

HPB

183

**The Fair Campaign Practices Codes of
West Virginia, Montana and Wyoming**

The State Election Commission and the Secretary of State invite you to subscribe and adhere to the Code of Fair Campaign Practices. If you desire to participate, please file this document with the county clerk if you are running for a county office or with the Secretary of State if you are running for legislative, statewide or federal office.



CODE OF FAIR
CAMPAIGN PRACTICES

Names of individuals signing this Code will be provided to the public.

STATE ELECTION COMMISSION

Dr. Allan S. Hammock, Chairman
Benjamin Bryant
Terry O. Reed
Barbara M. Rulay
Ken Mechlar, Ex Officio Member

There are basic principles of decency, honesty and fair play which every candidate for public office in the United States has a moral obligation to observe and uphold. In order that, after vigorously contested but fairly conducted campaigns, our citizens may exercise their constitutional right to a free choice and the will of the people may be fully and clearly expressed on the issues before the Country.

THEREFORE:

I SHALL CONDUCT this campaign openly and publicly, discussing the issues as I see them, presenting positions and policies with sincerity and frankness, and criticizing without fear or favor the record and policies of candidates or political parties which merit such criticism.

I SHALL NOT USE OR PERMIT the use of character defamation, whispering campaigns, libel, slander, or scurrilous attacks on any candidate or his or her personal or family life.

I SHALL CONDEMN the use of campaign advertising or communication of any sort which misrepresents, distorts, or otherwise falsifies the facts regarding any candidate or issue raised in any campaign.

I SHALL NOT USE OR PERMIT any appeal to negative prejudice based on race, sex, religion, national origin, physical health status, or age.

I SHALL NOT USE OR PERMIT any dishonest or unethical practice which tends to corrupt or undermine our American system of free elections, or which hampers or prevents the full and free expression of the will of the voters including acts intended to hinder or prevent any eligible person from registering to vote, or voting, or intended to affect voting through the buying of influence or votes.

I SHALL NOT COERCE election help or campaign contributions for myself or my committee or for any other candidate from my employees or from any person under my authority, influence or control.

I SHALL IMMEDIATELY AND PUBLICLY REPUDIATE support derived from any individual or group which resorts to the methods and tactics which I condemn on behalf of or in opposition to any candidacy. I shall accept responsibility to take firm action against any subordinate or associate who violates any provision of this code or the laws governing elections.

I PERSONALLY SUPPORT a limit on campaign expenditures that when reasonable, sufficient and fairly applied, does not limit or restrict the expression of ideas of the candidate or others on behalf of the candidate, but instead challenges individuals to engage in open dialogue on the issues rather than merely to purchase the excessive repetition of images and slogans.

ACCORDINGLY, I WILL ADHERE to the following limits on campaign spending:

	PRIMARY	GENERAL
U.S. Senate	1,000,000	1,000,000
U.S. House of Representatives	250,000	250,000
Governor	1,000,000	1,000,000
Constitutional Officers	100,000	100,000
Supreme Court	125,000	125,000
State Senators	25,000	25,000
House of Delegates	12,500	12,500

I SHALL DEFEND AND UPHOLD the right of every qualified voter to full and equal participation in the electoral process.

AS A PUBLIC OFFICIAL, I PLEDGE to conduct my official duties in the public interest of all people without discrimination against any person, faction or group. Furthermore, as a public official I pledge not to utilize my office personnel or equipment on behalf of any ballot issue or candidate.

I, the undersigned, a candidate for election to public office in the State of West Virginia, or the chairperson of a political committee supporting one or more candidates for election, hereby voluntarily endorse, subscribe to, and solemnly pledge myself to conduct this campaign in accordance with the above principles and practices.

Date

Signature

It is suggested that you might want to publicize the fact that you have signed this Code, and challenge your opponents to do likewise.

containing
ular ticket
is place or
increased;
his workers
promises
il opinions
o corpora-

e a public
ination or
le.

any polit-
e office, or
ployment.
of a public

ill be fined
rm not to

md. Sec. 222.

(1) A cor-
ection with
a candidate

t or receive

istration of
tributions or
ns solicited
f the corpo-

nalty provi-

n. Sec. 10790.
973; amd. Sec.

