



State of Wisconsin
2001 - 2002 LEGISLATURE

LRB-2872/1-2

JTK/RJM/MES/MDK/CS:jf&rs

Adopted Mon 10/22-Am

2001 BILL

stays

(regenerate)

1 AN ACT ~~to repeal~~ 11.06 (3) (b), 11.06 (3r), 11.06 (3w), 11.26 (1) (a), 11.26 (1) (c)

2 to (d), 11.26 (2), 11.265 (2), 11.31 (1) (dm), 11.31 (1) (fm) to (h), 11.31 (3m) and

3 11.31 (4); ~~to renumber and amend~~ 11.05 (6), 11.05 (7), 11.31 (2m), 11.50 (1)

4 (a) 1., 11.50 (1) (a) 2., 11.50 (3) (a) 1., 11.50 (3) (a) 2., 11.50 (9) and 11.66; ~~to~~

5 ~~amend~~ 7.08 (2) (cm), 7.70 (3) (e) 1., 8.35 (4) (a) 1. a. and b., 10.02 (3) (b) 2m.,

6 11.06 (1) (intro.), 11.06 (4) (e), 11.06 (7m) (a), 11.06 (7m) (b), 11.07 (5), 11.09 (3),

7 11.12 (2), 11.12 (4), 11.16 (2), 11.19 (1), 11.20 (2), (3) (a) and (b), 11.20 (8) (intro.),

8 11.20 (8) (a), 11.20 (10) (a), 11.21 (15), 11.23 (2), 11.25 (2) (b), 11.26 (1) (intro.),

9 11.26 (3), 11.26 (4), 11.26 (5), 11.26 (6), 11.26 (8), 11.26 (9) (a), 11.26 (9) (b), 11.26

10 (10), 11.26 (15), 11.26 (17) (a), 11.30 (4), 11.31 (1) (intro.), 11.31 (1) (a) to (c), 11.31

11 (1) (d), 11.31 (1) (e) and (f), 11.31 (2), 11.31 (2m) (title), 11.31 (3), 11.38 (6), 11.50

12 (2) (a), 11.50 (2) (b) 4., 11.50 (2) (b) 5., 11.50 (2) (f), 11.50 (2) (g), 11.50 (2) (h), 11.50

13 (2) (i), 11.50 (3) (b), 11.50 (5), 11.50 (6), 11.50 (10m), 11.50 (11) (e), 11.60 (1) and

14 (2), 11.61 (1), 25.42, 71.05 (6) (a) 15., 71.10 (3) (a), 71.10 (3) (b), 71.21 (4), 71.26

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1 ~~(2) (a), 71.34 (1) (g), 71.45 (2) (a) 10. and 77.92 (4), and to create 5.066, 11.01~~
 2 ~~(4m), (11m), (13), (14), (17g), (17r) and (20), 11.05 (3) (q), 11.05 (6) (b), 11.05 (7)~~
 3 ~~(b), 11.06 (1) (dm), 11.06 (11) (bm), 11.20 (3) (be), 11.20 (8) (am), 11.21 (17), 11.21~~
 4 ~~(18), 11.24 (1r), 11.24 (1s), 11.24 (1v), 11.24 (1w), 11.25 (2) (am), 11.25 (2) (ap),~~
 5 ~~11.26 (1) (ab), (ag) and (ar), 11.26 (1) (e) to (n), 11.26 (1m), 11.26 (1t), 11.26 (8)~~
 6 ~~(ag), (ar) and (aw), 11.26 (9m), 11.26 (10a), 11.263, 11.31 (1) (cm), 11.31 (1) (i)~~
 7 ~~to (n), 11.31 (1) (p) to (s), 11.31 (2m) (a) and (c), 11.31 (3n), 11.31 (3p), 11.31 (9),~~
 8 ~~11.50 (1) (a) 1 (intro.), 11.50 (1) (a) 2m., 11.50 (1) (am), 11.50 (1) (bm) and (cm),~~
 9 ~~11.50 (2s), 11.50 (2w), 11.50 (3) (c), 11.50 (4m), 11.50 (9) (b) to (d), 11.50 (14),~~
 10 ~~11.51, 11.66 (2), 71.07 (5d), 71.07 (6s), 71.10 (4) (cs), 71.10 (4) (dw), 71.28 (5d),~~
 11 ~~71.30 (3) (dm), 71.47 (5d), 71.49 (1) (dm), 227.03 (6m) and 227.52 (8) of the~~

12 statutes; relating to: campaign financing, the procedure for enforcement of the
 13 election laws, nonrefundable income tax credits for certain donations to the
 14 Wisconsin election campaign fund and provision of free media access to
 15 candidates for state office, candidate time on public broadcasting television
 16 stations and public access channels, providing exemptions from certain
 17 emergency rule procedures, granting rule-making authority, and providing
 18 penalties.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

This bill makes numerous changes in the campaign financing law and also makes certain changes to tax laws relating to campaign financing and provision of free media access to candidates for state office. The bill also requires free time for candidates for state office on public broadcasting television stations and public access channels. In addition, the bill changes the procedure for enforcement of the election laws. Significant provisions include:

BILL**FILING OF CAMPAIGN FINANCE REPORTS*****Required frequency of certain reports***

Currently, with limited exceptions, a candidate at any primary or other election must file preprimary and preelection reports no later than eight days before each primary or other election at which the candidate participates.

This bill provides, in addition, that if such a candidate, as of the end of any week before a primary or other election at which the candidate seeks office, has received contributions or other income in a total amount exceeding 20% of the disbursement level provided for the office that the candidate seeks, the candidate or his or her personal campaign committee must file weekly preprimary or preelection reports for each week preceding the primary or other election at which the candidate seeks office.

Registration and reporting by certain federal and nonresident registrants

Currently, a new registrant is generally prohibited from making a contribution or disbursement from property or funds received prior to the date of registration with the appropriate filing officer under state law, except that if a registrant has in its possession property or funds at the time of registration that were not intended for political purposes in connection with an election for state or local office at the time they were received, the registrant may report the property or funds as received on the date of registration with the appropriate filing officer under state law and may then use the property or funds to make a contribution or disbursement. Currently, no person may intentionally accept a contribution that is unlawfully made.

Under this bill, this exception does not apply to a registrant who or which does not maintain a street address within this state. However, the bill permits a committee or group which does not maintain a street address within this state to make a contribution or disbursement without registering under state law if the committee or group is registered with the federal election commission under federal law. The bill also specifically prohibits a registrant from accepting any contribution made by a committee or group that does not maintain a street address in this state at the time that the contribution is made, unless the committee or group is registered with the appropriate filing officer under state law or is registered with the federal election commission under federal law. Federal law generally requires registration by organizations only when they make or receive contributions or make expenditures with respect to elections for federal office.

Currently, with certain exceptions, a registrant who or which is required to register with a filing officer in this state must file regular reports identifying contributions received and disbursements made and providing certain other information. However, a nonresident registrant need report only contributions and other income received from sources in this state and disbursements made and obligations incurred with respect to an election for state or local office in this state. Currently, a state political party committee that is registered with the federal elections commission and that makes contributions to candidates for national office, as well as contributions to other state political party committees, need not file reports under state law for any period covered by a report filed by the committee with the federal elections commission if the elections board receives a copy of that report and

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the committee makes no contributions to any individual who or organization which is required to register with a filing officer under Wisconsin law. In addition, a national political party committee that is registered with the federal election commission need not file reports under state law for any period covered by a report filed by the committee with the federal election commission. This bill deletes these exceptions to state reporting requirements and subjects all these registrants to the same requirements that apply under the bill to other registrants, including nonresident registrants.

Reporting of contributions transferred by conduits

Currently, if an individual or organization receives a political contribution consisting of money and transfers the contribution to another individual or organization without exercising discretion as to the amount to be transferred and the individual to whom or the organization to which the transfer is to be made, the contribution is considered to be made by the original contributor for purposes of reporting by the ultimate recipient. The contribution is also treated as an individual contribution for purposes of determining contribution limitations and qualifying contributions for public grants. The individual or organization making the transfer is called a "conduit" under the law. A conduit must identify itself to the ultimate recipient as a conduit and provide to that recipient the information about the contribution which is necessary for the recipient to file its campaign finance reports.

This bill directs the elections board to provide a separate schedule that must be filed by each registrant to which contributions are transferred by a conduit. The schedule includes the name and address of the conduit, the date and amount of each transfer, and the total amount transferred to the registrant by the conduit for the calendar year.

Internet posting of electronic reports

Currently, each registrant for whom the elections board serves as a filing agency and who or which accepts contributions in a total amount or value of \$20,000 or more during a campaign period, or a biennial period for a registrant other than a candidate or personal campaign or support committee, must file reports with the board electronically.

This bill requires the elections board, within 24 hours after receiving any information that is required to be reported to the board electronically (or if the information is received on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday on which state offices are closed, within 24 hours after the beginning of the first business day after receiving such information), to post the information electronically for public inspection on the Internet.

Timeliness in filing reports

Currently, where a requirement is imposed under the campaign finance law for filing of a report by a specified date, the requirement may be satisfied by delivering a report to the appropriate filing officer or agency no later than the deadline or by depositing the report with the U.S. postal service no later than that date.

This bill permits satisfaction of the filing requirement by delivering the report to the appropriate filing officer or agency no later than the deadline or by depositing the report with the U.S. postal service no later than *the third day before* that date.

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Duplicate filing requirements

Currently, certain registrants whose filing officer is the elections board and who or which make disbursements in connection with elections affecting only one county or a portion thereof must file duplicate originals of their campaign finance reports with the county clerk or board of election commissioners of every county in which such elections are held. This bill requires, instead, that these registrants file duplicate originals of these reports with the filing officer of each jurisdiction in which such elections are held.

