii) the legislature and its committees;
8	(iii) all executive departments, boards, commissions, committees, bureaus, and offices;
9	(iv) the university system; and
10	(v) all independent commissions and other establishments of the state government except the
11	courts.
12	(b) The term does not include the judicial branch.
13	(8) "State officer" includes all elected officers and directors of the executive branch of state
14	government as defined in 2-15-102."
15	
16	Section 2. Section 2-2-103, MCA, is amended to read:
17	"2-2-103. Public trust public duty. (1) The holding of public office or employment is a public
18	trust, created by the confidence which that the electorate reposes in the integrity of public officers,
19	legislators, and <u>public</u> employees. A public officer, legislator, or <u>public</u> employee shall carry out his the
20	individual's duties for the benefit of the people of the state.
21	(2) A public officer, legislator, or <u>public</u> employee whose conduct departs from his fiduciary the
22	person's public duty is liable to the people of the state as a trustee of proporty, is liable to a beneficiary
23	under 72-34-105, and shall suffer such other liabilities as a private fiduciary would suffer is subject to the
24	penalties provided in this part for abuse of his the public's trust. The county attorney of the county where
25	the trust is violated may bring appropriate judicial proceedings on behalf of the people. Any moneys
26	collected in such actions shall be paid to the general fund of the aggricved agency.
27	(3) The following sections set This part sets forth various rules of conduct, the transgression of
28	any of which is, as such, a violation of fiduciary public duty, and various ethical principles, the
29	transgression of any of which is not as such a violation of fiduciary duty must be avoided



(4) (a) The enforcement of this part for:

1	(i) state officers, LEGISLATORS, and STATE employees is provided for in [sections 16 and 17 15
2	AND 16];
3	(ii) legislators is provided for in [section 15-14];
4	(II) LEGISLATORS, INVOLVING LEGISLATIVE ACTS, IS PROVIDED FOR IN [SECTION 14] AND FOR
5	ALL OTHER ACTS IS PROVIDED FOR IN (SECTIONS 15 AND 16);
6	(iii)(III) local government officers and employees is provided for in [section 22 21].
7	(b) Any money collected in the civil actions that is not reimbursement for the cost of the action
8	must be deposited in the general fund of the unit of government."
9	
0	Section 3. Section 2-2-104, MCA, is amended to read:
1	"2-2-104. Rules of conduct for all public officers, legislators, and public employees. (1) Proof of
2	commission of any act enumerated in this section is proof that the actor has breached his fiduciary the
3	actor's public duty. A public officer, legislator, or public employee may not:
4	(a) disclose or use confidential information acquired in the course of his official duties in order to
5	further substantially his personal economic interests; or
6	(A) DISCLOSE OR USE CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION ACQUIRED IN THE COURSE OF OFFICIAL
7	DUTIES IN ORDER TO FURTHER SUBSTANTIALLY THE INDIVIDUAL'S PERSONAL ECONOMIC INTERESTS;
8	<u>OR</u>
9	(b)(B) accept a gift of substantial SUBSTANTIAL value or a substantial AN A SUBSTANTIAL
20	economic benefit tantamount to a gift:
21	(i)(e)(C)(I) which that would tend improperly to influence a reasonable person in his the person's
22	position to depart from the faithful and impartial discharge of his the person's public duties; or
23	(ii)(b)(D)(II) which he that the person knows or which that a reasonable person in his that position
24	should know under the circumstances is primarily for the purpose of rewarding him the person for official
25	action <del>he has</del> taken.
26	(2) An economic benefit tantamount to a gift includes without limitation a loan at a rate of interest
27	substantially lower than the commercial rate then currently prevalent for similar loans and compensation
28	received for private services rendered at a rate substantially exceeding the fair market value of such the
29	services. Campaign contributions reported as required by statute are not gifts or economic benefits



tantamount to gifts.

54th Legislature

<u>(3)</u>	(a) Exce	ot as pro	<u>vided in sub</u>	section	<u>1 (3)(b), a pub</u>	<u>lic officer,</u>	legis	lator, or	<u>public</u>	<u>employe</u>	e may
not receive	salaries	from tw	o separate	public	employment	positions	that	overlap	for th	e hours	being
compensate											
COMPONDUCE	July armout	<del></del>									

- (i) the public officer, legislator, or public employee reimburses the public entity from which the employee is absent for its costs in THE SALARY PAID FOR performing the function from which the officer, legislator, or employee is absent; or
- (ii) the public officer's, legislator's, or public employee's salary from one employer is reduced by the amount of salary received from the other public employer in order to avoid duplicate compensation for the overlapping hours.
- (b) Subsection (3)(a) does not prohibit a public officer, legislator, or public employee from receiving income from the use of accrued leave or compensatory time during the period of overlapping employment.
- (C) IN ORDER TO DETERMINE COMPLIANCE WITH THIS SUBSECTION (3), A PUBLIC OFFICER, LEGISLATOR, OR PUBLIC EMPLOYEE SUBJECT TO THIS SUBSECTION (3) SHALL DISCLOSE THE AMOUNTS RECEIVED FROM THE TWO SEPARATE PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT POSITIONS TO THE COMMISSIONER OF POLITICAL PRACTICES."

