### SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL 668

54TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2019

### AN ACT

RELATING TO THE PUBLIC PEACE, HEALTH, SAFETY AND WELFARE;
ENACTING THE STATE ETHICS COMMISSION ACT; PROVIDING FOR AN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR; PROVIDING FOR ANNUAL ETHICS TRAINING AND
THE PUBLICATION OF ETHICS GUIDES; REQUIRING THE DEVELOPMENT OF
A PROPOSED ETHICS CODE; PROVIDING FOR THE ISSUANCE OF ADVISORY
OPINIONS; PROVIDING FOR THE FILING OF COMPLAINTS AGAINST
CERTAIN PUBLIC OFFICIALS, PUBLIC EMPLOYEES, CANDIDATES AND
PERSONS SUBJECT TO THE CAMPAIGN REPORTING ACT, GOVERNMENT
CONTRACTORS, LOBBYISTS AND OTHERS FOR ETHICS VIOLATIONS;
PROVIDING FOR INVESTIGATIONS AND HEARINGS; GRANTING SUBPOENA
POWERS; PROHIBITING RETALIATION; PROVIDING PENALTIES.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:

SECTION 1. [NEW MATERIAL] SHORT TITLE.--Sections 1 through 16 of this act may be cited as the "State Ethics .215080.1

1	Commission	Act"
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**SECTION 2.** [NEW MATERIAL] DEFINITIONS.--As used in the State Ethics Commission Act:

- A. "commission" means the state ethics commission;
- B. "commissioner" means a member of the commission;
- C. "complainant" means a person who files a verified complaint with the commission;
- D. "complaint" means a complaint that has been signed by the complainant and the complainant verifies before a notary public that the information in the complaint, and any attachments provided with the complaint, are true and accurate;
- E. "director" means the executive director of the commission;
- F. "government contractor" means a person who has a contract with a public agency or who has submitted a competitive sealed proposal or competitive sealed bid for a contract with a public agency;
- G. "legislative body" means the house of representatives or the senate;
- H. "lobbyist" means a person who is required to register as a lobbyist pursuant to the provisions of the Lobbyist Regulation Act;
- I. "political party" means a political party that has been qualified in accordance with the provisions of the Election Code;

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1	J. "public agency" means any department,
2	commission, council, board, committee, agency or institution of
3	the executive or legislative branch of government of the state
4	or any instrumentality of the state, including the New Mexico
5	mortgage finance authority, the New Mexico finance authority,
6	the New Mexico exposition center authority, the New Mexico
7	hospital equipment loan council and the New Mexico renewable
8	energy transmission authority; "public agency" also means a
9	school district and a charter school;
10	K. "public employee" means an employee of a public

- K. "public employee" means an employee of a public agency; provided that, with respect to a school district or a charter school, "public employee" only includes an employee who works in an administrative capacity;
- L. "public official" means a person elected to an office of the executive or legislative branch of the state, a person appointed to a public agency, a local school board member, a local superintendent of a school district or a member of the governing authority of a charter school; and
- M. "respondent" means a person against whom a complaint has been filed with or by the commission.
- SECTION 3. [NEW MATERIAL] STATE ETHICS COMMISSION

  CREATED--MEMBERSHIP--TERMS--REMOVAL.--
- A. The "state ethics commission", as created in Article 5, Section 17 of the constitution of New Mexico, is composed of seven commissioners, appointed as follows:

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- (1) one commissioner appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives;
- one commissioner appointed by the minority (2) floor leader of the house of representatives;
- (3) one commissioner appointed by the president pro tempore of the senate;
- one commissioner appointed by the minority floor leader of the senate;
- (5) two commissioners appointed by the four legislatively appointed commissioners; and
- one commissioner appointed by the (6) governor, who shall be a retired judge and who shall chair the commission.
- В. No more than three members of the commission may be members of the same political party.
- The appointing authorities shall give due regard C. to the cultural diversity of the state and to achieving geographical representation from across the state. Each appointing authority shall file letters of appointment with the secretary of state.
- Commissioners shall be appointed for staggered terms of four years beginning July 1, 2019. The initial commissioners shall draw lots to determine which two commissioners serve an initial term of two years, which two commissioners serve an initial term of three years and which .215080.1

three commissioners serve an initial term of four years; thereafter, all commissioners shall serve four-year terms. Members shall serve until their successors are appointed and qualified.