DISBURSEMENT LEVELS AND LIMITATIONS

Under current law, disbursement (expenditure) levels are specified for candidates for various state and local offices. These levels become a binding limitation upon any candidate for state office who accepts a state grant from the Wisconsin election campaign fund or who agrees to be bound by the limitation, unless the candidate is opposed by a major opponent who could have qualified for a grant but declines to accept one.

This bill:

1. Revises the current disbursement levels and limitations applicable to candidates for the offices shown below as follows:

<i>Office</i>	<i>Current Level</i>	<i>Proposed Level or Limitation</i>
Governor	\$1,078,200	\$3,000,000 1,750,000
Lieutenant governor	323,475	400,000 250,000
Attorney general	539,000	750,000
Secretary of state	215,625	350,000 300,000
State treasurer	215,625	350,000 300,000
Supreme court justice	215,625	400,000
Superintendent of public instruction	215,625	350,000
State senator	34,500	125,000 12,500
Representative to the assembly	17,250	50,000 45,000

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2. Replaces the disbursement levels applicable to the offices of district attorney, court of appeals judge, and circuit court judge and local offices with disbursement levels that are based upon the population of the jurisdiction, district, or circuit served by the office which the candidate seeks, as shown in the following chart:

<i>Population of Jurisdiction, District, or Circuit</i>	<i>Proposed Level</i>
Greater than 500,000	\$400,000
300,001 to 500,000	300,000
150,001 to 300,000	200,000
75,001 to 150,000	115,000
50,001 to 75,000	67,500

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30,001 to 50,000	40,000
15,001 to 30,000	25,000
5,001 to 15,000	10,000
2,001 to 5,000	3,500
0 to 2,000	1,500

3. Creates a biennial cost-of-living adjustment that causes the statutory disbursement levels to be adjusted biennially, beginning in 2004, in accordance with a formula tied to the "consumer price index" determined by the U.S. department of labor.

CONTRIBUTION LIMITATIONS***Individual contributions***

Current law limits the amount of contributions which may be given to and accepted by a candidate for state or local office. Currently, individuals are subject to limitations on the amount of contributions made cumulatively to a particular candidate and on the aggregate total amount of contributions made to all candidates.

This bill:

1. Revises the current limitations on contributions individuals may make to candidates for certain state offices. Under the bill, with certain exceptions, candidates who voluntarily agree to abide by the disbursement limitations and self-contribution limitations may receive higher amounts of contributions from individuals. The proposed limitations on these contributions are shown in the following chart:

<i>Office</i>	<i>Current Limit</i>	<i>Proposed Limit: Candidates Subject to Disbursement and Self-Contribution Limitations</i>	<i>Proposed Limit: Candidates Not Subject to Dis- bursement and Self-Contribution Limitations</i>
Governor	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$5,000
Lieutenant governor	10,000	5,000	2,500
Attorney general	10,000	7,500	3,750
Secretary of state	10,000	5,000	2,500
State treasurer	10,000	5,000	2,500
Supreme court justice	10,000	5,000	2,500
Superintendent of public instruction	10,000	5,000	2,500
State senator	1,000	1,000	500
Representative to the assembly	500	500	250

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2. Replaces the limitations on contributions individuals may make to candidates for the offices of district attorney, court of appeals judge, and circuit court judge and candidates for local offices. Under the bill, with certain exceptions, candidates who voluntarily agree to abide by the disbursement limitations and self-contribution limitations may receive higher amounts of contributions from individuals. The proposed limitations on these contributions, which are based upon the population of the jurisdiction, district, or circuit served by the office which the candidate seeks, are shown in the following chart:

<i>Population</i>	<i>Proposed Limit: Candidates Subject to Disbursement and Self-Contribution Limitations</i>	<i>Proposed Limit: Candidates Not Subject to Dis- bursement and Self-Contribution Limitations</i>
Greater than 500,000	\$3,000	\$1,500
300,001 to 500,000	2,000	1,000
150,001 to 300,000	1,000	500
75,001 to 150,000	750	375
50,001 to 75,000	500	250
30,001 to 50,000	400	200
15,001 to 30,000	300	150
5,001 to 15,000	200	100
2,001 to 5,000	150	75
0 to 2,000	125	62.50

3. Creates a cost-of-living adjustment that causes the statutory limits on individual contributions to be adjusted quadrennially, beginning in 2006, in accordance with a formula tied to the "consumer price index" determined by the U.S. department of labor.

Committee contributions

Under current law, committees other than political party committees and legislative campaign committees are subject to limitations on the amount of contributions made cumulatively to a particular candidate. For example, a committee may contribute up to \$43,238 to a candidate for statewide office. This bill revises these limitations, making them the same as those which apply to contributions from individuals. For example, under the bill, a committee other than a political party committee or legislative campaign committee may contribute up to \$10,000 to any candidate for the office of governor who has agreed to abide by the disbursement and self-contribution limitations or up to \$5,000 if the candidate is not subject to the disbursement and self-contribution limitations.

Current law also limits the amount of contributions that a candidate may accept during a campaign from all committees other than political party and legislative campaign committees. Currently, this limit is an amount equal to 45% of

109 In the case of committees making contributions to candidates for statewide offices, this limitation is 4% of the candidate's disbursement level or limitation. This bill replaces this percentage limitation with a dollar amount that is equivalent to the percentage limitation.

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the disbursement level that applies to the candidate. This bill revises the limit to an amount equal to 25% of the applicable disbursement level.

Current law also limits the cumulative amount of contributions that a committee other than a political party or legislative campaign committee may make annually to a particular political party, limits the cumulative amount of contributions that a political party may accept annually from a particular committee other than a political party or legislative campaign committee, and its subunits or affiliates, and limits the aggregate total of contributions that a political party may accept during any biennium from all committees other than political party and legislative campaign committees. Currently, a committee other than a political party or legislative campaign committee may annually contribute up to \$6,000 to a particular political party, a political party or a legislative campaign committee may annually accept up to \$6,000 from a particular committee other than a political party or legislative campaign committee, and its subunits and affiliates, and a political party or legislative campaign committee may accept up to \$150,000 in contributions from all committees other than a political party or legislative campaign committee during any biennium.

This bill increases to \$250,000 the amount of contributions that a state political party, together with any of its state subunits and state affiliates, may accept from all committees other than political party and legislative campaign committees during any biennium. The bill increases to \$10,000 the amount of contributions that a state political party, together with any of its state subunits and state affiliates, may annually accept from a particular committee other than political party and legislative campaign committees. The bill also permits a committee other than a political party or legislative campaign committee, and its subunits and affiliates, to annually contribute up to \$10,000 to a particular political party. In addition, the bill limits the amount of contributions that a local political party, together with any of its local subunits and ~~non-state~~ affiliates, may accept from a particular committee other than a political party or legislative campaign committee during any biennium. These limits range under the bill from \$75,000 to \$25,000, depending upon the population of the county in which the local political party primarily operates.

This bill prohibits any legislative campaign committee from receiving more than a total of \$25,000 in contributions from special interest ("political action") committees during the period beginning on the day after the general election and ending on the last day of the last general floorperiod of the succeeding legislative session, unless a special election is ordered to fill a vacancy in the house in which the committee is organized, in which case the committee may receive additional contributions from special interest committees during that period in a total amount not exceeding \$25,000.

In addition, the bill creates a cost-of-living adjustment that causes the statutory limits on committee contributions to be adjusted quadrennially, beginning in 2006, in accordance with a formula tied to the "consumer price index" determined by the U.S. department of labor.

BILL**EXEMPTION FROM DISBURSEMENT AND CERTAIN CONTRIBUTION LIMITATIONS**

Currently, if a candidate for a ~~partisan~~ state office accepts a grant and has an opponent who also could have qualified to receive a grant but declines to accept one, the candidate is not bound by his or her disbursement or self-contribution limitation. ~~Similarly, if a candidate for a nonpartisan state office accepts a grant and has an opponent who declines to accept a grant, that candidate is not bound by his or her disbursement or self-contribution limitation.~~ However, ~~in either case~~ if each opponent who declines to accept a grant files with the elections board an affidavit of voluntary compliance with the disbursement and self-contribution limitation applicable to candidates for the office that the candidate seeks, the disbursement and self-contribution limitation for the candidate who accepts a grant continues to apply. Currently, a candidate for state or local office may not accept contributions from all committees, together with grants from the Wisconsin election campaign fund, in an aggregate amount exceeding 65% of the candidate's applicable disbursement level or limit.

or supporting h.s. or her opponents together with all allegations supporting the

This bill provides that if a candidate accepts a grant from the Wisconsin election campaign fund or a candidate files an affidavit of voluntary compliance with disbursement and self-contribution limitations and each of the candidate's opponents accept a grant or file the affidavit, and the candidate files a sworn statement with the board, in accordance with procedures specified by the board for this purpose, to the effect that one or more ~~independent disbursements or other~~ independent expenditures have been made for the purpose of making *or supporting h.s. or her opponents together with all allegations supporting the* communications opposing his or her candidacy, then 1) all candidates for the office that the candidate seeks are not bound by any disbursement limitations; 2) limitations upon contributions made by individuals to the campaigns of those candidates (as affected by the bill) are doubled; and 3) those candidates may accept aggregate contributions equal to not more than 65% of their disbursement limitation from political party and legislative campaign committees, in addition to contributions accepted by the candidates from other committees and any grants accepted by the candidates from the Wisconsin election campaign fund.

certain mass

The bill also provides that if a candidate for a state office who accepts a grant from the Wisconsin election campaign fund or a candidate who has filed an affidavit of voluntary compliance with disbursement and self-contribution limitations determines that an opposing candidate who has not applied for a grant and who has not filed an affidavit has made disbursements exceeding the amount of the disbursement limitation applicable to candidates for that office, then all candidates for that office may make additional contributions to their own campaigns exceeding the self-contribution limitation applicable to candidates for that office and may make additional disbursements exceeding the disbursement limitation applicable to candidates for that office in an amount equivalent to the lesser of the total contributions made by the opposing candidate to his or her own campaign or the amount by which total disbursements made by the opposing candidate exceed the applicable disbursement limitation, as reported to the board by the opposing candidate. In addition, limitations upon contributions made by individuals to those candidates (as affected by the bill) are doubled and those candidates may accept

at least one such communication is likely to have an unfair impact upon the election campaign conclusion that the

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aggregate contributions equal to not more than 65% of their disbursement limitation from political party and legislative campaign committees, in addition to contributions accepted by the candidates from other committees and any grants accepted by the candidates from the Wisconsin election campaign fund.