## Section 4. Section 2-2-105, MCA, is amended to read:

- "2-2-105. Ethical principles requirements for public officers and public employees. (1) The principles requirements in this section are intended as guides to rules of conduct, and do not constitute violations as such constitute a breach of the public trust and public duty of office or employment in state or local government.
- (2) A EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN SUBSECTION (4), A public officer or <u>public</u> employee should <u>may</u> not acquire an interest in any business or undertaking which he that the officer or employee has reason to believe may be directly and substantially affected to its economic benefit by official action to be taken by his the officer's or employee's agency.
- (3) A public officer or <u>public</u> employee <u>should may</u> not, within the <u>12</u> months following the voluntary termination of his office or employment, obtain employment in which he the officer or employee will take direct advantage, unavailable to others, of matters with which he the officer or employee was directly involved during his a term of office or <u>during</u> employment. These matters are rules, other than rules of general application, which he that the officer or employee actively helped to formulate and applications,



1	claims, or contested cases in the consideration of which he the officer or employee was an active
2	participant.
3	(4) WHEN A PUBLIC EMPLOYEE WHO IS A MEMBER OF A QUASI-JUDICIAL BOARD OF
4	COMMISSION OR OF A BOARD, COMMISSION, OR COMMITTEE WITH RULEMAKING AUTHORITY IS
5	REQUIRED TO TAKE OFFICIAL ACTION ON A MATTER AS TO WHICH THE PUBLIC EMPLOYEE HAS A
6	CONFLICT CREATED BY A PERSONAL OR PRIVATE INTEREST THAT WOULD DIRECTLY GIVE RISE TO
7	AN APPEARANCE OF IMPROPRIETY AS TO THE PUBLIC EMPLOYEE'S INFLUENCE, BENEFIT, OF
8	DETRIMENT IN REGARD TO THE MATTER, THE PUBLIC EMPLOYEE SHALL DISCLOSE THE INTEREST
9	CREATING THE CONFLICT PRIOR TO PARTICIPATING IN THE OFFICIAL ACTION.
10	(4)(5) A public officer or <u>public</u> employee <del>should</del> may not:
11	(a) perform an official act directly and substantially affecting a business or other undertaking to its
12	economic detriment when he the officer or employee has a substantial financial personal interest in a
13	competing firm or undertaking <del>; or</del>
14	(b) disclose or use confidential information acquired in the course of official duties in order to
15	substantially further the officer's or employee's private interests."
16	
17	Section 5. Section 2-2-111, MCA, is amended to read:
18	"2-2-111. Rules of conduct for legislators. Proof of commission of any act enumerated in this
19	section is proof that the legislator committing the act has breached his fiduciary the legislator's public duty
20	A legislator may not:
21	(1) accept a fee, contingent fee, or any other compensation, except his the official compensation
22	provided by statute, for promoting or opposing the passage of legislation;
23	(2) seek other employment for himself the legislator or solicit a contract for his the legislator's
24	services by the use of his the office."
25	
26	Section 6. Section 2-2-112, MCA, is amended to read:
27	"2-2-112. Ethical principles requirements for legislators. (1) The principles requirements in this
28	section are intended enly as guides to rules for legislator conduct, and do not constitute violations as such
29	constitute a breach of the public trust of legislative office.



(2) A legislator has a responsibility to the legislator's constituents to participate in all matters

54th Legislature

1	affecting the constituents AS REQUIRED IN THE JOINT RULES OF THE LEGISLATURE. A legislator
2	concerned with the possibility of a conflict should MAY briefly present the facts to the committee of that
3	house that is assigned the determination of ethical issues. The committee shall advise the legislator as to
4	whether the legislator should disclose the interest prior to voting on the issue pursuant to the provisions
5	of subsection (5). The legislator shall MAY, SUBJECT TO LEGISLATIVE RULE, vote on the AN issue ON
6	WHICH THE LEGISLATOR HAS A CONFLICT, after disclosing the interest