A corpora-
e an emolu-
on that the
sted to sup-

17-128.

13-35-230. Repealed. Sec. 407, Ch. 571, L. 1979.
History: Ea. 23-47-137 by Sec. 37, Ch. 334, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 23-47-137.

**13-35-231. Unlawful for political party to endorse judicial candi-
date. A political party may not endorse, contribute to, or make an expendi-
ture to support or oppose a judicial candidate.**

History: Ea. 23-47-138 by Sec. 38, Ch. 334, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 23-47-138; amd. Sec. 223,
Ch. 571, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Election of Supreme Court Justices, 3-2-101,
3-2-102.

Election of District Court Judges, 3-5-201,
3-5-202.

Election of Justice of the Peace, 3-10-201.
Violation as misdemeanor, 13-35-103.

13-35-232. Repealed. Sec. 407, Ch. 571, L. 1979.
History: Ea. 23-47-139 by Sec. 39, Ch. 334, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 23-47-139.

**13-35-233. Solicitation of votes on election day. (1) It is unlawful
for a person or a political committee to place an advertisement supporting or
opposing a candidate or a ballot issue for use on election day. Failure to
remove billboard, yard signs, or posters on election day is not considered a
violation.**

(2) A person convicted of solicitation of votes on election day is guilty of
a misdemeanor and shall be imprisoned in the county jail for a term not to
exceed 6 months or be fined not to exceed \$1,000, or both.

History: Ea. Sec. 1, Ch. 539, L. 1979.

**13-35-234. Political criminal libel — misrepresenting voting
records. (1) It is unlawful for any person to make or publish any false state-
ment or charge reflecting on any candidate's character or morality or to
knowingly misrepresent the voting record or position on public issues of any
candidate. A person making such a statement or representation with knowl-
edge of its falsity or with a reckless disregard as to whether it is true or not
is guilty of a misdemeanor.**

(2) In addition to the misdemeanor penalty of subsection (1), a successful
candidate who is adjudicated guilty of violating this section may be removed
from office as provided in 13-35-106 and 13-35-107.

History: Ea. Sec. 2, Ch. 539, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 545, L. 1983.

Cross-References

When owner of radio station not held respon-
sible for defamatory broadcast, 27-1-811.

Misdemeanor penalty, 46-18-212.

Part 3

Code of Fair Campaign Practices

**13-35-301. Adoption of code of fair campaign practices. The fol-
lowing code of fair campaign practices is adopted by Montana:**

"There are basic principles of decency, honesty, and fair play that every
candidate for public office in the United States has a moral obligation to
observe and uphold, in order that, after vigorously contested but fairly con-
ducted campaigns, our citizens may exercise their constitutional right to a
free and untrammled choice and the will of the people may be fully and
clearly expressed on the issues before the country. Therefore:

I will conduct my campaign in the best American tradition, discussing the issues as I see them, presenting my record and policies with sincerity and frankness, and criticizing without fear or favor the record and policies of my opponent and his party which merit such criticism.

I will defend and uphold the right of every qualified American voter to full and equal participation in the electoral process.

I will conduct my campaign without the use of personal vilification, character defamation, whispering campaigns, libel, slander, or scurrilous attacks on my opposition or his personal or family life.

I will not use campaign material of any sort which misrepresents, distorts, or otherwise falsifies the facts, nor will I use malicious or unfounded accusations which aim at creating or exploiting doubts, without justification, as to the loyalty and patriotism of my opposition.

I will not make any appeal to prejudice based on race, sex, creed, or national origin.

I will not undertake or condone any dishonest or unethical practice which tends to corrupt or undermine our American system of free elections or which hampers or prevents the full and free expression of the will of the voters.

Insofar as is possible, I will immediately and publicly repudiate support deriving from any individual or group which resorts, on behalf of my candidacy or in opposition to that of my opponent, to the methods and tactics that I have pledged not to use or condone."

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 475, L. 1979.

13-35-302. Candidates to be given opportunity to subscribe to campaign practices code — publicity. (1) The commissioner of campaign practices shall prepare a form which contains the code of fair campaign practices provided for in 13-35-301 and a place for a candidate to sign the form and to indicate that the candidate endorses, subscribes to, and pledges to abide by the code.