CONTRIBUTION RESTRICTIONS***Personal campaign committee contributions to certain federal registrants***

Currently, a committee that is subject to a registration requirement under state law may make a contribution to be used in connection with a campaign for national office if that contribution is lawful under federal law. This bill prohibits a personal campaign committee of a candidate for state or local office in this state from making a contribution to a committee that is registered with the federal election commission, other than an authorized committee of a candidate for national office or a national or state political party committee.

TRANSFER OF CAMPAIGN SURPLUSES FOR USE IN CAMPAIGNS FOR DIFFERENT OFFICES

Currently, a candidate, personal campaign committee of a candidate, former candidate, or former personal campaign committee may make a contribution or disbursement for any political purpose not prohibited by law, and specifically may transfer money or property to another candidate or personal campaign committee, subject to applicable contribution limitations. If a candidate for one office becomes a candidate for a second office, that candidate or his or her personal campaign committee may use money or property received on his or her behalf when the candidate was a candidate for the first office, without limitation. In addition, if the personal campaign committee of a former candidate files an oath affirming its independence from any candidate, the committee may make disbursements in an unlimited amount to advocate the election or defeat of any candidate. However, with certain limited exceptions, a candidate or committee may not use property or funds that were accepted for the purpose of influencing an election for any purpose other than for the purpose of influencing an election.

This bill prohibits any authorized campaign committee of a candidate for national office from making a contribution or disbursement with respect to an election for state or local office.

The bill also prohibits a candidate or former candidate for state office, personal campaign committee or former personal campaign committee of such a candidate, or support committee or former support committee authorized by such a candidate from making a contribution to a candidate for local office, personal campaign committee of such a candidate, or support committee authorized by such a candidate, or for the purpose of retirement of obligations incurred in a campaign for local office or vice versa in the case of a candidate or personal campaign or support committee of a candidate for local office. Similarly, the bill prohibits a candidate or former candidate for state office, personal campaign committee or former personal campaign committee of such a candidate, or support committee or former support committee authorized by such a candidate, from making a disbursement for the purpose of supporting a candidate for local office, or vice versa in the case of a candidate or former candidate for local office. The prohibition does not apply to a contribution made by a candidate directly from the property or funds of the contributor.

BILL**WISCONSIN ELECTION CAMPAIGN FUND*****Sources and uses of funds***

Under current law, the Wisconsin election campaign fund is financed through an individual income tax "checkoff." Every individual filing a state income tax return who has a tax liability or is entitled to a tax refund may direct that \$1 of general purpose revenue be transferred to the fund. Individuals filing a joint return may separately choose whether to direct that the \$1 transfer be made. All moneys transferred to the fund are placed in accounts for specified state offices, and candidates for those offices may qualify for grants from the fund to be used for specified campaign expenses.

This bill deletes the current checkoff for the Wisconsin election campaign fund but permits an individual to pay an additional amount not exceeding \$5 to be transferred to the fund, effective for tax returns filed for taxable years beginning on or after January 1 following the day on which the bill becomes law. Under the bill, individuals filing a joint return may separately choose whether to make an additional payment. The bill permits an individual to claim a credit against his or her individual income tax liability for the amount of the additional payment. Individuals filing a joint return may claim a credit for their combined payments. The bill also permits individuals to determine whether to designate their payments for a "general account," which is potentially available for distribution to all candidates who qualify for a grant, or for the account of an eligible political party, which is distributed to all candidates representing that party who qualify for a grant. Under the bill, if a candidate of an eligible political party qualifies for a grant, that candidate receives any available moneys in the account of his or her political party. Thereafter, all candidates receive any amounts available from the general account, with those amounts prorated within each office if insufficient moneys are available to finance payment of the full amount of the grants for which candidates qualify.

Grant eligibility requirements and amounts

Under current law, public financing from the Wisconsin election campaign fund is available to eligible candidates for the offices of state senator, representative to the assembly, governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, state treasurer, secretary of state, justice of the supreme court, and superintendent of public instruction. To receive a grant, a candidate must file an application with the state elections board no later than the deadline for filing nomination papers. Following the primary election or the date on which a primary would be held, if required, the board determines whether a candidate who applies is eligible for a grant. Among other things, in order to be eligible for a grant, the candidate must receive, during a specified time period, a specified amount of contributions from individuals of \$100 or less. For a candidate for the office of governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, attorney general, justice of the supreme court, or superintendent of public instruction, the amount is 5% of the authorized disbursement level for the office which the candidate seeks. For a candidate for the office of state senator or representative to the assembly, the amount is 10% of the authorized disbursement level for the office which the candidate seeks.

received first allocated to equalize grants received by candidates for each office for which any candidate has payments from a political party account, and thereafter

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Under current law, a candidate for any office who accepts a grant must comply with statutorily prescribed contribution and disbursement limitations, unless at least one of the candidate's opponents who received at least 8% of the votes cast for all candidates for that office at a partisan primary, if a primary was held, does not accept a grant and does not voluntarily agree to comply with the contribution and disbursement limitations for that office.

Currently, the maximum grant that a candidate may receive from the Wisconsin election campaign fund is that amount which, when added to all other contributions accepted from sources other than individuals, political party committees, and legislative campaign committees, is equal to 45% of the authorized disbursement level for the office that the candidate seeks, if there are sufficient moneys in the fund to finance the full amount of grants for which candidates qualify. In each year prior to a year in which an election for the office of justice of the supreme court is scheduled, 8% of the moneys designated by taxpayers to be transferred to the fund for that year is set aside to finance payment of grants to candidates for the office of justice. In each year prior to a year in which an election for the office of state superintendent of public instruction is scheduled, 8% of the moneys designated by taxpayers to be transferred to the fund for that year is set aside to finance payment of grants to candidates for the office of superintendent. Whether these amounts are sufficient to finance payment of the full amounts for which candidates qualify depends upon the total amount of taxpayer designations for that year.

This bill:

1. Increases the maximum potential grant payable to a candidate for the office of justice of the supreme court to 65% of the authorized disbursement level for that office, and decreases the maximum potential grant payable to a candidate for any other office to 25% of the authorized disbursement level for the office that the candidate seeks.

2. Provides that if a candidate has a balance in his or her campaign depository account that exceeds 50% of the authorized disbursement level for the office that the candidate seeks at the time that grant payments are made, the amount of the grant payable to that candidate is 50% of the amount that would otherwise be payable.

3. Provides that if a candidate does not have an opponent whose application for a grant is approved by the board, the amount of the grant payable to that candidate is 50% of the amount that would otherwise be payable, unless the grant has already been reduced as a result of the balance in the candidate's campaign depository account.

4. Provides that in each year prior to a year in which an election for the office of justice of the supreme court is scheduled, an amount must be set aside from taxpayer donations to the general account sufficient to finance payment of the full amount of grants for which candidates for the office of justice qualify, and in each year prior to a year in which an election for the office of state superintendent of public instruction is scheduled, an amount must be set aside from taxpayer donations to the general account, after any set aside for the office of justice is made, sufficient to finance the full amount of grants for which candidates for the office of superintendent qualify. These amounts must be set aside before amounts are made

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available from the general account to finance the payment of grants to candidates for any other offices. Under the bill, if the balance in the fund is insufficient to set aside the required amounts, the entire balance in the fund is set aside.

5. Provides that a candidate for the office of state senator or representative to the assembly must receive contributions equal to only 5% of the authorized disbursement level for the office which the candidate seeks in order to qualify for a grant. The bill also provides that the contributions of \$100 or less from individuals used by a candidate for any state office to determine eligibility for a grant must be made by individuals who reside in this state and, in the case of a candidate for legislative office, by individuals at least 50% of whom reside in a county having territory within the district in which the candidate seeks office.

6. Decreases the percentage of the total votes cast that a candidate for a partisan state office must receive in order to be eligible to receive a grant from the Wisconsin election campaign fund to 2% of the total votes cast in the primary election.

Disposition of residual or excess funds

Under current law, residual funds remaining when a person who is required to register under the campaign financing law disbands or ceases incurring obligations, making disbursements, or accepting contributions or excess funds received by a registrant that may not be legally expended may generally be used for any lawful political purpose, returned to the original contributors, or donated to a charitable organization or the common school fund.

This bill allows residual or excess funds to be transferred to the Wisconsin election campaign fund for deposit in the general account.