When a legislator must is required to take official action on a legislative matter as to which the the legislator has a conflict created by a personal or financial private interest which that would be directly and substantially affected by give rise to an appearance of impropriety as to the legislator's influence, benefit, or detriment in regard to the legislative matter, he should consider disclosing or eliminating the legislator shall disclose the interest creating the conflict or abstaining from prior to participating in the official action, as provided in subsections (2) and (5) and the joint rules of the legislature. In making his a decision, he should the legislator shall further consider:

- (a) whether the conflict impedes his the legislator's independence of judgment;
- (b) the effect of his the legislator's participation on public confidence in the integrity of the legislature; and
- (c) whether his the legislator's participation is likely to have any significant effect on the disposition of the matter; and
- (d) whether a pecuniary interest is involved or whether a potential occupational, personal, or family benefit could arise from the legislator's participation.
- (3)(4) A conflict situation does not arise from legislation <u>or legislative duties</u> affecting the entire membership of a <u>profession</u>, <u>occupation</u>, <u>or</u> class.
- (4)(5) If a A legislator elects to shall disclose the an interest creating the a conflict, he shall do so as provided in the joint rules of the legislature. A legislator who is a member of a profession, occupation, or class affected by legislation is not required to disclose an interest unless the class contained in the legislation is so narrow that the vote will have a direct AND DISTINCTIVE personal impact on the legislator.

  A legislator may seek a determination from the appropriate committee provided for in [section 15, 14]."

- 29 Section 7. Section 2-2-121, MCA, is amended to read:
  - "2-2-121. Rules of conduct for state public officers and state public employees. (1) Proof of



1	commission of any act enumerated in this section subsection (2) is proof that the actor has breached his
2	fiduciary a public duty.

- (2) A state public officer or a state public employee may not:
- (a) use state <u>public</u> time, facilities, <u>equipment</u>, <u>supplies</u>, <u>personnel</u>, <u>or funds</u> <del>or equipment</del> for <del>his</del> the officer's or employee's private business purposes;
- (b) engage in a substantial financial transaction for his the officer's or employee's private business purposes with a person whom he the officer or employee inspects or supervises in the course of his official duties;
- (c) assist any person for a fee or other compensation in obtaining a contract, claim, license, or other economic benefit from his the officer's or employee's agency;
- (d) assist any person for a contingent fee in obtaining a contract, claim, license, or other economic benefit from any state agency;
- (e) perform an official act directly and substantially affecting to its economic benefit a business or other undertaking in which he the officer or employee either has a substantial financial interest or is engaged as counsel, consultant, representative, or agent; or
- (f) solicit or accept employment, or engage in negotiations or meetings to consider employment, with a person whom he the officer or employee regulates in the course of his official duties without first giving written notification to his the officer's or employee's supervisor and department director.
- (3) (a) A public officer or public employee may not use public time, facilities, equipment, supplies, personnel, or funds for any political or campaign activity persuading or affecting a political decision unless the use is:

## (i) authorized by law; or

- (ii) properly incidental to another activity required or authorized by law, such as the function of an elected public official, the official's staff, or the legislative staff in the normal course of duties.
- (b) Subsection (3)(a) does not prohibit an elected public official from issuing public statements concerning matters within the scope of the official's office. However, a document that is published pursuant to this subsection (3) and that is aimed at supporting or opposing a political committee, a candidate, or a ballot issue must include a written statement disclosing the public costs incurred to produce the document. The statement must meet the specifications described in 18 7 306, and the costs must be estimated based on the factors listed in 18 7 307. Documentation of the cost of publication must be filed



