

**Ethics
Conference Committee Report
Section-by-Section
Summary**

Section 1. This section would amend section 39 of chapter 3 to update the definition of "client" to include persons, corporations, partnerships, associations, and other entities.

Section 2. This section would: (1) amend section 39 of chapter 3 to update the definitions of "executive agent" to include the term "executive lobbying" and would reduce the amount of permissible incidental lobbying from 50 hours or \$5,000 in any 6-month reporting period to 25 hours or \$2,500 in any 6-month reporting period; and (2) insert a definition in section 39 of chapter 3 for the term "executive lobbying" which would include: (i) municipal lobbying connected to state lobbying; and (ii) strategizing, planning, and research if performed in connection with, or for use in, an actual communication with a government employee.

Section 3. This section would: (1) amend section 39 of chapter 3 to update the definitions of "legislative agent" to include the term "legislative lobbying" and would reduce the amount of permissible incidental lobbying from 50 hours or \$5,000 in any 6-month reporting period to 25 hours or \$2,500 in any 6-month reporting period; and (2) insert a definition in section 39 of chapter 3 for the term "legislative lobbying" which would include: (i) municipal lobbying connected to state lobbying; and (ii) strategizing, planning and research if performed in connection with, or for use in, an actual communication with a government employee.

Section 4. This section would amend section 41 of chapter 3 to require all legislative and executive agents to annually complete a certification course offered by the Secretary of State's Office prior to registering as a legislative or executive agent.

Section 5. This section would amend section 41 of chapter 3 to require the Secretary of State to: (1) issue each legislative and executive agent a license every year; and (2) to provide confidential, binding advisory opinions.

Section 6. This section would amend section 42 of chapter 3 to modify language surrounding so-called "success fees" and prohibits agreements and payments from being contingent upon the outcome of a legislative or executive decision.

Section 7. This section would amend section 43 of chapter 3 to require all executive and legislative agents to file reports, regardless of whether they are registered and their names appear on the docket.

Section 8. This section would amend section 43 of chapter 3 to update the information that must be reported by legislative and executive agents to include: (1) the identification of each client for whom the legislative or executive agent provided lobbying services; (2) a list of all bill numbers

and names of legislation and other governmental action that the executive or legislative agent acted to promote, oppose or influence; (3) a statement of the executive or legislative agent's position, if any, on each such bill or other governmental action; (4) the identification of the client or clients on whose behalf the executive or legislative agent was acting with respect to each such bill or governmental action; (5) the amount of compensation received for executive or legislative lobbying from each client with respect to such lobbying services; and (6) all direct business associations with public officials.

Section 9. This section would amend section 43 of chapter 3 to clear up ambiguity between gift giving provision in this section and section 6 of Chapter 268B.

Section 10. This section would amend section 43 of chapter 3 to increase the penalty applicable to legislative and executive agents who file late statements from \$250 if the statement is less than 10 days late or \$500 if the statement is more than 10 days late to \$50 per day for the first 20 days late and \$100 per day for every day after the twentieth day.

Section 11. This section would amend section 44 of chapter 3 to increase the penalty applicable to groups not employing lobbyists who file late statements from \$100 if the statement is less than 10 days late and \$250 if the statement is more than 10 days late to \$50 per day for the first 20 days late and \$100 per day for every day after the twentieth day.


Section 12. This section would amend section 45 of chapter 3 to provide the Secretary of State with civil enforcement authority over the lobbying laws, including authority to subpoena documents and testimony; conduct adjudicatory proceedings; impose civil fines of up to \$10,000 per violation; and suspend and revoke a violator's license. It also prohibits anyone convicted of a felony under chapter 3, 55 or 268A from acting or registering as an executive or legislative agent.

Section 13. This section would amend section 47 of chapter 3 to require all executive and legislative agents to file reports, regardless of whether they are registered and their names appear on the docket.

Section 14. This section would amend section 47 of chapter 3 to increase the penalty applicable to employers of legislative and executive agents who file late statements from \$250 if the statement is less than 10 days late or \$500 if the statement is more than 10 days late to \$50 per day for the first 20 days late and \$100 per day for every day after the twentieth day.

Section 15. This section would amend section 48 of chapter 3 to increase the criminal penalty for violating the lobbying laws from a fine of not less than \$100 and not more than \$5,000, to a fine of up to \$10,000, or up to 5 years imprisonment in a state prison, or up to 2 1/2 years in a house of correction, or both.