Public funding of local campaigns

The bill permits counties, cities, villages, and towns to provide by ordinance for appropriations to pay for lawful campaign expenses of candidates for county, city, village, and town offices, subject to reasonable qualifications and agreements by candidates to adhere to statutory disbursement and self-contribution limitations. Under the bill, any such ordinance may prescribe civil penalties for violations of the ordinance or an agreement entered into under the ordinance not exceeding the amount that would apply to a violation of the state campaign finance law.

Currently, counties and towns have no such authority. Cities and villages may have such authority under constitutional home rule powers if an enactment of this nature is considered to be a "local affair."

ENFORCEMENT***Enforcement and complaint procedure***

Currently, any interested person may petition the elections board under the state administrative procedure act for a "declaratory ruling" concerning the applicability to any person, property, or facts of any election law or rule of the board. The board may issue the ruling and is thereafter bound by its decision if the facts are as stated in the petition. The declaratory ruling may be reviewed in court. In addition, currently, any elector of a jurisdiction may contest before the elections board the decision of any election official of that jurisdiction with respect to certain

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specified matters or the board may, on its own motion, investigate and determine whether an election official is acting in conformity with the law concerning one of those specified matters. The decision of the board may be reviewed in court. Also, the elections board currently may bring civil actions in circuit court to enforce the campaign finance law. In addition, district attorneys may bring civil actions to enforce that law.

This bill creates an additional procedure for enforcement of the election laws. Under the bill, any person may file a sworn complaint with the executive director of the board alleging a violation of the elections laws. The executive director must investigate the complaint unless the executive director finds the complaint to be without merit. The bill also permits the executive director to investigate any violation of the election laws on his or her own initiative or upon direction of the board. The executive director may order an election official or private person to act in conformity with the election laws or rules of the board. The decision of the executive director may be appealed to the board. In deciding the appeal, the board is not bound by any findings of fact or conclusions of law made by the executive director with respect to the matter. If the decision of the executive director is not appealed or if the board does not modify or reverse a decision of the executive director after hearing an appeal, the decision of the executive director becomes the decision of the board. Any decision of the board is subject to judicial review in circuit court. The procedure does not apply to any alleged violation of the election laws by the board or executive director, nor to any matter arising in connection with a recount. The bill also directs the elections board to periodically examine and review decisions issued under the procedure with a view to clarifying and improving the administration of the election laws.

Injunctive relief

Currently, the elections board or any elector may sue for injunctive relief (a court order) requiring compliance with the elections laws. Before bringing a suit concerning a state office or statewide referendum, an elector must file a sworn complaint with the board alleging such facts as are within his or her knowledge to show probable cause that a violation has occurred or is proposed to occur. If the board does not sue for injunctive relief within ten days after filing the complaint, the elector may then file suit. This bill requires, instead, that an elector who proposes to bring suit for injunctive relief with respect to an alleged violation concerning an election for state office or a statewide referendum first must file a sworn complaint with the executive director of the board (unless the alleged violation relates to the board or executive director). If the executive director does not order the relief sought by the elector within ten days after the complaint is filed and the elector does not appeal the matter to the board or the board, after hearing the elector's appeal, does not order the relief sought by the elector, the elector may then sue for injunctive relief.

Penalties for violations

Currently, any person who violates any provision of the campaign finance law, except a contribution prohibition, is subject to a forfeiture (civil penalty) of not more than \$500 for each violation. This bill increases this amount to \$1,500. In addition, currently, any person who is delinquent in filing a report is subject to a forfeiture of

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not more than \$50 or 1% of the annual salary of the office for which a candidate is being supported or opposed, whichever is greater, for each day of delinquency. This bill increases these amounts to a maximum of \$150 or 3% of the annual salary, whichever is greater.

Currently, whoever intentionally violates certain provisions of the campaign finance law, such as registration requirements, contribution limitations, the prohibition against making contributions in the name of another person, the prohibition against using contributions for most nonpolitical purposes, and the prohibition against filing false reports and statements may be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both, if the violation does not exceed \$100 in amount or value, and may be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than four years and six months, or both, if the violation exceeds \$100 in amount or value. This bill increases these amounts to a maximum fine of \$3,000 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, if the violation does not exceed \$100 in amount or value, and a maximum fine of \$30,000 or imprisonment for not more than nine years, or both, if the violation exceeds \$100 in amount or value.

TAX CREDIT FOR FREE MEDIA ACCESS

This bill creates an income and franchise tax credit for a business in an amount equal to the amount the business paid to provide print space or broadcast time to certain candidates for state office at a general, spring, or special election, without exercising editorial control over the content of the particular candidate's message and without charging anyone for providing such print space or broadcast time. The credit only applies if the candidate has agreed to be bound by statutory disbursement and self-contribution levels. The credit may not exceed \$10,000 in a taxable year. If the credit claimed by a business exceeds the tax liability of the business, the state will not issue a refund check, but the business may carry forward any remaining credit to subsequent taxable years.

PUBLIC BROADCASTING TELEVISION STATIONS AND PUBLIC ACCESS CHANNELS

This bill requires free time on public broadcasting television stations and public access channels for candidates for state office. Under current law, the Federal Communications Commission grants licenses for the operation of public broadcasting television stations. Also under current law, a city, village, or town is authorized to grant a franchise to a person that allows that person to operate a cable television system in the city, village, or town. Under the franchise, the person may be required to provide cable television channels that the city, village, or town may use for public, educational, or governmental purposes. A channel that is used exclusively for public, rather than educational or governmental purposes, is commonly referred to as a public access channel. A city, village, or town may operate a public access channel, or a city, village, or town may allow another person to operate the channel.

This bill requires the elections board to promulgate rules that require licensees of public broadcasting stations and operators of public access channels to provide a minimum amount of free time to candidates for state office at general, spring, and special elections. The rules must require the same amount of time for each candidate

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for a particular state office, but may require different amounts of time for different offices.

This bill will be referred to the joint survey committee on tax exemptions for a detailed analysis, which will be printed as an appendix to this bill.

For further information see the *state* fiscal estimate, which will be printed as an appendix to this bill.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. 5.066 of the statutes is created to read:

5.066 Complaints and decision-making procedure. (1) In this section:

(a) "Election official" includes any board of election commissioners under s. 7.20 or governing body of a local governmental unit that has the responsibility to administer the election laws.

(b) "Local governmental unit" has the meaning given under s. 16.97 (7).

(c) "Working day" has the meaning given in s. 227.01 (14).

(2) Any person may file a verified complaint with the executive director of the board alleging a violation of the election laws. The executive director shall investigate the complaint unless the executive director finds the complaint to be clearly without merit. The executive director may, on his or her own motion or upon direction of the board, investigate any potential violation of the election laws whenever the executive director has probable cause to believe that a violation has occurred.

(3) If the complaint concerns a question as to whether an election official or a private person is acting in conformity with the law or rules of the board, the person filing the complaint shall serve a copy of the complaint upon that official or private person and that official or private person shall be a party to the case. An election

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1 official or private person may move to dismiss a complaint if it is clearly without
2 merit. If the executive director finds, in response to a motion, that a complaint is
3 clearly without merit, the executive director shall dismiss the complaint.

4 (4) If the executive director does not dismiss a complaint, the executive director
5 shall issue a proposed decision, which shall include findings of fact and conclusions
6 of law and may include an order under sub. (5).

7 (5) The executive director may order an election official or a private person to
8 act in conformity with the election laws or rules of the board.

9 (6) The executive director may, in the discharge of his or her functions under
10 this section and upon notice to any party being investigated, subpoena and bring
11 before him or her any person in the state and require the production of any papers,
12 books, or other records relevant to an investigation. A circuit court may by order
13 permit the inspection and copying of the accounts and the depositor's and loan
14 records at any financial institution as defined in s. 705.01 (3) doing business in the
15 state to obtain evidence of any violation of ch. 11 upon showing by the executive
16 director of probable cause to believe there is a violation and that such accounts and
17 records may have a substantial relation to the violation. In the discharge of his or
18 her functions under this section, the executive director may cause the deposition of
19 witnesses to be taken in the manner prescribed for taking depositions in civil actions
20 in circuit court.

21 (7) If the executive director issues a decision under sub. (4) that contains an
22 order under sub. (5), the order is effective upon service of the order notwithstanding
23 any appeal to the board under sub. (8), except that the executive director may stay
24 such an order pending an appeal to the board.

BILL**SECTION 1**

1 (8) Any party aggrieved by a proposed decision under sub. (4) may appeal the
2 proposed decision to the board within 20 days after service of a copy of the decision
3 upon the party. If no appeal is filed within 20 days of service of a copy of a proposed
4 decision upon each party to the case in which the decision is made, the decision is
5 final and becomes the decision of the board. In appealing a decision of the executive
6 director, the appellant shall indicate in its appeal whether the appellant contests any
7 finding of fact made by the executive director. If an appellant does not contest a
8 finding of fact, that finding is conclusive against the appellant, unless the finding of
9 fact is modified by the board.

10 (9) If a proposed decision of the executive director is appealed to the board, the
11 board shall hear the appeal at its next meeting occurring at least 3 working days after
12 the appeal is received by the board. In reviewing the decision of the executive
13 director, the board is not bound by any finding of fact or conclusion of law made by
14 the executive director. After hearing the appeal, the board may issue a decision,
15 which shall include findings of fact and conclusions of law. In its decision, the board
16 may affirm, modify or reverse an order issued by the executive director under sub.
17 (5), and may order an election official or a private person to act in conformity with
18 the election laws or rules of the board. If the board does not modify or reverse a
19 decision of the executive director at the meeting at which an appeal of a decision is
20 heard, the decision is affirmed.