(2) Each candidate required to file statements or reports with the commissioner shall be sent a copy of this form. Signing the form is voluntary, and a failure or refusal to sign is not a violation of the election laws. A form shall be sent for each election as soon as feasible. The signed form shall be returned to the commissioner.

(3) The commissioner shall supply the secretary of state, the county registrars, and the city and town clerks with forms. Any candidate not required to file with the commissioner but wishing to subscribe to the code may obtain the form from the commissioner, the secretary of state, a county registrar, or a city or town clerk and may sign the form and deliver it to the commissioner.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 475, L. 1979.

CHAPTER 38

CONTESTS

Part 1 — General Provisions

- 13-36-101. Grounds for contest of nomination or election to public office.
 13-36-102. Time for commencing contest.
 13-36-103. Court having jurisdiction of proceedings.

13-36-104. Nomination c

- 13-36-201. Contents of c
 13-36-202. Reception of i
 13-36-203. Form of comp
 13-36-204. Bond required
 13-36-205. Recovery of c
 13-36-206. Notice of filin
 13-36-207. Hearing of cor
 13-36-208. Advancement
 13-36-209. Forfeiture of r
 13-36-210. Punishment
 13-36-211. When nomina
 13-36-212. Declaration of

Chapter Cross-Reference
 Salaries withheld durin
 2-18-202.
 Role and duties of C
 Recorder, 7-4-2811.
 Challenges to local gove
 rnments, 7-7-105.
 Definitions applicable
 13-1-101.

13-36-101. Grounds for contest of nomination or election to public office. An election or election to public office shall be contested for any of the following reasons:
 (1) on the ground that the candidate is ineligible for the office by provision of the law relating to the office;
 (2) whenever the person contesting the election is eligible to be elected to the office;
 (3) on account of illegal practices or fraud in the election.

History: En. Sec. 45, Iak. R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 94-1464, R.C.M. 59, Ch. 345, L. 1977; R.C.M.

Cross-References
 Definition of "elector" and
 13-1-101.

13-36-102. Time for commencing contest. A candidate who has been certified for nomination to any public office may contest the nomination of any other person whose nomination he intends to contest. The contestant shall

League of Women Voters of Wyoming

FAIR CAMPAIGN PRACTICES STATEMENT

Every candidate for public office in the State of Wyoming has a moral obligation to observe and uphold principles of decency, honesty and fair play, in order that, after vigorously contested but fairly conducted campaigns, our citizens may exercise their constitutional right to a free and untrammelled choice and the will of the people may be fully and clearly expressed on the issues.

THEREFORE:

(1) CANDIDATES shall conduct their campaigns honestly, discussing the issues, as they see them, without misstatement, presenting their record and policies with sincerity and frankness, and may criticize the record and positions of their opponents or their political parties. Candidates or their campaigns shall refrain from knowing misrepresentation of an opponent's actions, positions or record for political advantage.

(2) CANDIDATES shall refrain from the use of character defamation, whispering campaigns, libel, slander, or baseless attacks on any candidate or his or her personal or family life.

(3) CANDIDATES shall not use or permit any appeal to negative prejudice based on race, sex, religion, national origin, physical health status or age.

(4) CANDIDATES shall refrain from corrupting or undermining our American system of free elections, or that which hampers or prevents the full and free expression of the will of the voters including acts intended to hinder or prevent any eligible person from registering to vote, enrolling to vote, or voting.

(5) CANDIDATES shall not coerce election help or campaign contributions for themselves or for any other candidate from their own or public employees.

(6) CANDIDATES shall immediately and publicly repudiate support deriving from any individual or group which resorts, on behalf of their candidacy or in opposition to that of their opponents, to the methods and tactics which violate this statement. CANDIDATES shall accept responsibility for any subordinate who violates any provision of this statement or the laws governing elections.