1	with the commissioner of political practices THIS SUBSECTION DOES NOT APPLY TO THE
2	PREPARATION OF OFFICIAL VOTER INFORMATION PAMPHLETS. PERSUADING OR AFFECTING A
3	POLITICAL DECISION UNLESS THE USE IS:
4	(A) AUTHORIZED BY LAW; OR
5	(B) PROPERLY INCIDENTAL TO ANOTHER ACTIVITY REQUIRED OR AUTHORIZED BY LAW, SUCH
6	AS THE FUNCTION OF AN ELECTED PUBLIC OFFICIAL, THE OFFICIAL'S STAFF, OR THE LEGISLATIVE
7	STAFF IN THE NORMAL COURSE OF DUTIES.
8	(4) (a) A state employee shall notify the employee's immediate supervisor that a potential conflict
9	of interest exists MAY NOT PARTICIPATE IN A PROCEEDING when AN ORGANIZATION OF WHICH THE
10	EMPLOYEE IS AN OFFICER OR DIRECTOR IS:
11	(i)(A) an organization of which the employee is a member is involved in a proceeding before the
12	employing agency that is within the scope of the employee's job duties; or
13	(iii)(B) the employee is a member of or affiliated with any organization attempting to influence a
14	local, state, or federal proceeding in which the employee represents the state.
15	(b) The employee's supervisor shall make the disclosed information available to an interested
	·
16	person upon the person's request.
16 17	(5) A state officer or state employee may not engage in any activity, including lobbying, as defined
17	(5) A state officer or state employee may not engage in any activity, including lobbying, as defined
17 18	(5) A state officer or state employee may not engage in any activity, including lobbying, as defined in 5-7-102, on behalf of an organization of which the officer or employee is a member while performing the
17 18 19	(5) A state officer or state employee may not engage in any activity, including lobbying, as defined in 5-7-102, on behalf of an organization of which the officer or employee is a member while performing the officer's or employee's job duties. THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SUBSECTION DO NOT PROHIBIT AND
17 18 19 20	(5) A state officer or state employee may not engage in any activity, including lobbying, as defined in 5-7-102, on behalf of an organization of which the officer or employee is a member while performing the officer's or employee's job duties. THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SUBSECTION DO NOT PROHIBIT AN OFFICER OR EMPLOYEE FROM PERFORMING CHARITABLE FUNDRAISING ACTIVITIES IF APPROVED BY
17 18 19 20 21	(5) A state officer or state employee may not engage in any activity, including lobbying, as defined in 5-7-102, on behalf of an organization of which the officer or employee is a member while performing the officer's or employee's job duties. THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SUBSECTION DO NOT PROHIBIT AN OFFICER OR EMPLOYEE FROM PERFORMING CHARITABLE FUNDRAISING ACTIVITIES IF APPROVED BY THE EMPLOYEE'S SUPERVISOR OR AUTHORIZED BY LAW.
17 18 19 20 21 22	(5) A state officer or state employee may not engage in any activity, including lobbying, as defined in 5-7-102, on behalf of an organization of which the officer or employee is a member while performing the officer's or employee's job duties. THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SUBSECTION DO NOT PROHIBIT AN OFFICER OR EMPLOYEE FROM PERFORMING CHARITABLE FUNDRAISING ACTIVITIES IF APPROVED BY THE EMPLOYEE'S SUPERVISOR OR AUTHORIZED BY LAW.  (3)(6) A department head or a member of a quasi-judicial or rulemaking board may perform an
17 18 19 20 21 22 23	(5) A state officer or state employee may not engage in any activity, including lobbying, as defined in 5-7-102, on behalf of an organization of which the officer or employee is a member while performing the officer's or employee's job duties. THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SUBSECTION DO NOT PROHIBIT AN OFFICER OR EMPLOYEE FROM PERFORMING CHARITABLE FUNDRAISING ACTIVITIES IF APPROVED BY THE EMPLOYEE'S SUPERVISOR OR AUTHORIZED BY LAW.  (3)(6) A department head or a member of a quasi-judicial or rulemaking board may perform an official act notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (2)(e) if his participation is necessary to the
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	(5) A state officer or state employee may not engage in any activity, including lobbying, as defined in 5-7-102, on behalf of an organization of which the officer or employee is a member while performing the officer's or employee's job duties. THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SUBSECTION DO NOT PROHIBIT AN OFFICER OR EMPLOYEE FROM PERFORMING CHARITABLE FUNDRAISING ACTIVITIES IF APPROVED BY THE EMPLOYEE'S SUPERVISOR OR AUTHORIZED BY LAW.  (3)(6) A department head or a member of a quasi-judicial or rulemaking board may perform an official act notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (2)(e) if his participation is necessary to the administration of a statute and if he the person complies with the voluntary disclosure procedures under
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	(5) A state officer or state employee may not engage in any activity, including lobbying, as defined in 5-7-102, on behalf of an organization of which the officer or employee is a member while performing the officer's or employee's job duties. THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SUBSECTION DO NOT PROHIBIT AN OFFICER OR EMPLOYEE FROM PERFORMING CHARITABLE FUNDRAISING ACTIVITIES IF APPROVED BY THE EMPLOYEE'S SUPERVISOR OR AUTHORIZED BY LAW.  (3)(6) A department head or a member of a quasi-judicial or rulemaking board may perform an official act notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (2)(e) if his participation is necessary to the administration of a statute and if he the person complies with the voluntary disclosure procedures under 2-2-131.
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	(5) A state officer or state employee may not engage in any activity, including lobbying, as define in 5-7-102, on behalf of an organization of which the officer or employee is a member while performing to officer's or employee's job duties. THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SUBSECTION DO NOT PROHIBIT A OFFICER OR EMPLOYEE FROM PERFORMING CHARITABLE FUNDRAISING ACTIVITIES IF APPROVED BY THE EMPLOYEE'S SUPERVISOR OR AUTHORIZED BY LAW.  (3)(6) A department head or a member of a quasi-judicial or rulemaking board may perform official act notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (2)(e) if his participation is necessary to the administration of a statute and if he the person complies with the voluntary disclosure procedures under 2-2-131.  (4)(7) Subsection (2)(d) does not apply to a member of a board, commission, council, or committed.