21 (10) If a person aggrieved by a decision issued under sub. (4) that contains an
22 order under sub. (5) appeals the decision to the board and the board modifies the
23 order, the modified order is effective upon service, except that the executive director
24 may stay such an order pending judicial review under s. 227.57.

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1 (11) The decision of the board in any contested case arising under this section
2 is subject to review as provided in s. 227.57. In seeking judicial review of a decision
3 of the board, the appellant shall indicate in its petition for review whether the
4 appellant contests any finding of fact made by the executive director or the board that
5 is not conclusive against the appellant. If the appellant does not contest any finding
6 of fact made by the board, that finding is conclusive against the appellant.

7 (12) (a) This section does not apply to any complaint brought by an election
8 official or private person in which the board or the executive director is alleged to
9 have violated the law.

10 (b) This section does not apply to any matter arising in connection with a
11 recount under s. 9.01.

12 (13) The board shall periodically examine and review decisions of the executive
13 director and the board under this section with a view to clarifying and improving the
14 administration of the election laws of this state.

15 **SECTION 2.** 7.08 (2) (cm) of the statutes is amended to read:

16 7.08 (2) (cm) As soon as possible after the canvass of a special primary, or the
17 date that the primary would be held, if required, transmit to the state treasurer a
18 certified list of all eligible candidates for state office who have filed applications
19 under s. 11.50 (2) and whom the board determines to be eligible to receive a grant
20 from the Wisconsin election campaign fund prior to the election. The board shall also
21 transmit a similar list of candidates, if any, who have filed applications under s. 11.50
22 (2) and whom the board determines to be eligible to receive a grant under s. 11.50 (1)
23 (a) ~~2. 1. b.~~ after the special election. The list shall contain each candidate's name, the
24 mailing address indicated upon the candidate's registration form, the office for which

BILL**SECTION 2**

1 the individual is a candidate and the party or principle which he or she represents,
2 if any.

3 **SECTION 3.** 7.70 (3) (e) 1. of the statutes is amended to read:

4 7.70 (3) (e) 1. After each September primary, the name of each candidate not
5 defeated in the primary who receives at least ~~6%~~ 2% of the total vote cast for all
6 candidates on all ballots at the primary for each separate state office except district
7 attorney, and the percentage of the total vote received by that candidate. ~~Such~~ The
8 percentage shall be calculated within each district in the case of legislative
9 candidates.

10 **SECTION 4.** 8.35 (4) (a) 1. a. and b. of the statutes are amended to read:

11 8.35 (4) (a) 1. a. ~~Donated to the former candidate's local or state political party~~
12 if If the former candidate was a partisan candidate or, donated to the former
13 candidate's local or state political party, donated to the a charitable organization of
14 the former candidate's choice or the charitable organization chosen, or transferred
15 to the board for deposit in the Wisconsin election campaign fund, as instructed by the
16 former candidate or, if the former candidate left no instruction, by the former
17 candidate's next of kin if the former candidate is deceased, or if no choice is made
18 returned to the donors on a proportional basis; or

19 b. If the former candidate was a nonpartisan candidate, donated to ~~the a~~
20 charitable organization of the former candidate's choice or the charitable
21 organization chosen or transferred to the board for deposit in the Wisconsin election
22 campaign fund, as instructed by the former candidate or, if the former candidate left
23 no instruction, by the former candidate's next of kin if the former candidate is
24 deceased; or

25 **SECTION 5.** 10.02 (3) (b) 2m. of the statutes is amended to read:

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1 10.02 (3) (b) 2m. At the September primary, the elector shall select the party
2 ballot of his or her choice or the ballot containing the names of the independent
3 candidates for state office, and make a cross X next to or depress the lever or button
4 next to the candidate's name for each office for whom the elector intends to vote or
5 insert or write in the name of the elector's choice for a party candidate, if any. In order
6 to qualify for participation in the Wisconsin election campaign fund, a candidate for
7 state office at the September primary, other than a candidate for district attorney,
8 must receive at least ~~6%~~ 2% of all votes cast on all ballots for the office for which he
9 or she is a candidate, in addition to other requirements.

10 SECTION 6. 11.01 (4m), (11m), (13), (14), (17g), (17r) ~~and (20)~~ of the statutes are
11 created to read: and

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21-12 12 ~~11.01 (4m)~~ "Communication" means a message transmitted by means of a
13 printed advertisement, billboard, handbill, sample ballot, radio or television
14 advertisement, telephone bank operator, or mass mailing, but does not include a poll
15 conducted solely for the purpose of identifying or collecting data concerning the
16 attitudes or preferences of electors.

17 ~~(11m)~~ "Independent expenditure" means a disbursement or other expenditure
18 made for the purpose making a communication that is made during the 60-day
19 period preceding a general, special, or spring election, that contains a reference to
20 a clearly identified candidate at that election, that is made without cooperation or
21 consultation with such a candidate, or any authorized committee or agent of such a
22 candidate, and that is not made at the request or suggestion of such a candidate, or
23 any authorized committee or agent of such a candidate.

24 (13) "Mass mailing" means the distribution of 50 or more pieces of
25 substantially identical material.

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SECTION 6

1 (14) "National political party committee" means a national committee as
2 defined in 2 USC 431 (14).

3 (17g) "Public access channel" means a channel that is required under a
4 franchise granted under s. 66.0419 (3) (b) by a city, village, or town to a cable operator,
5 as defined in s. 66.0419 (2) (b), and that is used for public access purposes, but does
6 not include a channel that is used for governmental or educational purposes.

7 (17r) "Public access channel operator" means a person designated by a city,
8 village, or town as responsible for the operation of a public access channel.

9 (20) "Telephone bank operator" means any person who places or directs the
10 placement of 50 or more substantially identical telephone calls to individuals.

11 SECTION 7. 11.05 (3) (q) of the statutes is created to read:

12 11.05 (3) (q) In the case of a political party committee, an indication of whether
13 the committee is a state or national political party committee, or a state or national
14 subunit or state or national affiliate of such a committee.

15 SECTION 8. 11.05 (6) of the statutes is renumbered 11.05 (6) (a) and amended
16 to read:

17 11.05 (6) (a) Except as provided in par. (b) and subs. (7) and (13), no person,
18 committee or group subject to a registration requirement may make any contribution
19 or disbursement from property or funds received prior to the date of registration
20 under this section.

21 SECTION 9. 11.05 (6) (b) of the statutes is created to read:

22 11.05 (6) (b) Paragraph (a) does not apply to a committee or group that is
23 registered with the federal election commission under 2 USC 433 (a) at the time that
24 the contribution or disbursement is made.

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1 **SECTION 10.** 11.05 (7) of the statutes is renumbered 11.05 (7) (a) and amended
2 to read:

3 11.05 (7) (a) ~~Notwithstanding sub. (6)~~ Except as provided in par. (b), any
4 individual or organization who or which has received property or funds which were
5 not intended for political purposes in connection with an election for state or local
6 office at the time of receipt may make contributions or disbursements from such
7 property or funds in connection with an election for state or local office if the
8 individual or organization complies with applicable provisions of sub. (1), (2) or (2g)
9 as soon as such intent changes. For purposes of s. 11.06 (1), all property or funds
10 which are in ~~a registrant's~~ the possession of such an individual or organization on the
11 date of registration under this section shall be treated as received on the date that
12 such intent changes so that the property or funds are to be used for political purposes
13 in connection with an election for state or local office.

14 **SECTION 11.** 11.05 (7) (b) of the statutes is created to read:

15 11.05 (7) (b) Paragraph (a) does not apply to a registrant who or which does not
16 maintain a street address in this state.

17 **SECTION 12.** 11.06 (1) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

18 11.06 (1) CONTENTS OF REPORT. (intro.) Except as provided in subs. (2), (3) and
19 (3m) and ss. 11.05 (2r) and 11.19 (2), each registrant under s. 11.05 shall make full
20 reports, upon a form prescribed by the board and signed by the appropriate
21 individual under sub. (5), of all contributions received, contributions or
22 disbursements made, and obligations incurred. Each report shall contain the
23 following information, covering the period since the last date covered on the previous
24 report, unless otherwise provided:

25 **SECTION 13.** 11.06 (1) (dm) of the statutes is created to read:

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1 11.06 (1) (dm) A separate schedule itemizing those contributions that were
2 transferred to the registrant by a conduit, together with the name and address of the
3 conduit, the date and amount of each transfer, and the cumulative total amount
4 transferred to the registrant by the conduit for the calendar year.

5 **SECTION 14.** 11.06 (3) (b) of the statutes is repealed.

6 **SECTION 15.** 11.06 (3r) of the statutes is repealed.

7 **SECTION 16.** 11.06 (3w) of the statutes is repealed.

8 **SECTION 17.** 11.06 (4) (e) of the statutes is amended to read:

9 11.06 (4) (e) Notwithstanding pars. (a) to (e), receipt of contributions by
10 registrants under s. 11.05 (7) (a) shall be treated as received in accordance with that
11 subsection.

12 **SECTION 18.** 11.06 (7m) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

13 11.06 (7m) (a) If a committee which was registered under s. 11.05 as a political
14 party committee or legislative campaign committee supporting candidates of a
15 political party files an oath under sub. (7) affirming that it does not act in cooperation
16 or consultation with any candidate who is nominated to appear on the party ballot
17 of the party at a general or special election, that the committee does not act in concert
18 with, or at the request or suggestion of, such a candidate, that the committee does
19 not act in cooperation or consultation with such a candidate or agent or authorized
20 committee of such a candidate who benefits from a disbursement made in opposition
21 to another candidate, and that the committee does not act in concert with, or at the
22 request or suggestion of, such a candidate or agent or authorized committee of such
23 a candidate who benefits from a disbursement made in opposition to another
24 candidate, the committee filing the oath may not make any contributions in support
25 of any candidate of the party at the general or special election or in opposition to any

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(1), (1m) and
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such candidate's opponents exceeding the applicable amounts specified in s. 11.26(2)

~~11.06(1m)~~, except as authorized in par. (c).