- E. A person shall not serve as a commissioner for more than two consecutive four-year terms.
- F. When any member of the commission dies, resigns or no longer has the qualifications required for the commissioner's original selection, the commissioner's position on the commission becomes vacant. The director shall notify the original appointing authority of the vacant position. The original appointing authority shall select a successor in the same manner as the original selection was made. A vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the original appointing authority no later than sixty days following notification of a vacancy for the remainder of the unexpired term. A vacancy on the commission shall be filled by appointment by the original appointing authority for the remainder of the unexpired term.
- G. The commission shall meet as necessary to carry out its duties pursuant to the State Ethics Commission Act.

  Commissioners are entitled to receive per diem and mileage as provided in the Per Diem and Mileage Act and shall receive no other compensation, perquisite or allowance.
- H. Four commissioners consisting of two members of the largest political party in the state and two members of the .215080.1

second largest political party in the state constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. No action shall be taken by the commission unless at least four members, including at least two members of the largest political party in the state and two members of the second largest political party in the state, concur.

I. A commissioner may be removed only for incompetence, neglect of duty or malfeasance in office. A proceeding for the removal of a commissioner may be commenced by the commission or by the attorney general upon the request of the commission. A commissioner shall be given notice of hearing and an opportunity to be heard before the commissioner is removed. The supreme court has original jurisdiction over proceedings to remove commissioners, and its decision shall be final. A commissioner is also liable to impeachment pursuant to Article 4, Section 36 of the constitution of New Mexico.

**SECTION 4.** [NEW MATERIAL] COMMISSIONERS--QUALIFICATIONS--LIMITATIONS.--

- A. To qualify for appointment to the commission, a person shall:
  - (1) be a qualified elector of New Mexico;
- (2) not have changed party registration in the two years next preceding the member's appointment in such a manner that the member's prior party registration would make the member ineligible to serve on the commission;

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(3) not continue to serve as a commissioner if
the member changes party registration after the date of
appointment in such a manner as to make the member ineligible
to serve on the commission: and

- (4) not be, or within the two years prior to appointment shall not have been, in New Mexico, any of the following:
  - (a) a public official;
  - (b) a public employee;
  - (c) a candidate;
  - (d) a lobbyist;
  - (e) a government contractor; or
- (f) an office holder in a political party at the state or federal level.
- B. Before entering upon the duties of the office of commissioner, each commissioner shall review the State Ethics Commission Act and other laws and rules pertaining to the commission's responsibilities and to ethics and governmental conduct in New Mexico. Each commissioner shall take the oath of office as provided in Article 20, Section 1 of the constitution of New Mexico.
- C. For a period of one calendar year following a commissioner's tenure or following the resignation or removal of a commissioner, the commissioner shall not:
  - (1) represent a respondent, unless appearing

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on the commissioner's own behalf; or

- (2) accept employment or otherwise provide services to a respondent unless the commissioner accepted employment or provided services prior to the filing of a complaint against the respondent.
- D. During a commissioner's tenure, a commissioner shall not hold another public office or be:
  - (1) a public employee;
  - (2) a candidate;
  - (3) a lobbyist;
  - (4) a government contractor; or
- (5) an office holder in a political party at the state or federal level.
- E. A commissioner who changes political party affiliation or who chooses to seek or hold an office in violation of Subsection D of this section shall resign from the commission or be deemed to have resigned.
- **SECTION 5.** [NEW MATERIAL] COMMISSION--DUTIES AND POWERS.--
  - A. The commission shall:
- (1) employ an executive director, who shall be an attorney;
- (2) develop, adopt and promulgate the rules necessary for it to implement and administer the provisions of the State Ethics Commission Act; and