30

conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 or more than \$1,000, by imprisonment in the

county jail for not more than 6 months, or by both. A civil proceeding under [section 46 15] or [section

22 21] does not preclude an action under this subsection."

- Section 8. Section 2-2-125, MCA, is amended to read:
- "2-2-125. Rules of conduct for local government officers and employees. (1) Proof of commission of any act enumerated in this section is proof that the actor has breached his fiduciary a public duty subjecting the actor to disciplinary action by the employing entity.
  - (2) An officer or employee of local government may not:
- (a) engage in a substantial financial transaction for his the officer's or employee's private business purposes with a person whom he the officer or employee inspects or supervises in the course of his official duties; or
- (b) perform an official act directly and substantially affecting to its economic benefit a business or other undertaking in which he the officer or employee either has a substantial financial interest or is engaged as counsel, consultant, representative, or agent.
- (3) A <u>Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (2)</u>, a member of the governing body of a local government may perform an official act netwithstanding this section when his the member's participation is necessary to obtain a quorum or otherwise enable the body to act<sub>7</sub>. if he complies with the voluntary disclosure procedures under 2-2-131 The member shall disclose the interest creating the appearance of impropriety."

- Section 9. Section 2-2-131, MCA, is amended to read:
- "2-2-131. Voluntary disclosure Disclosure. A public officer or public employee may shall, prior to acting in a manner which that may impinge on his fiduciary public duty, including the award of a permit, contract, or license, disclose the nature of his the private interest which that creates the conflict. He The public officer or public employee shall make the disclosure in writing to the secretary of state, listing the amount of his financial private interest, if any, the purpose and duration of his the person's services rendered, if any, and the compensation received for the services or such other information as that is necessary to describe his the interest. If he the public officer or public employee then performs the official act involved, he the officer or employee shall state for the record the fact and summary nature of the interest disclosed at the time of performing the act."



1 Section 10. Section 2-2-302, MCA, is amended to r	ead
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- "2-2-302. Appointment of relative to office of trust or emolument unlawful -- exceptions -publication of notice. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), it is unlawful for a person or member of
  any board, bureau, or commission or employee at the head of a department of this state or any political
  subdivision of this state to appoint to any position of trust or emolument any person related or connected
  by consanguinity within the fourth degree or by affinity within the second degree.
  - (2) The provisions of this section and 2-2-303 do not apply to:
  - (a) a sheriff in the appointment of a person as a cook or an attendant;
- (b) school district trustees if all the trustees, with the exception of any trustee who is related to the person being appointed and who must abstain from voting for the appointment, approve the appointment of a person related to a trustee;
- (c) a school district in the employment of a person as a substitute teacher who is not employed as a substitute teacher for more than 30 consecutive school days; er
- (d) the renewal of an employment contract of a person who was initially hired before the member of the board, bureau, or commission or the department head to whom he the person is related assumed the duties of the office;
  - (e) the employment of election judges; or
  - (f) the employment of pages or temporary session staff by the legislature.
- (3) Prior to the appointment of a person referred to in subsection (2), the school district trustees shall give written notice of the time and place of their intended action. The notice must be published at least 15 days prior to the trustees' intended action in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the school district is located."

- Section 11. Section 2-18-102, MCA, is amended to read:
- "2-18-102. Personnel administration -- general policy setting. (1) Except as otherwise provided by law or collective bargaining agreement, the department shall:
- (a) encourage and exercise leadership in the development of effective personnel administration within the several agencies in the state and make available the facilities of the department to this end;
- (b) foster and develop programs for recruitment and selection of capable persons for permanent, seasonal, temporary, and other types of positions and for the improvement of employee effectiveness,



including training, ethical conduct, safety, health, counseling, welfare, discipline, grievances, and evaluation for productivity and retention in permanent status;