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SECTION 19. 11.06 (7m) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

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11.06 (7m) (b) If the committee has already made contributions in excess of the

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applicable amounts specified in s. 11.26 (2) ^{(1), (1m) or} ~~(1) or (1m)~~ ^{plain} at the time it files an oath

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under sub. (7), each candidate to whom contributions are made shall promptly return

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a sufficient amount of contributions to bring the committee in compliance with this

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subsection and the committee may not make any additional contributions in

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violation of this subsection.

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SECTION 20. 11.06 (11) (bm) of the statutes is created to read:

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11.06 (11) (bm) The board shall prescribe a separate schedule for reporting

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under s. 11.06 (1) by transferees of contributions transferred by conduits.

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SECTION 21. 11.07 (5) of the statutes is amended to read:

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11.07 (5) Any campaign treasurer or individual who knowingly receives a

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contribution made by an unregistered nonresident in violation of this section may

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not use or expend such contribution but shall immediately return it to the source or,

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at the option of the campaign treasurer or individual, donate the contribution to a

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charitable organization or to the common school fund or transfer the contribution to

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the board for deposit in the Wisconsin election campaign fund.

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SECTION 22. 11.09 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:

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11.09 (3) Each registrant whose filing officer is the board, and who or which

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makes disbursements in connection with elections for offices which serve or

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referenda which affect only one county or portion thereof, except a candidate,

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personal campaign committee, political party committee or other committee making

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disbursements in support of or in opposition to a candidate for state senator,

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1 representative to the assembly, court of appeals judge or circuit judge, shall file a
2 duplicate original of each financial report filed that the registrant files with the
3 board with the county clerk or board of election commissioners of the county in which
4 the elections filing officer for each jurisdiction in connection with an election in which
5 the registrant participates are held makes disbursements. Such reports shall be
6 filed no later than the dates specified under s. 11.20 (2) and (4) for the filing of each
7 report with the board. This subsection does not apply to a registrant who or which
8 files reports under s. 11.21 (16).

9 **SECTION 23.** 11.12 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

10 11.12 (2) Any anonymous contribution exceeding \$10 received by a campaign
11 or committee treasurer or by an individual under s. 11.06 (7) may not be used or
12 expended. The contribution shall be donated to the common school fund or to any
13 charitable organization or transferred to the board for deposit in the Wisconsin
14 election campaign fund, at the option of the treasurer.

15 **SECTION 24.** 11.12 (4) of the statutes is amended to read:

16 11.12 (4) Each registrant shall report contributions, disbursements and
17 incurred obligations in accordance with s. 11.20. Except as permitted under s. 11.06
18 (2), (3) and (3m), each report shall contain the information which is required under
19 s. 11.06 (1).

20 **SECTION 25.** 11.16 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

21 11.16 (2) **LIMITATION ON CASH CONTRIBUTIONS.** Every contribution of money
22 exceeding \$50 shall be made by negotiable instrument or evidenced by an itemized
23 credit card receipt bearing on the face the name of the remitter. No treasurer may
24 accept a contribution made in violation of this subsection. The treasurer shall
25 promptly return the contribution, or shall donate it the contribution to the common

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1 school fund or to a charitable organization or transfer the contribution to the board
2 for deposit in the Wisconsin election campaign fund in the event that the donor
3 cannot be identified.

4 **SECTION 26.** 11.19 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

5 11.19 (1) Whenever any registrant disbands or determines that obligations will
6 no longer be incurred, and contributions will no longer be received nor disbursements
7 made during a calendar year, and the registrant has no outstanding incurred
8 obligations, the registrant shall file a termination report with the appropriate filing
9 officer. Such report shall indicate a cash balance on hand of zero at the end of the
10 reporting period and shall indicate the disposition of residual funds. Residual funds
11 may be used for any political purpose not prohibited by law, returned to the donors
12 in an amount not exceeding the original contribution, transferred to the board for
13 deposit in the Wisconsin election campaign fund or donated to a charitable
14 organization or the common school fund. The report shall be filed and certified as
15 were previous reports, and shall contain the information required by s. 11.06 (1). A
16 registrant to which s. 11.055 (1) applies shall pay the fee imposed under that
17 subsection with a termination report filed under this subsection. If a termination
18 report or suspension report under sub. (2) is not filed, the registrant shall continue
19 to file periodic reports with the appropriate filing officer, no later than the dates
20 specified in s. 11.20. This subsection does not apply to any registrant making an
21 indication under s. 11.05 (2r).

22 **SECTION 27.** 11.20 (2), (3) (a) and (b) of the statutes are amended to read:

23 11.20 (2) ~~Preprimary and~~ Unless, as of the 14th day preceding a primary or
24 other election at which a candidate seeks office, a candidate is required to file reports
25 under sub. (3) (be), each candidate who seeks office at a primary or other election, or

BILL**SECTION 27**

1 his or her personal campaign committee, shall file a preprimary and preelection
2 reports report under s. 11.06 (1), which shall be received by the appropriate filing
3 officer no earlier than 14 days and no later than 8 days preceding the primary and
4 the election. Each candidate who is required to file reports under sub. (3) (be), or his
5 or her personal campaign committee, shall file each preprimary and preelection
6 report under sub. (3) (be) so that the report is received by the appropriate filing officer
7 no earlier than the day after the end of the week to which the report pertains and no
8 later than the 5th day after the end of that week.

9 (3) (a) ~~A- Unless otherwise required under par. (be),~~ a candidate or personal
10 campaign committee of a candidate at a primary shall file a preprimary and
11 preelection report. If a candidate for a nonpartisan state office at an election is not
12 required to participate in a primary, the candidate or personal campaign committee
13 of the candidate shall file a preprimary report at the time prescribed in sub. (2) or
14 (3) (be) preceding the date specified in s. 5.02 (20) or (22) for the holding of the
15 primary, were it to be required.

16 (b) ~~A- Unless otherwise required under par. (be),~~ a candidate or personal
17 campaign committee of a candidate at an election shall file a preelection report.

18 **SECTION 28.** 11.20 (3) (be) of the statutes is created to read:

19 11.20 (3) (be) If a candidate, as of the end of any week before a primary or other
20 election at which the candidate seeks office, has received contributions or other
21 income in a total amount exceeding 20% of the disbursement level specified in s.
22 11.31 (1), as adjusted under s. 11.31 (9), for the office that the candidate seeks, the
23 candidate or his or her personal campaign committee shall file preprimary or
24 preelection reports for each week prior to the primary or other election for the office
25 that the candidate seeks.

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1 **SECTION 29.** 11.20 (8) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

2 11.20 (8) (intro.) Reports filed under subs. (2), (3) (be), (4) and (4m) shall include
3 all contributions received and transactions made as of the end of:

4 **SECTION 30.** 11.20 (8) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

5 11.20 (8) (a) The 15th day preceding the primary or election in the case of the
6 preprimary and preelection report under sub. (2);

7 **SECTION 31.** 11.20 (8) (am) of the statutes is created to read:

8 11.20 (8) (am) The Saturday preceding the due date under sub. (2) in the case
9 of a preprimary or preelection report under sub. (3) (be).

10 **SECTION 32.** 11.20 (10) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

11 11.20 (10) (a) Where a requirement is imposed under this section for the filing
12 of a financial report which is to be received by the appropriate filing officer no later
13 than a certain date, the requirement may be satisfied either by actual receipt of the
14 report by the prescribed time for filing at the office of the filing officer, or by filing a
15 report with the U.S. postal service by first class mail with sufficient prepaid postage,
16 addressed to the appropriate filing officer, no later than the 3rd day before the date
17 provided by law for receipt of such report.

18 **SECTION 33.** 11.21 (15) of the statutes is amended to read:

19 11.21 (15) Inform each candidate who files an application to become eligible to
20 receive a grant from the Wisconsin election campaign fund of the dollar amount of
21 the applicable disbursement limitation under s. 11.31 (1), adjusted as provided under
22 s. 11.31 (9), which applies to the office for which such person is a candidate. Failure
23 to receive the notice required by this subsection does not constitute a defense to a
24 violation of s. 11.27 (1) or 11.31.

25 **SECTION 34.** 11.21 (17) of the statutes is created to read:

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1 11.21 (17) No later than 24 hours after receiving any information electronically
2 under sub. (16), or if the information is received on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday
3 specified in s. 230.35 (4) (a), no later than 24 hours after the beginning of the first
4 business day after receiving such information, post the information electronically for
5 public inspection on the Internet.

6 **SECTION 35.** 11.21 (18) of the statutes is created to read:

7 11.21 (18) Promulgate rules that require public access channel operators and
8 licensees of public television stations in this state to provide a minimum amount of
9 free time on public access channels and public television stations to individuals
10 whose names are certified under s. 7.08 (2) (a) or 8.50 (1) (d) to appear as candidates
11 for state office on the ballot at general, spring, or special elections. The rules
12 promulgated under this subsection shall require public access channel operators and
13 licensees of public television stations to offer the same amount of time to each
14 candidate for a particular state office, but may require different amounts of time to
15 be offered to candidates for different offices.

