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SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1175

State of Washington 64th Legislature 2015 Regular Session

By House Public Safety (originally sponsored by Representatives Van De Wege, S. Hunt, Pettigrew, Moeller, Tharinger, Bergquist, Fitzgibbon, Tarleton, Gregerson, Ormsby, Ryu, Stanford, Walkinshaw, and Farrell)

READ FIRST TIME 02/18/15.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to creating a penalty for concealing the source
- 2 of a campaign contribution; amending RCW 42.17A.750, 42.17A.755, and
- 3 42.17A.765; and prescribing penalties.
- 4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 5 **Sec. 1.** RCW 42.17A.750 and 2013 c 166 s 1 are each amended to 6 read as follows:
 - (1) In addition to the penalties in subsection (2) of this section, and any other remedies provided by law, one or more of the following civil remedies and sanctions may be imposed by court order ((in addition to any other remedies provided by law)):
 - (a) If the court finds that the violation of any provision of this chapter by any candidate or political committee probably affected the outcome of any election, the result of that election may be held void and a special election held within sixty days of the finding. Any action to void an election shall be commenced within one year of the date of the election in question. It is intended that this remedy be imposed freely in all appropriate cases to protect the right of the electorate to an informed and knowledgeable vote.
- 19 (b) If any lobbyist or sponsor of any grass roots lobbying 20 campaign violates any of the provisions of this chapter, his or her 21 registration may be revoked or suspended and he or she may be

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enjoined from receiving compensation or making expenditures for lobbying. The imposition of a sanction shall not excuse the lobbyist from filing statements and reports required by this chapter.

- (c) A person who violates any of the provisions of this chapter may be subject to a civil penalty of not more than ten thousand dollars for each violation. However, a person or entity who violates RCW 42.17A.405 may be subject to a civil penalty of ten thousand dollars or three times the amount of the contribution illegally made or accepted, whichever is greater.
- 10 (d) A person who fails to file a properly completed statement or 11 report within the time required by this chapter may be subject to a 12 civil penalty of ten dollars per day for each day each delinquency 13 continues.
 - (e) Each state agency director who knowingly fails to file statements required by RCW 42.17A.635 shall be subject to personal liability in the form of a civil penalty in the amount of one hundred dollars per statement. These penalties are in addition to any other civil remedies or sanctions imposed on the agency.
 - (f) A person who fails to report a contribution or expenditure as required by this chapter may be subject to a civil penalty equivalent to the amount not reported as required.
 - (g) Any state agency official, officer, or employee who is responsible for or knowingly directs or expends public funds in violation of RCW 42.17A.635 (2) or (3) may be subject to personal liability in the form of a civil penalty in an amount that is at least equivalent to the amount of public funds expended in the violation.
 - (h) The court may enjoin any person to prevent the doing of any act herein prohibited, or to compel the performance of any act required herein.
 - (2) ((The commission may refer the following violations for criminal prosecution)) In addition to the penalties in subsection (1) of this section, and any other remedies provided by law, a court may impose criminal penalties under the following circumstances:
 - (a) A person who((, with actual malice, violates a provision of this chapter)) intentionally violates a contribution limit provided in RCW 42.17A.405 or 42.17A.410 is guilty of a misdemeanor under chapter 9.92 RCW;
- 39 (b) A person who, within a five-year period, ((with actual 40 malice,)) intentionally violates ((three)) one or more provisions of

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this chapter <u>on three separate occasions</u> is guilty of a gross misdemeanor under chapter 9.92 RCW; ((and))

- (c) A person who intentionally violates RCW 42.17A.435 is guilty of a misdemeanor offense punishable under chapter 9A.20 RCW. A second or subsequent offense is a gross misdemeanor offense punishable under chapter 9A.20 RCW; and
- 7 (d) A person who((, with actual malice,)) intentionally procures 8 or offers any false or forged document to be filed, registered, or 9 recorded with the commission under this chapter is guilty of a class 10 C felony under chapter 9.94A RCW.
- **Sec. 2.** RCW 42.17A.755 and 2011 c 145 s 7 are each amended to 12 read as follows:
 - (1) The commission may (a) determine whether an actual violation of this chapter has occurred; and (b) issue and enforce an appropriate order following such a determination.
 - (2) The commission, in cases where it chooses to determine whether an actual violation has occurred, shall hold a hearing pursuant to the administrative procedure act, chapter 34.05 RCW, to make a determination. Any order that the commission issues under this section shall be pursuant to such a hearing.
 - (3) In lieu of holding a hearing or issuing an order under this section, the commission may refer ((the matter)) an apparent violation of this chapter to the attorney general or other law enforcement agency as provided in RCW 42.17A.105 when it has reason to believe the commission's administrative remedies provided in this section would not be adequate to address the seriousness of the alleged violations. In the event the attorney general or other law enforcement agency declines to bring an action under RCW 42.17A.765(1), the commission may proceed under subsection (1) of this section.
 - (4) The person against whom an order is directed under this section shall be designated as the respondent. The order may require the respondent to cease and desist from the activity that constitutes a violation and in addition, or alternatively, may impose one or more of the remedies provided in RCW 42.17A.750(1) (b) through $((\frac{1}{(e)}))$ (f). The commission may assess a penalty in an amount not to exceed ten thousand dollars.
- 38 (5) The commission has the authority to waive a fine for a first-39 time violation. A second violation of the same rule by the same