- (c) foster, develop, and promote job sharing in agencies;
- (d) investigate from time to time the operation and effect of parts 1 and 2 of this chapter and the policies made therounder under parts 1 and 2 and report the findings and recommendations to the governor;
- (e) establish policies, procedures, and forms for the maintenance of records of all employees in the state service:
- (f) apply and carry out parts 1 and 2 and the policies thereunder under parts 1 and 2 and perform any other lawful acts which may be necessary or desirable to carry out the purposes and provisions of parts 1 and 2.
- (2) The department may delegate authority granted to it under parts 1 and 2 to agencies in the state service that effectively demonstrate the ability to carry out the provisions of parts 1 and 2, provided that such the agencies remain in compliance with policies, procedures, timetables, and standards established by the department.
- (3) The department shall develop and issue personnel policies for the state. Adequate public notice shall <u>must</u> be given to all interested parties of proposed changes or additions to the personnel policies before the date they are to take effect. If requested by any of the affected parties, the department shall schedule a public hearing on proposed changes or additions to the personnel policies before the date they are to take effect.
- (4) The department shall develop model rules of conduct for all state employees based upon the provisions of Title 2, chapter 2. The department shall provide employees with a pamphlet summarizing the provisions of Title 2, chapter 2. Each state agency shall adopt the model rules of conduct and additional rules appropriate to the specific circumstances of the agency."

Section 12. Section 5-7-213, MCA, is amended to read:

"5-7-213. Disclosure by elected officials. (1) (a) Prior to December 15 of each even-numbered year, each elected official, or official elect member of a quasi-judicial board or commission, or department director shall file with the commissioner a business disclosure statement on a form provided by the commissioner. An individual filing pursuant to subsection (1)(b) or (1)(c) is not required to file under this subsection (1)(a) during the same period.



1	(b) Each candidate for a statewide or a state office elected from a district shall, within 5 days of
2	the time that the candidate files for office, file a business disclosure statement with the commissioner on
3	a form provided by the commissioner.
4	(c) An individual appointed to office who would be required to file under subsection (1)(a) or (1)(b)
5	is required to file the business disclosure statement at the earlier of the time of submission of the person's
6	name for confirmation or the assumption of the office.
7	(2) The statement shall must provide the following information:
8	(a) the name, address, and type of business of such the individual and each member of such the
9	individual's immediate family;
10	(b) each present or past employing entity from which benefits, including retirement benefits, are
11	currently received by the individual and each member of the individual's immediate family;
12	(c) each business, firm, corporation, partnership, and other business or professional entity or trust
13	in which the individual or a member of the individual's immediate family holds an interest;
14	(d) each entity not listed under subsections (2)(a) through (2)(c) in which the individual er-a
15	member of the individual's immediate family is an officer or director, regardless of whether or not the entity
16	is organized for profit;
17	(e) a brief description of the purpose of an entity described in subsections (2)(e) and (2)(d); and
18	(f)(E) all real property, other than a personal residence, in which the individual or a member of the
19	individual's immediate family holds an interest. Real property may be described by general description. For
20°	this purpose "immediate family" includes the individual's spouse and minor children only.
21	(2)(3) No such An individual may not assume or continue to exercise the powers and duties of the
22	office to which that individual has been elected or appointed until such the statement has been filed as
23	provided in subsection (1).
24	(3)(4) The commissioner shall make such the business disclosure statements available to any
25	individual upon request.
26	(5) For purposes of this section, "immediate family" means the individual's spouse and minor
27	<del>children.</del> "
28	
29	Section 13. Section 13-35-226, MCA, is amended to read:



"13-35-226. Unlawful acts of employers and employees. (1) It is unlawful for any employer, in

paying his employees the salary or wages due them, to include with their pay the name of any candidate or any political mottoes, devices, or arguments containing threats or promises  $\{ \{ \}_{2} \}$  calculated or intended to influence the political opinions or actions of the employees. It is unlawful for an employer to exhibit in a place where his the employer's workers or employees may be working any handbill or placard containing any threat, promise, notice, or information that, in case any particular ticket or political party, organization, or candidate is elected, work in his the employer's place or establishment will cease, in whole or in part, or will be continued or increased; his the employer's place or establishment will be closed; the salaries or wages of his the workers or employees will be reduced or increased; or other threats or promises  $\{ \{ \}_{2} \}$  express or implied  $\{ \}_{2} \}$  intended or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions of his the employer's workers or employees. This section shall apply applies to corporations, individuals, and public officers and employees.

- (2) No A person may <u>not</u> attempt to coerce, command, or require a public employee to support or oppose any political committee, the nomination or election of any person to public office, or the passage of a ballot issue.
- (3) No A public employee may <u>not</u> solicit support for or opposition to any political committee, the nomination or election of any person to public office, or the passage of a ballot issue while on the job or at <u>his the</u> place of employment. However, <u>nothing in subject to 2-2-121</u>, this section is <u>not</u> intended to restrict the right of a public employee to express his personal political views.
- (4) Any person who violates the provisions of this section shall be fined an amount not to exceed \$1,000, be imprisoned in the county jail for a term not to exceed 6 months, or both, for each separate offense."

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> Section 14. Filing tax returns. (1) It is the responsibility of legislators, public officers, and public employees to determine on an annual basis whether they are required to file tax returns with the state of Montana and to file a complete return in a timely manner, if required.