16 **SECTION 36.** 11.23 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

17 11.23 (2) Any anonymous contribution exceeding \$10 received by an individual
18 or group treasurer may not be used or expended. The contribution shall be donated
19 to the common school fund or to any charitable organization or transferred to the
20 board for deposit in the Wisconsin election campaign fund, at the option of the
21 treasurer.

22 **SECTION 37.** 11.24 (1r) of the statutes is created to read:

23 11.24 (1r) (a) Except as authorized in s. 11.16 (5) and as provided in par. (c),
24 no individual who is a candidate or former candidate for state office, no personal
25 campaign committee or former personal campaign committee of such an individual,

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1 and no support committee or former support committee authorized under s. 11.05 (3)
2 (p) by such an individual, may make a contribution to a candidate for local office,
3 personal campaign committee of such a candidate, or support committee authorized
4 under s. 11.05 (3) (p) by such a candidate, or for the purpose of retirement of
5 obligations incurred by such a candidate or committee in a campaign for local office.

6 (b) Except as authorized in s. 11.16 (5) and as provided in par. (c), no individual
7 who is a candidate or former candidate for local office, no personal campaign
8 committee or former personal campaign committee of such an individual, and no
9 support committee or former support committee authorized under s. 11.05 (3) (p) by
10 such an individual, may make a contribution to a candidate for state office, personal
11 campaign committee of such a candidate, or support committee authorized under s.
12 11.05 (3) (p) by such a candidate, or for the purpose of retirement of obligations
13 incurred by such a candidate or committee in a campaign for state office.

14 (c) This subsection does not apply to a contribution that is made by a candidate
15 to another candidate directly from the property or funds of the contributor.

16 **SECTION 38.** 11.24 (1s) of the statutes is created to read:

17 11.24 (1s) (a) In this subsection, "federal candidate committee" means a
18 committee of an individual who seeks or sought election to the U.S. senate or house
19 of representatives designated by the individual under 2 USC 432 (e).

20 (b) No federal candidate committee may make a contribution to a candidate,
21 personal campaign committee or support committee.

22 **SECTION 39.** 11.24 (1v) of the statutes is created to read:

23 11.24 (1v) No registrant may accept any contribution made by a committee or
24 group that does not maintain a street address within this state at the time that the

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1 contribution is made unless that committee or group is registered under s. 11.05 or
2 is registered with the federal election commission under 2 USC 433 (a).

3 **SECTION 40.** 11.24 (1w) of the statutes is created to read:

4 11.24 (1w) (a) "Federal political registrant" means a committee that is
5 registered with the federal election commission under 2 USC 433 (a), other than an
6 authorized campaign committee designated under 2 USC 432 (e) (3), a national
7 political party committee, or a state political party committee.

8 (b) No personal campaign committee may make a contribution to a federal
9 political registrant.

10 **SECTION 41.** 11.25 (2) (am) of the statutes is created to read:

11 11.25 (2) (am) No federal candidate committee, as defined in s. 11.24 (1s) (a),
12 may make a disbursement.

13 **SECTION 42.** 11.25 (2) (ap) of the statutes is created to read:

14 11.25 (2) (ap) 1. Except as authorized in s. 11.16 (5), no individual who is a
15 candidate or former candidate for state office, no personal campaign committee or
16 former personal campaign committee of such an individual, and no support
17 committee or former support committee authorized under s. 11.05 (3) (p) by such an
18 individual, may make a disbursement for the purpose of supporting or opposing a
19 candidate for local office.

20 2. Except as authorized in s. 11.16 (5), no individual who is a candidate or
21 former candidate for local office, no personal campaign committee or former personal
22 campaign committee of such an individual, and no support committee or former
23 support committee authorized under s. 11.05 (3) (p) by such an individual, may make
24 a disbursement for the purpose of supporting or opposing a candidate for state office.

25 **SECTION 43.** 11.25 (2) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

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1 11.25 (2) (b) Notwithstanding par. (a), a registrant may accept contributions
2 and make disbursements from a campaign depository account for the purpose of
3 making expenditures in connection with a campaign for national office, except as
4 provided in s. 11.24 (1w); for payment of civil penalties incurred by the registrant
5 under this chapter; or for payment of the expenses of nonpartisan campaigns to
6 increase voter registration or participation. Notwithstanding par. (a), a personal
7 campaign committee or support committee may accept contributions and make
8 disbursements from a campaign depository account for payment of inaugural
9 expenses of an individual who is elected to state or local office. If such expenses are
10 paid from contributions made to the campaign depository account, they are
11 reportable under s. 11.06 (1) as disbursements. Otherwise, such expenses are not
12 reportable under s. 11.06 (1). If contributions from the campaign depository account
13 are used for such expenses, they are subject to s. 11.26.

14 **SECTION 44.** 11.26 (1) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

15 11.26 (1) No Subject to sub. (10a) and except as provided under subs. (1t), (9m),
16 and (10), no individual ~~and no committee other than a political party committee or~~
17 legislative campaign committee may make any contribution or contributions to a
18 candidate for election or nomination to any of the following offices who has filed an
19 affidavit under s. 11.31 (2m) and to any individual or committee under s. 11.06 (7)
20 acting solely in support of such a candidate or solely in opposition to the candidate's
21 opponent to the extent of more than a total of the amounts specified per candidate:

22 **SECTION 45.** 11.26 (1) (a) of the statutes is repealed.

23 **SECTION 46.** 11.26 (1) (ab), (ag) and (ar) of the statutes are created to read:

24 11.26 (1) (ab) Candidates for governor, \$10,000.

25 (ag) Candidates for attorney general, \$7,500.

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1 (ar) Candidates for lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer,
2 state superintendent, or justice, \$5,000.

3 **SECTION 47.** 11.26 (1) (cc) to (d) of the statutes are repealed.

4 **SECTION 48.** 11.26 (1) (e) to (n) of the statutes are created to read:

5 11.26 (1) (e) Candidates for court of appeals judge and candidates for circuit
6 judge, district attorney, or local office in jurisdictions, districts, or circuits that have
7 a population of more than 500,000, as determined under s. 11.263, \$3,000.

8 (f) Candidates for circuit judge, district attorney, or local office in jurisdictions,
9 districts, or circuits that have a population of more than 300,000 but not more than
10 500,000, as determined under s. 11.263, \$2,000.

11 (g) Candidates for circuit judge, district attorney, or local office in jurisdictions,
12 districts, or circuits that have a population of more than 150,000 but not more than
13 300,000, as determined under s. 11.263, \$1,000.

14 (h) Candidates for circuit judge, district attorney, or local office in jurisdictions,
15 districts, or circuits that have a population of more than 75,000 but not more than
16 150,000, as determined under s. 11.263, \$750.

17 (i) Candidates for circuit judge, district attorney, or local office in jurisdictions,
18 districts, or circuits that have a population of more than 50,000 but not more than
19 75,000, as determined under s. 11.263, \$500.

20 (j) Candidates for circuit judge, district attorney, or local office in jurisdictions,
21 districts, or circuits that have a population of more than 30,000 but not more than
22 50,000, as determined under s. 11.263, \$400.

23 (k) Candidates for circuit judge, district attorney, or local office in jurisdictions,
24 districts, or circuits that have a population of more than 15,000 but not more than
25 30,000, as determined under s. 11.263, \$300.

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1 (L) Candidates for circuit judge, district attorney, or local office in jurisdictions,
2 districts, or circuits that have a population of more than 5,000 but not more than
3 15,000, as determined under s. 11.263, \$200.

4 (m) Candidates for circuit judge, district attorney, or local office in jurisdictions,
5 districts, or circuits that have a population of more than 2,000 but not more than
6 5,000, as determined under s. 11.263, \$150.

7 (n) Candidates for circuit judge, district attorney, or local office in jurisdictions,
8 districts, or circuits that have a population of not more than 2,000, as determined
9 under s. 11.263, \$125.

10 **SECTION 49.** 11.26 (1m) of the statutes is created to read:

11 11.26 (1m) Subject to sub. (10a) and except as provided under subs. (1t) and
12 (9m), no individual ~~(and no committee other than a political party committee or~~
13 ~~legislative campaign committee)~~ may make any contribution or contributions to a
14 candidate for election or nomination to any of the following offices who has not filed
15 an affidavit under s. 11.31 (2m) and to any individual or committee under s. 11.06
16 (7) acting solely in support of such a candidate or solely in opposition to the
17 candidate's opponent to the extent of more than a total of the amounts specified per
18 candidate:

19 (ab) Candidates for governor, \$5,000.

20 (ag) Candidates for attorney general, \$3,750.

21 (ar) Candidates for lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer,
22 state superintendent, or justice, \$2,500.

23 (b) Candidates for state senator, \$500.

24 (c) Candidates for representative to the assembly, \$250.

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1 (e) Candidates for court of appeals judge and candidates for circuit judge,
2 district attorney, or local office in jurisdictions, districts, or circuits that have a
3 population of more than 500,000, as determined under s. 11.263, \$1,500.

4 (f) Candidates for circuit judge, district attorney, or local office in jurisdictions,
5 districts, or circuits that have a population of more than 300,000 but not more than
6 500,000, as determined under s. 11.263, \$1,000.

7 (g) Candidates for circuit judge, district attorney, or local office in jurisdictions,
8 districts, or circuits that have a population of more than 150,000 but not more than
9 300,000, as determined under s. 11.263, \$500.

10 (h) Candidates for circuit judge, district attorney, or local office in jurisdictions,
11 districts, or circuits that have a population of more than 75,000 but not more than
12 150,000, as determined under s. 11.263, \$375.