Section 16. This section would amend section 49 of chapter 3 to provide the Attorney General with civil enforcement authority over violations of registration, filing fee, identification card



requirements, and violations concerning improper agreements to influence decisions of executive branch employees or legislation.

Section 17. This section would repeal sections 11 and 11A½ of chapter 30A relative to the current enforcement of the Open Meeting Law.

Section 18. This section would move enforcement of the Open Meeting Law under the authority of the Attorney General.

Section 19. This section would repeal sections 9F and 9G of chapter 34 relative to the current enforcement of the Open Meeting Law.

Section 20. This section would repeal sections 23A to 23C of chapter 39 relative to the current enforcement of the Open Meeting Law.

Section 21. This section would make a technical change to section 9 of chapter 53 deleting a reference to chapter 55A (which has been repealed).

Section 22. This section would make a technical change to section 9 of chapter 53 changing a reference from chapter 55A (which has been repealed) to chapter 55C.

Section 23. This section would amend section 1 of chapter 55 by inserting a definition for the term "clearly identified candidate" as a candidate whose name, photo or image appears in a communication or candidate who is referenced in a communication.

Section 24. This section would amend section 1 of chapter 55 by inserting a definition for the term "electioneering communication" as a publicly distributed communication about a clearly identified candidate, with certain exceptions for campaign materials.

Section 25. This section would amend section 1 of chapter 55 by inserting a definition for the term "independent expenditure" as an expenditure or liability incurred by a group, individual or association expressly advocating for the election or defeat of a certain candidate without the cooperation or consultation of the candidate or the candidate's campaign.

Section 26. This section would amend section 3 of chapter 55 to prohibit the name of a candidate who fails to file any statement or report after receiving notice, and who continues to fail to file such statement or report after the institution of civil proceedings, from appearing on a state ballot after the initiation of such civil proceedings until such time as the statement or report is filed.

Section 27. This section would amend section 3 of chapter 55 to allow the director of OCPF to inform any person or committee under investigation by personal delivery, by leaving a copy of the notice at the person's last and usual place of residence or by delivering a copy of the notice to an attorney who has appeared on behalf of the alleged violator.

Section 28. This section would amend section 3 of chapter 55 to allow the director of OCPF to refer OCPF violations to the attorney general up until 120 days prior to an election or within 3 years after a violation has occurred, and it would remove the language requiring the director to wait until after the "relevant election."

Section 29. This section would amend section 3 of chapter 55 to increase the penalties for late filed reports from \$10 per day and not more than \$2,500 to \$25 per day and not more than \$5,000.

Section 30. This section would amend section 3 of chapter 55 to preclude the director of OCPF from disclosing publicly any correspondence or communication to a candidate, political committee, or ballot question committee which contains a deadline for response until the deadline has passed or until the director has received a response, whichever is earlier.

Section 31. This section would amend section 5 of chapter 55 to preclude anyone authorized to make an expenditure from a political committee from signing a committee check payable to himself.

Section 32. This section would amend section 6 of chapter 55 to prohibit the use of campaign funds for the payment of fines, penalties, restitution or damages incurred for a violation of chapters 268A and 268B.

Section 33. This section would amend section 8 of chapter 55 to clarify that professional corporations, partnerships, limited liability companies, and limited liability partnerships are not permitted to make political donations.

Section 34. This section would amend section 10A of chapter 55 to prohibit joint fundraising efforts between a candidate or candidate's committee and a party committee.

Section 35. This section would amend section 18 of chapter 55 to require candidates for mayor in cities with a population of 40,000 or more, who can reasonably expect to raise or spend more than \$5,000, to file with OCPF.

Section 36. This section would amend section 18 of chapter 55 to require legislative candidates to file campaign finance reports twice in the non-election year.

Section 37. This section would amend section 18 of chapter 55 to require legislative candidates to file campaign finance reports twice in the non-election year.

Section 38. This section would amend section 18 of chapter 55 to require all depository candidates to disclose account activity at the end of each year, and require all political committees and ballot question committees to disclose all late, large contributions received.

Section 39. This section would amend section 18 of chapter 55 to allow for residual campaign funds to be donated the General Fund (as opposed to the Local Aid Fund which has been repealed).