(2) The department of revenue shall provide to the commissioner of political practices information necessary to determine compliance with this section, whether or not the information is confidential. The commissioner of political practices shall keep the information confidential unless it is necessary to prove that a violation of this section has occurred.



- 15 -

NEW SECTION. Section 14. Ethics committees. (1) Each house of the legislature shall establish
an ethics committee. The committee must consist of two members of each political party. The committees
may meet jointly. Each committee shall educate members concerning the provisions of this part concerning
legislators and may consider conflicts between public duty and private interest as provided in 2-2-112. The
joint committee may consider matters affecting the entire legislature.

(2) Pursuant to Article V, section 10, of the Montana constitution, the legislature is responsible for enforcement of the provisions of this part concerning legislators.

NEW SECTION. Section 15. Enforcement for state officers, LEGISLATORS, and state employees.

(1) (a) A person alleging a violation of this part by a state officer, LEGISLATOR, or state employee may file a complaint with the commissioner of political practices. THE COMMISSIONER DOES NOT HAVE JURISDICTION FOR A COMPLAINT CONCERNING A LEGISLATOR IF A LEGISLATIVE ACT IS INVOLVED IN THE COMPLAINT. The commissioner shall request any information necessary to make a determination from the complainant or the person who is the subject of the complaint and may issue subpoenas.

- (b) Unless the complaint is referred to the county attorney under subsection (1)(c), the commissioner shall hold an informal contested case hearing on the complaint as provided in Title 2, chapter 4, part 6. The commissioner shall issue a decision based upon the record established before the commissioner.
- (c) If it appears to the commissioner that a complaint alleges criminal conduct, the commissioner shall stay the proceedings under this section and refer the matter to the appropriate county attorney.
- (2) If the commissioner determines that a violation of this part has occurred, the commissioner may impose an administrative penalty of not less than \$50 or more than \$1,000, and if the violation was committed by a state employee, the commissioner may also recommend that the employing agency discipline the employee. The commissioner may assess the costs of the proceeding against the person bringing the charges if the commissioner determines that a violation did not occur or against the officer or employee if the commissioner determines that a violation did occur.
- (3) The decision of the commissioner may be appealed to the ethics commission as provided in [section 47 16].
- (4) EXCEPT FOR RECORDS MADE PUBLIC IN THE COURSE OF A HEARING, A COMPLAINT AND RECORDS OBTAINED OR PREPARED BY THE COMMISSIONER IN CONNECTION WITH AN INVESTIGATION



1	OR COMPLAINT ARE NOT OPEN FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION. THE COMMISSIONER'S DECISION ISSUED					
2	AFTER A HEARING IS A PUBLIC RECORD OPEN TO INSPECTION.					
3	(5) THE COMMISSIONER MAY ADOPT RULES TO CARRY OUT THE RESPONSIBILITIES AND					
4	DUTIES ASSIGNED BY THIS PART.					
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6	NEW SECTION. Section 16. Administrative appeal. (1) The ethics commission shall provide a					
7	hearing on the record, when requested in writing by a party to an issue that has been decided by the					
8	commissioner of political practices. The appeal must be requested within 60 days of a decision by t					
9	commissioner.					
10	(2) The hearing is limited to matters contained in the record established before the commissioner					
11	The commission may affirm, modify, or reverse a decision of the commissioner.					
12	(3) A decision is rendered when signed by three or more commission members subscribing to the					
13	decision and must be issued within 30 calendar days after submission of the request for an opinion.					
14	(4) If the decision is appealed, as provided in Title 2, chapter 4, part 7, the district court may award					
15	costs and fees to the prevailing party.					
16						
17	NEW SECTION. Section 17. Ethics commission. (1) There is an ethics commission attached to					
18	the office of the commissioner of political practices for administrative purposes only.					
19	(2) The commission consists of five members. The members are appointed in the same manner					
20	as prescribed in 5-1-102, except that the presiding officer and vice presiding officer must be chosen as					
21	provided in subsection (6) of this section. A member of the commission must be a citizen of the United					
22	States and a resident of Montana. A member of the commission may not be a:					
23	(a) public official;					
24	(b) public employee, except as the fifth member, who must be chosen by consensus of the other					
25	members;					
26	(c) candidate;					
27	(d) lobbyist or lobbyist's principal; or					
28	. (e) member of the immediate family of an individual listed in subsections (2)(a) through (2)(d).					



commission shall serve the following terms:

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(3) A member of the commission serves a term of 4 years. However, the initial members of the