JSG - 02/18/80

Joseph S. Golden, President
O. Box 2882
Cheney, WY 82003

NCSL Report

STATE LEGISLATIVE EFFORTS TO REGULATE NEGATIVE CAMPAIGN ADVERTISING

OVERVIEW. Negative campaign advertising attracted unprecedented attention in 1988 as President Bush's successful campaign ads attacked the credibility of opponent Michael Dukakis. Local and state politicians continued to stage controversial campaigns in 1989, spending millions of dollars on negative ads in races for governors' seats in Virginia and New Jersey and mayors' offices in New York and Cleveland. While negative campaign advertising is not a new phenomenon, the way political consultants assess negative ads has changed. Many candidates--previously cautioned that nasty ads could result in backlash votes against them--are now counseled that negative ads command more viewer attention and switch more votes than positive ads.

And while the true merits of negative campaign advertising are arguable, there is an inarguable political reality now faced by candidates for public office: negative ads are a fact of political life. Despite complaints from some voters and legislators that "attack" ads demean the electoral process and deter voters from participating, legal scholars warn that the constitutional issues raised when regulating the free speech of candidates are difficult, if not impossible, to overcome. Even so, state legislative efforts to regulate negative campaign ads continue.

SURVEY RESULTS. The following summary and table show the results of a 50-state telephone survey conducted by the National Conference of State Legislatures in December 1989. The individuals contacted in each state were those working in state departments, agencies or commissions charged with enforcing election and campaign laws. Contacts were asked the following with regard to their states: (1) is there a fair campaign practices code, voluntary or mandatory, that applies to candidates for state office?; (2) does this code provide sanctions for violations?; (3) are there other statutory provisions that affect negative ads (other than disclaimer or disclosure provisions)?; (4) have there been any court challenges to these provisions?; and (5) have there been any legislative proposals to regulate negative campaign ads since 1985 (responses to this question are not necessarily exhaustive). Names and telephone numbers of contacts providing information are listed on the table.

Fair Campaign Practices Codes: Seven state legislatures have endorsed or adopted a fair campaign practices code (CA, IL, MT, NY, WA, WV, WY). These codes are generally signed by candidates on a voluntary basis. Code provisions typically include a clause similar to that found in Washington's code, vowing to "not participate" in "personal vilification, defamation, and other attacks on any opposing candidate or party" (WAC Sec. 390-32). The Connecticut General Assembly enacted a voluntary code in 1974, but repealed the code in 1978.

Laws Prohibiting False Campaign Statements: Laws in twenty-one states (AK, CA, CO, FL, IN, LA, MA, MI, MN, MS, MT, NV, NC, ND, OH, OR, TN, UT, WA, WV, WI) prohibit false campaign statements. In Michigan and Nevada, these prohibitions apply specifically to false incumbency designations; in California, misrepresentation of party support is the type of false statement prohibited. Seven state prohibitions (in AK, CO, IN, MN, ND, OR, TN) apply only to *written* false statements. Most states punish violations as misdemeanors. Nebraska's campaign falsity statute, enacted in 1978, was repealed in 1986.

Court Challenges: Key provisions of New York's Fair Campaign Code were struck down as unconstitutionally overbroad in *Vanasco v. Schwartz*, 401 F. Supp. 87, aff'd 423 U.S. 1041 (1975). The *Vanasco* ruling, which has become the leading opinion on campaign falsity statutes, held that any state regulation of campaign speech must be premised on the "actual malice" standard applicable to public figures according to *New York Times Co. v. Sullivan*, 376 U.S. 251 (1964). Similarly, Nebraska's campaign falsity statute (NRS Sec. 49-14,132) was ruled "constitutionally invalid as overbroad" by the Nebraska Supreme Court and was repealed in 1986. See, *Fowler v. Nebraska Accountability Commission*, 330 N.W.2d 136 (1983). Ohio's current prohibition against false statements was ruled unconstitutional by a federal district court in 1987 (*Pestrak v. Ohio Elections Commission*, 670 F.Supp. 1368 (1987)); that ruling is now on appeal. A successful 1989 challenge to the constitutionality of Louisiana's false statement prohibition is also on appeal. See *State v. Burgess*, 543 S.2d 1332 (1989).