Section 40. This section would amend section 18 of chapter 55 to require judges confirmed by the governor's council to disperse any campaign accounts within 6 months of confirmation.

Section 41. This section would strike and replace section 18A of chapter 55 and require reporting of independent expenditures to OCPF, if expenditure is greater than \$250, within 7 business days. Late expenditures (within the last 10 days and last 24 hours before an election) must be disclosed within 24 hours. Violations of this section are punishable by 1 yr. in prison or a fine of up to \$5,000.

Section 42. This section would amend section 18C of chapter 55 to require the following committees/individuals to file reports electronically:

- every political committee organized on behalf of a candidate that files with the director, including committees required to designate a depository on behalf of a candidate and every ballot question committee that files with the director, which receives and deposits a contribution of \$500 or more after the eighteenth day, but more than 72 hours, before the date of a special, preliminary, primary or general election;
- every state committee referred to in section 1 of chapter 52 required to designate a depository by section 19, which receives a contribution of \$500 or more after the eighteenth day, but more than 24 hours, before the date of a special, preliminary, primary or general election, within 72 hours of depositing such contribution;
- for every political committee required to file campaign finance reports electronically with the director, any reports filed pursuant to section 18D made to disclose expenditures by vendors of the committee to subvendors;
- an individual, group, association or political committee that is required to file a report of independent expenditures with the director in accordance with subsections (a) or (b) of section 18A;
- each candidate's committee organized on behalf of a candidate for mayor in a municipality with a total population, as determined by the most recent federal decennial census, of 40,000 to 100,000 persons, if the committee, during the election cycle, can reasonably expect to raise or spend more than \$5,000; and
- every individual, group or association who makes an independent expenditure or electioneering communication expenditure in an aggregate amount exceeding \$250 during any calendar year.

Section 43. This section would insert a new section 18D, 18E and 18F into chapter 55.

- Section 18D would require that consultants report expenditures to sub-vendors.
- Section 18E would require disclosure of donations to a legal defense, recount, or inauguration fund.

- Section 18F would require disclosure by individual, group or association not defined as a political committee who makes any electioneering communication expenditures, in an aggregate amount exceeding \$250.

Section 44. This section would amend section 19 of chapter 55 to require candidates for city council or alderman in cities with a population of over 100,000 to designate a financial institution as a depository for campaign funds.

Section 45. This section would amend section 19 of chapter 55 to require candidates for city council or alderman in cities with a population of over 100,000 to designate a financial institution as a depository for campaign funds.

Section 46. This section would amend section 19 of chapter 55 to require depository candidates and committees who receive late contributions to report such contributions to OCPF.

Section 47. This section would make a technical change to section 22 of chapter 55 of the General Laws clarifying that persons shall be subject to section 22.

Section 48. This section would amend section 22 of said chapter 55 to require any person who makes an expenditure of \$250 or more other than a contribution to a ballot question committee or incurs a liability of \$250 or more to influence or affect the vote on any question submitted to the voters shall file reports setting forth the amount or value of the expenditure or liability, together with the date, purpose and full name of the person to whom the expenditure was made or the liability incurred.

Section 49. This section would make a technical change to section 22 of chapter 55 of the General Laws clarifying that persons shall be subject to section 22.

Section 50. This section would make a technical change to section 22 of chapter 55 of the General Laws clarifying that persons shall be subject to section 22.

Section 51. This section would amend section 24 of chapter 55 to require certain local candidates to file statements and reports with OCPF electronically.

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Section 53. This section would amend section 24 of chapter 55 to require certain local candidates to file statements and reports with OCPF electronically.

Section 54. This section would amend section 26 of chapter 55 to require the city or town clerk to retain all statements and reports required to be filed with him until December 31st of the sixth year following the relevant election (current law requires they be retained until the term of office of the candidate seeking election has ended). This section would further amend section 26 to require that, in the case of committees other than those authorized by a candidate, the city or town clerk shall retain all required statements and reports filed with him until December 31st of

the sixth year following the date that the statement or report was filed (current law requires they be retained for a period of 2 years).

Section 55. This section would amend section 26 of chapter 55 to require that, within 30 days after the filing deadline, all campaign finance reports required to be filed with the city or town clerk under section 18 shall be made available for viewing on the internet website of the municipality if such municipality has such a website, if the report discloses that a candidate or committee filing a report has received contributions or made expenditures in excess of \$1,000 during a reporting period or incurred liabilities or acquired or disposed of assets in excess of \$1,000 during a reporting period.