13 (i) Candidates for circuit judge, district attorney, or local office in jurisdictions,
14 districts, or circuits that have a population of more than 50,000 but not more than
15 75,000, as determined under s. 11.263, \$250.

16 (j) Candidates for circuit judge, district attorney, or local office in jurisdictions,
17 districts, or circuits that have a population of more than 30,000 but not more than
18 50,000, as determined under s. 11.263, \$200.

19 (k) Candidates for circuit judge, district attorney, or local office in jurisdictions,
20 districts, or circuits that have a population of more than 15,000 but not more than
21 30,000, as determined under s. 11.263, \$150.

22 (L) Candidates for circuit judge, district attorney, or local office in jurisdictions,
23 districts, or circuits that have a population of more than 5,000 but not more than
24 15,000, as determined under s. 11.263, \$100.

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1 (m) Candidates for circuit judge, district attorney, or local office in jurisdictions,
2 districts, or circuits that have a population of more than 2,000 but not more than
3 5,000, as determined under s. 11.263, \$75.

4 (n) Candidates for circuit judge, district attorney, or local office in jurisdictions,
5 districts, or circuits that have a population of not more than 2,000, as determined
6 under s. 11.263, \$62.50.

7 **SECTION 50.** 11.26 (1t) of the statutes is created to read:

8 11.26 (1t) The limitations under sub. (1m) apply to any candidate who files an
9 affidavit under s. 11.31 (2m) (a) but who the board determines is ineligible to receive
10 a grant from the Wisconsin election campaign fund, who withdraws his or her
11 application for a grant under s. 11.50 (2) (h), or to whom s. 11.50 (2) (i) applies, unless
12 the candidate subsequently files an affidavit under s. 11.31 (2m) (b). If a candidate
13 files an affidavit under s. 11.31 (2m) (b), the limitations under sub. (1) apply to that
14 candidate beginning on the date that the affidavit is filed. Contributions made before
15 the date on which a limitation changes under this subsection are lawful if the
16 contributions were lawful at the time they were made.

17 ~~SECTION 51. 11.26 (2) of the statutes is repealed.~~

18 **SECTION 52.** 11.26 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:

19 11.26 (3) The contribution limitations of subs. (1) and (2) ~~apply~~ apply
20 cumulatively to the entire primary and election campaign in which a candidate
21 participates, whether or not there is a contested primary election. The total
22 limitation may be apportioned in any manner desired between the primary and
23 election. All moneys cumulate regardless of the time of contribution.

24 **SECTION 53.** 11.26 (4) of the statutes is amended to read:

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1 11.26 (4) ~~No~~ Subject to sub. (10a), no individual may make any contribution or
 2 contributions to all candidates for state and local offices and to any individuals who
 3 or committees which are subject to a registration requirement under s. 11.05,
 4 including legislative campaign committees and committees of a political party, to the
 5 extent of more than a total of \$10,000 in any calendar year.

6 **SECTION 54.** 11.26 (5) of the statutes is amended to read:

7 11.26 (5) The contribution limits provided in subs. (1), (1m), and (4) do not apply
 8 to a candidate who makes any contribution or contributions to his or her own
 9 campaign for office from the candidate's personal funds or property or the personal
 10 funds or property which are owned jointly or as marital property with the candidate's
 11 spouse, with respect to any contribution or contributions made to that candidate's
 12 campaign only. A candidate's personal contributions shall be deposited in his or her
 13 campaign depository account and reported in the normal manner.

14 **SECTION 55.** 11.26 (6) of the statutes is amended to read:

15 11.26 (6) When a candidate adopts a preexisting support committee as his or
 16 her personal campaign committee, the support committee is deemed to have been the
 17 same committee as the candidate's personal campaign committee for purposes of the
 18 application of subs. (1), ~~(2)~~ ^(1m) ~~and~~ ^{plain} (9). The limitations prescribed in subs. ~~(2)~~ ^{keep} ~~and~~ ^{plain}
 19 ~~(2)~~ ^{keep} and (9) do not apply to the transfer of contributions which is made at the time
 20 of such adoption, but do apply to the contributions which have been made by any
 21 other committee to the support committee at the time of adoption.

22 **SECTION 56.** 11.26 (8) of the statutes is amended to read:

23 11.26 (8) (a) ~~No~~ Subject to sub. (10a), no state political party as defined in s.
 24 5.02 (13) committee registered under s. 11.05, together with any of its state subunits
 25 and state affiliates, may receive more than a total of \$150,000 \$250,000 in value of

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1 its contributions in any biennium from all other committees, excluding contributions
 2 from legislative campaign committees and transfers between ~~party committees of~~
 3 ~~the party~~ the state political party committee, its state subunits, and state affiliates.
 4 In this paragraph, a "biennium commences" means the time period commencing with
 5 January 1 of each odd-numbered year and ends ending with December 31 of each
 6 even-numbered year.

7 (b) ~~No such~~ Subject to sub. (10a), no state political party committee registered
 8 under s. 11.05, together with any of its state subunits and state affiliates, may receive
 9 more than a total of \$6,000 \$10,000 in value of its contributions in any calendar year
 10 from any specific committee or ~~its~~ that specific committee's subunits or affiliates,
 11 excluding contributions from legislative campaign committees and transfers
 12 between the state political party committees committee, its state subunits, and state
 13 affiliates.

14 (c) ~~No~~ Subject to sub. (10a), no committee, other than a political party
 15 committee or legislative campaign committee, may make any contribution or
 16 contributions, directly or indirectly, to a political party under s. 5.02 (13) in a
 17 calendar year exceeding a total value of \$6,000 \$10,000.

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SECTION 57. 11.26 (8) (ag), ^(ah)(ar) and (aw) of the statutes are created to read:

11.26 (8) (ag) Subject to sub. (10a), no ^{local} political party committee, ~~other than a~~
~~state political party committee registered under s. 11.05, a national political party~~
~~committee, or a state or national subunit or state or national affiliate of such a~~
~~committee,~~ may receive more than a total of the following amounts of contributions
 in any biennium, as defined in par. (a), from all other committees, excluding
 contributions from legislative campaign committees and transfers between the
 committee, ~~its subunits, and non-state affiliates.~~ ^{and other local political party}
~~committees~~

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1 1. \$75,000, if the committee operates primarily in a county with a population
2 of more than 350,000, as determined under s. 11.263.

3 2. \$50,000, if the committee operates primarily in a county with a population
4 of more than 100,000 but not more than 350,000, as determined under s. 11.263.

5 3. \$25,000, if the committee operates primarily in a county with a population
6 of not more than 100,000, as determined under s. 11.263.

7 (ar) Subject to sub. (10a), no legislative campaign committee may receive more
8 than a total of \$150,000 in value of contributions in any biennium, as defined in par.
9 (a), from all other committees. Subject to sub. (10a), no legislative campaign
10 committee may receive more than a total of \$6,000 in value of contributions in any
11 calendar year from any specific committee or its subunits or affiliates, excluding
12 contributions from legislative campaign committees and political party committees.

13 (aw) 1. Except as provided in subd. 2. and subject to sub. (10a), no legislative
14 campaign committee may receive more than a total of \$25,000 in value of
15 contributions from all committees identified as special interest committees under s.
16 11.05 (3) (c) during the period beginning on the day after the general election and
17 ending on the last meeting day of the last floorperiod of the succeeding legislative
18 session for the transaction of business other than veto review, as established by joint
19 resolution of the legislature.

20 2. If a special election is ordered to be held to fill a vacancy in the house of the
21 legislature in which a legislative campaign committee is organized, the legislative
22 campaign committee may receive during the period specified in subd. 1. additional
23 contributions not exceeding a total value of \$25,000 in value from special interest
24 committees, as identified under s. 11.05 (3) (c).

25 SECTION 58. 11.26 (9) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

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1 11.26 (9) (a) No Except as provided in sub. (9m), no individual who is a
 2 candidate for state or local office may receive and accept more than 65% of the value
 3 of the total disbursement level determined under s. 11.31 (1), adjusted as provided
 4 under s. 11.31 (9), for the office for which he or she is a candidate during any primary
 5 and election campaign combined from all committees subject to a filing requirement,
 6 including political party and legislative campaign committees.

7 **SECTION 59.** 11.26 (9) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

8 11.26 (9) (b) No individual who is a candidate for state or local office may receive
 9 and accept more than ~~45%~~ ^{PLAIN} ~~25%~~ of the value of the total disbursement level ^{restored}
 10 determined under s. 11.31 (1), adjusted as provided under s. 11.31 (9), for the office
 11 for which he or she is a candidate during any primary and election campaign
 12 combined from all committees other than political party and legislative campaign
 13 committees subject to a filing requirement.

14 **SECTION 60.** 11.26 (9m) of the statutes is created to read:

15 11.26 (9m) If s. 11.31 (3n) or (3p) applies to a candidate in any campaign or if
 16 the board issues a determination under s. 11.31 (3p) applicable to a candidate in any
 17 campaign, the limitations prescribed in sub. (1) ~~and~~ ^{and (2)} (1m) do not apply to that
 18 candidate. That candidate is subject to the limitations prescribed in subs. (1) ~~and~~
 19 (1m) ^{and (2)} in that campaign in amounts that are 200% of the amounts specified in sub. (1),
 20 ~~and~~ ^{and (2)} (1m) and the candidate may receive and accept contributions from political
 21 party and legislative campaign committees in that campaign in an aggregate amount
 22 not exceeding 65% of the value of the total disbursement level determined under s.
 23 11.31 (1), as adjusted under s. 11.31 (9), for the office for which he or she is a candidate
 24 during the primary and election combined, in addition to contributions accepted by
 25 the candidate from other committees.