Legislative Proposals Since 1985. While some survey contacts report increasing bipartisan legislative interest in regulating negative campaign ads, others say such efforts in their states would be met with solid opposition. States where recent legislative proposals in this area have received bipartisan support include Alaska, Connecticut, Florida, Iowa, Maine, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania. 1990 proposals in Florida and New Jersey would require that a candidate's own voice and/or photograph be used in campaign ads that make reference to an opposing candidate.

7-LS0630D ✓
Casey
2/3/92

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 183 ()
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY

Offered:
Referred:

Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVES FINKELSTEIN, Ellis, Parnell, Kubina, Carney, Koponen, Gruenberg, Bruckman, Ulmer, Brown, Donley, B.Davis

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act relating to the Fair Campaign Practices Code."

2 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

3 * Section 1. AS 15.20 is amended by adding new sections to read:

4 ARTICLE 6. FAIR CAMPAIGN PRACTICES CODE.

5 Sec. 15.20.810. SUBSCRIPTION TO FAIR CAMPAIGN PRACTICES CODE. (a) The
6 director shall prepare a form that contains the Fair Campaign Practices Code established under
7 AS 15.20.820 with a place for a candidate to sign the form and to indicate that the candidate en-
8 dors, subscribes to, and pledges to abide by the code.

9 (b) The director shall provide a copy of the Fair Campaign Practices Code to each
10 candidate who files a declaration of candidacy or nominating petition with the director. A
11 candidate who agrees to comply with the Fair Campaign Practices Code shall sign the form and
12 return the signed copy to the director at the time the candidate files a declaration of candidacy
13 or nominating petition. A candidate who does not sign the Fair Campaign Practices Code does
14 not violate a provision of this chapter.

1 Sec. 15.20.820. FAIR CAMPAIGN PRACTICES CODE. The Fair Campaign Practices
2 Code is:

3 There are basic principles of decency, honesty, and fair play that every candidate for
4 public office in the state has a moral obligation to observe and uphold in order that, after
5 vigorously contested but fairly conducted campaigns, our citizens may exercise their
6 constitutional right to a free and untrammled choice and the will of the people may be clearly
7 expressed on the issues before the state. Therefore,

8 I will conduct my campaign without the use of personal vilification, character defamation,
9 whispering campaigns, libel, slander, or false communications about my opponent or the
10 personal or family life of my opponent.

11 I will not use campaign material of any sort that misrepresents, distorts, or otherwise
12 falsifies the facts nor will I use malicious or unfounded accusations that aim at creating
13 or exploiting doubts, without justification, as to the loyalty and patriotism of my
14 opponent.

15 I will not make any appeal to prejudice based on race, religion, color, national origin, age,
16 sex, physical or mental disability, marital status, changes in marital status, pregnancy, or
17 parenthood.

18 I will not undertake or condone any dishonest or unethical practice that tends to corrupt
19 or undermine our American system of free elections or that hampers or prevents the free
20 and full expression of the will of the voters.

21 I will not attempt to air charges against my opponent through another individual or group
22 in an attempt to circumvent this code.

23 Insofar as is possible, I will immediately and publicly repudiate support deriving from any
24 individual or group that resorts, on behalf of my candidacy or in opposition to that of my
25 opponent, to the methods and tactics that I have pledged not to use or condone.

26 * Sec. 2. AS 15.58.030 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

27 (h) The page that contains the candidate's photograph or statement must also prominently
28 reflect whether the candidate has agreed to the Fair Campaign Practices Code under
29 AS 15.20.810 - 15.20.820.



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

House

P.O. BOX V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

MEMORANDUM

To: Representative Gene Kubina, Chair
House State Affairs Committee

From: Representative David Finkelstein 

Date: March 18, 1991

Re: HB 183; "An Act Relating to the Fair Campaign Practices Code."

I would like to request that HB 183 be scheduled in your committee.

HB 183 would establish a Fair Campaign Practices Code that all political candidates would be asked to voluntarily sign when they register to run for office. The official election pamphlet would reflect whether or not candidates signed the code.