Section 56. This section would amend section 29 of chapter 55 to authorize the director of OCPF to refer local matters to the Attorney General.

Section 57. This section would amend section 4 of chapter 55C which used to require all candidates to file simultaneously (for public financing before a primary) by requiring candidates for Governor to file 1 week before candidates for other statewide office.

Section 58. This section would amend section 6 of chapter 55C which used to require all candidates to file simultaneously (for public financing for a state election) to require candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor to file 1 week before candidates for other statewide office.

Section 59. This section would amend section 2 of chapter 62 to require income derived from bribes, corrupt gifts and any income gained through illegal activities to be reported as income on tax returns.

Section 60. This section would add a new section 13E to chapter 268 codifying the crime of obstruction of justice and providing penalties of up to \$25,000, or up to 10 years imprisonment in a state prison, or up to 2 1/2 years in a house of correction, or both, for a violation.

Section 61. This section would amend section 2 of chapter 268A to increase the maximum criminal penalty for giving or receiving a bribe to influence an official act from a fine of \$5,000, or 3 years imprisonment in a state prison (or 2 1/2 years in a house of correction), or both, to a fine of up to \$100,000, or up to 10 years imprisonment in a state prison (or up to 2 1/2 years in a house of correction), or both.

Section 62. This section would amend section 3 of chapter 268A to increase the penalties for receiving gifts and gratuities from a maximum of \$3,000, or 2 years imprisonment in a state prison (or 2 1/2 years in a house of correction), or both to a fine of up to \$50,000, or up to 5 years in prison or up to 2 1/2 years in a house of correction, or both. This section would also require the commission to adopt regulations creating necessary exceptions to section 3.

Section 63. This section would amend section 4 of chapter 268A to increase the penalties for receiving compensation for state action from a maximum of \$3,000, or 2 years imprisonment in a

state prison (or 2 1/2 years in a house of correction), or both up to \$10,000 or 5 years in prison or 2 1/2 in house of correction, or both.

Section 64. This section would amend section 5(e) of chapter 268A to expand revolving door provisions to include executive agents and executive lobbying.

Section 65. This section would allow the state ethics commission to determine by regulation the "governmental body" a former employee was employed by for purposes of the revolving door prohibition.

Section 66. This section would amend section 4 of chapter 268A to increase the penalties for revolving door violations from a maximum of \$3,000, or 2 years imprisonment in a state prison (or 2 1/2 years in a house of correction), or both up to \$10,000 or 5 years in prison or 2 1/2 in house of correction, or both.

Section 67. This section would amend section 6 of chapter 268A to increase the penalties for participation in a matter in which employee has a financial interest from a maximum of \$3,000, or 2 years imprisonment in a state prison (or 2 1/2 years in a house of correction), or both up to a maximum of \$10,000 or 5 years in prison or 2 1/2 in house of correction, or both.

Section 68. This section would amend section 7 of chapter 268A to increase the penalties for participation in a matter in which employee has a financial interest in the contract of a state agency from a maximum of \$3,000, or 2 years imprisonment in a state prison (or 2 1/2 years in a house of correction), or both up to \$10,000 or 5 years in prison or 2 1/2 in house of correction, or both.

Section 69. This section would amend section 8 of chapter 268A to increase the penalties for directing a bidder to a particular insurer on public building or construction contract from a maximum of \$3,000, or 2 years imprisonment in a state prison (or 2 1/2 years in a house of correction), or both up to \$10,000 or 5 years in prison or 2 1/2 in house of correction, or both.

Section 70. This section would amend section 9 of chapter 268A to allow the Ethics Commission to recover, after an adjudicatory proceeding, the amount of the economic advantage resulting from a violation or restitution up to \$25,000 without filing a separate lawsuit. This section would also permit the accused to appeal the Commission's decision in Superior Court.

Section 71. This section would amend section 11 of chapter 268A to increase the penalties for receiving compensation for a county action from a maximum of \$3,000, or 2 years imprisonment in a state prison (or 2 1/2 years in a house of correction), or both up to \$10,000 or 5 years in prison or 2 1/2 in house of correction, or both.