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- person or individual, regardless if the person or individual committed the violation for a different political committee, shall result in a fine. Succeeding violations of the same rule shall result in successively increased fines.
- (6) An order issued by the commission under this section shall be б subject to judicial review under the administrative procedure act, chapter 34.05 RCW. If the commission's order is not satisfied and no petition for review is filed within thirty days, the commission may petition a court of competent jurisdiction of any county in which a petition for review could be filed under that section, for an order of enforcement. Proceedings in connection with the commission's petition shall be in accordance with RCW 42.17A.760.
- **Sec. 3.** RCW 42.17A.765 and 2010 c 204 s 1004 are each amended to 14 read as follows:

- (1) The attorney general and the prosecuting authorities of political subdivisions of this state may bring civil or criminal actions in the name of the state for any appropriate ((eivil)) remedy, including but not limited to the special remedies provided in RCW 42.17A.750.
- (2) The attorney general and the prosecuting authorities of political subdivisions of this state may investigate or cause to be investigated the activities of any person who there is reason to believe is or has been acting in violation of this chapter, and may require any such person or any other person reasonably believed to have information concerning the activities of such person to appear at a time and place designated in the county in which such person resides or is found, to give such information under oath and to produce all accounts, bills, receipts, books, paper and documents which may be relevant or material to any investigation authorized under this chapter.
- (3) When the attorney general or the prosecuting authority of any political subdivision of this state requires the attendance of any person to obtain such information or produce the accounts, bills, receipts, books, papers, and documents that may be relevant or material to any investigation authorized under this chapter, he or she shall issue an order setting forth the time when and the place where attendance is required and shall cause the same to be delivered to or sent by registered mail to the person at least fourteen days before the date fixed for attendance. The order shall have the same

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- 1 force and effect as a subpoena, shall be effective statewide, and, upon application of the attorney general or the prosecuting 2 authority, obedience to the order may be enforced by any superior 3 court judge in the county where the person receiving it resides or is 4 found, in the same manner as though the order were a subpoena. The 5 6 court, after hearing, for good cause, and upon application of any person aggrieved by the order, shall have the right to alter, amend, 7 revise, suspend, or postpone all or any part of its provisions. In 8 any case where the order is not enforced by the court according to 9 its terms, the reasons for the court's actions shall be clearly 10 stated in writing, and the action shall be subject to review by the 11 12 appellate courts by certiorari or other appropriate proceeding.
 - (4) A person who has notified the attorney general and the prosecuting attorney in the county in which the violation occurred in writing that there is reason to believe that some provision of this chapter is being or has been violated may himself or herself bring in the name of the state any of the <u>civil</u> actions (hereinafter referred to as a citizen's action) authorized under this chapter.
 - (a) This citizen action may be brought only if:

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- 20 (i) The attorney general and the prosecuting attorney have failed 21 to commence an action hereunder within forty-five days after the 22 notice;
 - (ii) The person has thereafter further notified the attorney general and prosecuting attorney that the person will commence a citizen's action within ten days upon their failure to do so;
 - (iii) The attorney general and the prosecuting attorney have in fact failed to bring such action within ten days of receipt of said second notice; and
- 29 (iv) The citizen's action is filed within two years after the 30 date when the alleged violation occurred.
 - (b) If the person who brings the citizen's action prevails, the judgment awarded shall escheat to the state, but he or she shall be entitled to be reimbursed by the state of Washington for costs and attorneys' fees he or she has incurred. In the case of a citizen's action that is dismissed and that the court also finds was brought without reasonable cause, the court may order the person commencing the action to pay all costs of trial and reasonable attorneys' fees incurred by the defendant.
- 39 (5) In any action brought under this section, the court may award 40 to the state all costs of investigation and trial, including

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reasonable attorneys' fees to be fixed by the court. If the violation 1 is found to have been intentional, the amount of the judgment, which 2 shall for this purpose include the costs, may be trebled as punitive 3 damages. If damages or trebled damages are awarded in such an action 4 brought against a lobbyist, the judgment may be awarded against the 5 lobbyist, and the lobbyist's employer or employers joined as 6 defendants, jointly, severally, or both. If the defendant prevails, 7 he or she shall be awarded all costs of trial, and may be awarded 8 reasonable attorneys' fees to be fixed by the court to be paid by the 9 10 state of Washington.

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