Although the bill contains no penalties for not signing or violating the code, limited experience in other states indicates it may reduce dishonest negative campaigning. In Montana, similar legislation has apparently resulted in a significant reduction in "dirty" campaigning.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1991 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HB 183

Revision Date: 3/8/91 Department Affected: Office of the Governor-Elections
 Title: Fair Campaign Practices Code BRU: Division of Elections
 Component: II - Primary & General Elections
 Sponsor: Representative Findelstein
 Requestor: State Affairs COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

0	0	2	2
---	---	---	---

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97
PERSONAL SERVICES	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
TRAVEL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
CONTRACTUAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
SUPPLIES	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
EQUIPMENT	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
LAND & STRUCTURES	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
GRANTS, CLAIMS	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
MISCELLANEOUS	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

CAPITAL						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year impact: -0-

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

Prepared By: Elizabeth Ziegler, Deputy Director Phone: 465-4611
 Division: Elections Date: 3/8/91
 Approved by Commissioner: *Charles E. Stikather*
 Agency: Division of Elections Date: 3/8/91

Distribution (by preparer): Legislative Finance, Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB, & Impacted Agency(ies).

Alaska State Legislature

3111 C STREET
ANCHORAGE ALASKA 99503
561-7626 FAX 562-4376

WHILE IN SESSION
P.O. BOX V
JUNEAU ALASKA 99811
465-2435 FAX 465-2444



CHAIR
LABOR AND COMMERCE COMMITTEE
HOUSE ETHICS COMMITTEE

RESOURCES COMMITTEE
MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS
BUDGET SUBCOMMITTEE

Representative David Finkelstein

TO: House State Affairs Committee

FROM: Rep. David Finkelstein

DATE: January 24, 1992

SUBJECT: HB 183, relating to the Fair Campaign Practices Code.

HB 183 establishes a Fair Campaign Practices Code that all political candidates are asked to voluntarily sign when they register for office. The official election pamphlet will state whether or not candidates have signed the code.

The purpose of HB 183 is to set a higher standard of conduct for candidates and help clean up political campaigns in Alaska. Although the bill contains no penalties for failing to sign or violating the code, when candidates sign the code they will be publicly committing themselves to conduct honest campaigns. Experience in other states indicates a Fair Campaign Practices Code may help reduce dishonest negative campaigning.

DISTRICT THIRTEEN

UNALASKA • ELDORADO AIR FORCE BASE • EMMICH • MOUNTAIN VIEW • NIMNAM VALLEY • PIAMIGAN • RUSSIAN JACK • WONDER PARK



printed on recycled paper

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HB 183

Revision Date: _____
Title: Fair Campaign Practices Code
Sponsor: Representative Finklestein
Requestor: House State Affairs

Department Affected: Office of the Governor-Elections
BRU: Division of Elections
Component: 11-Primary and General Elections

COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

0	0	2	2
---	---	---	---

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND & STRUCTURES	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
---------	---	---	---	---	---	---

REVENUE FUND SOURCE:	0	0	0	0	0	0
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER FUND SOURCE:	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

Estimate of current year impact: 0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

Prepared by: Elizabeth Ziegler, Deputy Director
Division: Elections

Phone: 465-4611
Date: 01/16/92

Approved by Commissioner: Mark L. Finkbeiner
Agency: Office of the Governor

Date: 01/16/92

Distribution (by preparer): Leg. Fin., Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB/DBR, Gov. Legis. Ofc., & Impacted Agency(ies).

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date Referred: March 1, 1991

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Judiciary
Finance

Date of Committee Action: 2/14/92

The STATE AFFAIRS Committee considered:

HB 183

HOUSE BILL NO. 183

FAIR CAMPAIGN PRACTICES CODE

"An Act relating to the Fair Campaign Practices Code."

RECOMMENDATIONS:

be replaced with CSHB183 (STA) the same title a new title

have attached amendments(s)

do pass

do not pass

no recommendations

individual recommendations

additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(s): _____ (Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS: _____ (Dept/Date)

fiscal impact _____

fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note DIV of ELECTIONS

zero fiscal note(s) _____

SIGNING DO PASS	DP	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS	DNP	NR	AM
<i>Ernest A. Kubisa</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
<i>Mr. Greenberg</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
<i>Mike Miller</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
<i>Jim Butler</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
<i>St. Green</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Ernest A. Kubisa
CHAIRMAN'S SIGNATURE