Section 72. This section would amend section 12 of chapter 268A to increase the penalties for former county employees who act as an agent or attorney before their former employer, or a partner of a former county employee who does the same, from a maximum of \$3,000, or 2 years

imprisonment in a state prison (or 2 1/2 years in a house of correction), or both up to \$10,000 or 5 years in prison or 2 1/2 in house of correction, or both.

Section 73. This section would amend section 13 of chapter 268A to increase the penalties for participation by a county employee in a matter in which employee or a family member has a financial interest from a maximum of \$3,000, or 2 years imprisonment in a state prison (or 2 1/2 years in a house of correction), or both up to \$10,000 or 5 years in prison or 2 1/2 in house of correction, or both.

Section 74. This section would amend section 14 of chapter 268A to increase the penalties for a county employees participation in a matter in which employee has a financial interest in the contract of a state agency from a maximum of \$3,000, or 2 years imprisonment in a state prison (or 2 1/2 years in a house of correction), or both up to \$10,000 or 5 years in prison or 2 1/2 in house of correction, or both.

Section 75. This section would amend section 15 of chapter 268A to allow the Ethics Commission to recover, after an adjudicatory proceeding, the amount of the economic advantage resulting from a violation or restitution up to \$25,000 without filing a separate lawsuit. This section would also permit the accused to appeal the Commission's decision in Superior Court.

Section 76. This section would amend section 17 of chapter 268A to increase the penalties for a municipal employee who receives compensation for municipal action or who acts as an agent or attorney for any other than the municipality from a maximum of \$3,000, or 2 years imprisonment in a state prison (or 2 1/2 years in a house of correction), or both up to \$10,000 or 5 years in prison or 2 1/2 in house of correction, or both.

Section 77. This section would amend section 18 of chapter 268A to increase the penalties for former municipal employees who act as an agent or attorney before their former employer, or appears before his former employer 1 within the 1 year cooling off period, or a partner of a former county employee who does the same, from a maximum of \$3,000, or 2 years imprisonment in a state prison (or 2 1/2 years in a house of correction), or both up to \$10,000 or 5 years in prison or 2 1/2 in house of correction, or both.

Section 78. This section would amend section 19 of chapter 268A to increase the penalties for a municipal employee who participates in a matter for which he has a financial interest, from a maximum of \$3,000, or 2 years imprisonment in a state prison (or 2 1/2 years in a house of correction), or both up to \$10,000 or 5 years in prison or 2 1/2 in house of correction, or both.

Section 79. This section would amend section 20 of chapter 268A to increase the penalties for a municipal employee's participation in a matter in which employee has a financial interest in the contract of a municipal agency from a maximum of \$3,000, or 2 years imprisonment in a state prison (or 2 1/2 years in a house of correction), or both up to \$10,000 or 5 years in prison or 2 1/2 in house of correction, or both.

Section 80. This section would amend section 21 of chapter 268A to allow the Ethics Commission to recover, after an adjudicatory proceeding, the amount of the economic advantage resulting from a violation or restitution up to \$25,000 without filing a separate lawsuit. This section would also permit the accused to appeal the Commission's decision in Superior Court.

Section 81. This section would amend section 23 of chapter 268A to include new language specifically prohibiting any officer or employee of a state, county or municipal agency from knowingly soliciting or receiving anything of substantial value for such officer or employee, which is not otherwise authorized by statute or regulation, for or because of the officer or employee's official position.

Section 82. This section would amend section 23 of chapter 268A to prohibit any state, county or municipal employee from presenting a false or fraudulent claim to his employer for any payment or benefit of substantial value.

Section 83. This section would repeal language requiring municipal officials to be provided with a copy of section 23 of chapter 268A, and it would also require the commission to adopt regulations creating necessary exceptions to the provisions of section 23.

Section 84. This section would amend chapter 268A by adding 4 new sections.

Section 26 would impose criminal penalties for certain violations of section 23. Penalty could be a fine of not more than \$10,000, or imprisonment in the state prison for not more than 5 years, or in a jail or house of correction for not more than 2 1/2 years, or both.

Section 27 requires that all government employees receive a summary of the conflict of interest laws from the Ethics Commission within 30 days of becoming a government employee and every year thereafter.

Section 28 requires that the Ethics Commission establish an online training program on the conflict of interest laws and that all government employees take the online training program within 30 days of becoming a government employee and every 2 years thereafter.