54th Legislature

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2	(b) One member shall serve a term of 2 years.						
3	(c) One member shall serve a term of 3 years.						
4	(d) Two members shall serve terms of 4 years.						
5	(4) An individual may not serve more than two consecutive terms as a member of the commission						
6	A member of the commission continues in office until a successor is appointed and has qualified.						
7	(5) (a) If a vacancy occurs on the commission, the appointing authority of the vacant position						
8	appoint a successor.						
9	(b) If at the time that a vacancy occurs the appointing authority is of a different political party than						
10	that of the original appointing authority, the majority or minority leader in the same house who is of						
11	same political party as the appointing authority that made the original appointment of the commissione						
12	whose position is vacated shall appoint the successor.						
13	(6) The presiding officer and vice presiding officer of the commission must be elected by a majority						
14	of the members of the commission. The presiding officer and vice presiding officer shall serve in those						
15	positions for 1 year and may be reelected. The presiding officer presides at meetings of the commission.						
16	The vice presiding officer presides in the absence or disability of the presiding officer.						
17	(7) A member of the commission may not receive a salary but is entitled to expenses as provided						
18	in Title 2, chapter 18, part 5.						
19							
20	NEW SECTION. Section 18. Meetings quorum. The ethics commission shall meet at the call of						
21	the presiding officer or a majority of its members when an appeal from a decision of the commissioner of						
22	political practices UNDER THIS PART is requested. A quorum consists of three or more members. Ar						
23	affirmative vote of three or more members is necessary for the issuance of a decision.						
24							
25	NEW SECTION. Section 19. Prohibition on political activity by commission members. A member						
26	of the ethics commission may not participate in political activity or in a political campaign during the term						
27	of office. A member of the commission may not:						
28	(1) make a financial contribution to a candidate;						
29	(2) make a financial contribution to a political committee; or						
30	(3) knowingly attend a fundraiser held for the benefit of a candidate or political committee.						

(a) One member shall serve a term of 1 year.



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	(6)	For purposes of this section,	"local
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Montana Legislative Council

NEW SECTION. Section 20. Prohibition on lobbying activity. A member of the ethics commission may not be a registered lobbyist or participate in lobbying activities that would require the individual to register as a lobbyist unless the lobbyist activities are conducted on behalf of the commission and are permitted under state law.

NEW SECTION. Section 21. Enforcement for local government. (1) Except as provided in subsection (5), a person alleging a violation of this part by a local government officer or local government employee shall notify the county attorney of the county where the local government is located. The county attorney shall request from the complainant or the person who is the subject of the complaint any

information necessary to make a determination concerning the validity of the complaint.

- (2) If the county attorney determines that the complaint is justified, the county attorney may bring an action in district court seeking a civil fine of not less than \$50 or more than \$1,000. If the county attorney determines that the complaint alleges a criminal violation, the county attorney shall bring criminal charges against the officer or employee.
- (3) If the county attorney declines to bring an action under this section, the person alleging a violation of this part may file a civil action in district court seeking a civil fine of not less than \$50 or more than \$1,000. In an action filed under this subsection, the court may assess the costs and attorney fees against the person bringing the charges if the court determines that a violation did not occur or against the officer or employee if the court determines that a violation did occur. The court may impose sanctions if the court determines that the action was frivolous or intended for harassment.
- (4) The employing entity of a local government employee may take disciplinary action against an employee for a violation of this part.
- (5) (a) A local government may establish a three-member panel to review complaints alleging violations of this part by officers or employees of the local government. The local government shall establish procedures and rules for the panel. The members of the panel may not be officers or employees of the local government. The panel shall review complaints and may refer to the county attorney complaints that appear to be substantiated.
- (b) In a local government that establishes a panel under this subsection, a complaint must be referred to the panel prior to making a complaint to the county attorney.
  - government" means a county, an incorporated city or town,

1	a consolidated government, or a school district.
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3	NEW SECTION. Section 22. Repealer. Section 2-2-132, MCA, is repealed.
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5	NEW SECTION. Section 23. Codification instruction. [Sections 14 through 22 21] are intended
6	to be codified as an integral part of Title 2, chapter 2, part 1, and the provisions of Title 2, chapter 2, par
7	1, apply to [sections 14 through <del>22</del> <u>21</u> ].
8	
9	NEW SECTION. Section 24. Code commissioner instruction. The code commissioner shall
10	renumber section 5-7-213 as an integral part of Title 2, chapter 2, part 1.
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12	NEW SECTION. Section 25. Severability. If a part of [this act] is invalid, all valid parts that are
13	severable from the invalid part remain in effect. If a part of [this act] is invalid in one or more of its
14	applications, the part remains in effect in all valid applications that are severable from the invalid
15	applications.
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17	NEW SECTION. Section 26. Effective date. [This act] is effective July 1, 1995.
18	-END-