Section 29 requires each municipality to designate a senior level employee to serve as its liaison to the Ethics Commission and that the Ethics Commission develop a certification program for municipalities and provide training to the designated liaisons.

Section 85. This section would amend the definitions contained within section 1 of chapter 268B by inserting and defining the term "executive agent".

Section 86. This section would amend section 2 of chapter 268B to authorize the Ethics Commission to turn information over to the district attorney, attorney general or U.S. attorney.

Section 87. This section would amend section 4 of chapter 268B to expand the current statute of limitation from 3 years to a 5 years, beginning from the date the Commission learns of the

violation. Notwithstanding the 5 year statute of limitations, the Commission would be prohibited from bringing any action for a violation that occurred more than 6 years from the date of the most recent alleged misconduct.

Section 88. This section would amend section 4 of chapter 268B to mandate compliance with summonses issued by the Ethics Commission and allow the recipient to seek a court order quashing the summons.

Section 89. This section would amend section 4(j)(3) of chapter 268B to increase the penalty for a civil violation of any conflict of interest law other than bribery or any financial disclosure law from a maximum of \$2,000 per violation to a maximum of \$10,000 per violation. The civil penalty for bribery is increased to \$25,000.

Section 90. This section would amend sections 4 of chapter 268B to clarify that the Ethics Commission's authority to file an action in Superior Court to enforce an order and the Superior Court's ability to review the order applies to orders issued in accordance with chapter 268A in addition to chapter 268B.

Section 91. This section would amend sections 4 of chapter 268B to clarify that the Ethics Commission's authority to file an action in Superior Court to enforce an order and the Superior Court's ability to review the order applies to orders issued in accordance with chapter 268A in addition to chapter 268B.

Section 92. This section would amend section 4 of chapter 268B by increasing the minimum amount of an employee is eligible to receive for attorney's fees and court costs upon the Superior Court overturning a decision of the Ethics Commission from \$20,000 to \$30,000.

Section 93. This section would amend section 4 of chapter 268B to allow the Attorney General, along with the Ethics Commission, to civilly enforce the conflict of interest laws.

Section 94. This section would amend section 5 of chapter 268B to include executive agents and executive lobbying to the revolving door provisions.

Section 95. This section would amend section 6 of chapter 268B by clarifying the prohibition against legislative or executive agents giving gifts to government officials or employees. It also requires the commission to adopt regulations creating necessary exceptions to those provisions.

Section 96. This section would amend section 7 of chapter 268B by modifying the prohibition to bar "willfully" filing a "materially" false statement of financial interest.

Section 97. This section would amend section 7 of chapter 268B to increase the penalty for willfully making false statements in a proceeding before the Ethics Commission or for willfully filing a materially false statement of financial interests from a maximum of a \$1,000 fine, or 3 years imprisonment in a state prison or 2 1/2 years in a house of correction, or both to a

maximum of a \$10,000 fine, 5 years imprisonment in a state prison or 2 1/2 years in a house of correction, or both.

Section 98. This section would add a new chapter 277A to provide for a statewide grand jury with jurisdiction throughout Massachusetts.

Section 99. This section repeals chapter 277A providing for a statewide grand jury.

Section 100. This section requires every legislative agent or executive agent, within 90 days, and every year thereafter, to complete an in-person or online seminar offered by the state secretary in accordance with section 41 of chapter 3.

Section 101. This section requires every state, county, and municipal employee to be provided a summary of chapter 268A prepared by the state ethics commission and to file a written acknowledgment as required by that section.

Section 102. This section requires each municipality, within 120, to provide written notification to the state ethics commission of the liaison designated under section 29 of chapter 268A of the General Laws.

Section 103. This section requires any person who has previously received confirmation by the executive council, and who is still a member of the judiciary to, within 6 months, dissolve any political committee organized on his or her behalf and disperse any funds remaining in that committee's account.

Section 104. This section establishes a special commission to study the creation of new independent office of public accountability which would function as the single state entity for the administration and enforcement of the provisions of law currently administered and enforced by the state ethics commission, the office of campaign and political finance and the lobbyist division of the office of the secretary of state.

Section 105. This section would establish the effective date for sections pertaining to campaign finance as of January 1, 2010

Section 106. This section would establish the effective date for moving the enforcement of the Open Meeting Law to the Attorney General as July 1, 2010.

Section 107. This section would sunset the statewide grand jury provision on December 31, 2014.