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- establish qualifications for hearing (3) officers and rules for hearing procedures and appeals.
  - Beginning January 1, 2020, the commission shall:
- receive and investigate complaints alleging ethics violations against public officials, public employees, candidates, persons subject to the Campaign Reporting Act, government contractors, lobbyists and lobbyists' employers;
- hold hearings in appropriate cases to (2) determine whether there has been an ethics violation;
- (3) compile, index, maintain and provide public access to all advisory opinions and reports required to be made public pursuant to the State Ethics Commission Act;
- draft a proposed code of ethics for public (4) officials and public employees and submit the proposed code to each elected public official and public agency for adoption; and
- (5) submit an annual report of its activities, including any recommendations regarding state ethics laws or the scope of its powers and duties, in December of each year to the legislature and the governor.
  - C. Beginning January 1, 2020, the commission may:
- (1) initiate complaints alleging ethics violations against a public official, public employee, candidate, person subject to the Campaign Reporting Act,

government contractor, lobbyist or lobbyist's employer;

- (2) petition a district court to issue subpoenas under seal requiring the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, records, documents or other evidence relevant or material to an investigation;
- (3) issue advisory opinions in accordance with the provisions of the State Ethics Commission Act;
- (4) compile, adopt, publish and make available to all public officials, public employees, government contractors and lobbyists an ethics guide that clearly and plainly explains the ethics requirements set forth in state law, including those that relate to conducting business with the state and public agencies; and
- (5) offer annual ethics training to public officials, public employees, government contractors, lobbyists and other interested persons.

# SECTION 6. [NEW MATERIAL] EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR-APPOINTMENT--DUTIES AND POWERS.--

A. The commission shall appoint an executive director who shall be knowledgeable about state ethics laws and who shall be appointed without reference to party affiliation and solely on the grounds of fitness to perform the duties of the office. The director shall hold office from the date of appointment until such time as the director is removed by the commission.

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The director shall:

2	(1) take the oath of office required by
3	Article 20, Section 1 of the constitution of New Mexico;
4	(2) perform investigations on behalf of the
5	commission;
6	(3) bring complaints and investigation results
7	before the commission for consideration;
8	(4) hire a general counsel who may serve for
9	no more than five years, unless rehired for up to an additional
10	five years;
11	(5) hire additional personnel as may be
12	necessary to carry out the duties of the commission;
13	(6) prepare an annual budget for the
14	commission and submit it to the commission for approval;
15	(7) make recommendations to the commission of
16	proposed rules or legislative changes needed to provide better
17	administration of the State Ethics Commission Act;
18	(8) perform other duties as assigned by the
19	commission; and
20	(9) be required to reapply for the position
21	after six years of service and may serve as director for no
22	more than twelve years.
23	C. The director may:
24	(1) enter into contracts and agreements on
25	behalf of the commission; and
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			(2)	ad	minist	er	oaths	and	take	depositions
subject	to	the	Rules	of	Civil	Pr	ocedur	e fo	r the	District
Courts.										

- D. For a period of one calendar year immediately following termination of the director's employment with the commission, the director shall not:
- (1) represent a respondent, unless appearing on the director's own behalf; or
- (2) accept employment or otherwise provide services to a respondent, unless the director accepted employment or provided services prior to the filing of a complaint against the respondent.
- SECTION 7. [NEW MATERIAL] RECUSAL AND DISQUALIFICATION OF A COMMISSIONER.--
- A. A commissioner may recuse from a particular matter.
- B. A commissioner shall recuse from any matter in which the commissioner is unable to make a fair and impartial decision or in which there is a reasonable doubt about whether the commissioner can make a fair and impartial decision, including:
- (1) when the commissioner has a personal bias or prejudice concerning a party to the proceeding or has prejudged a disputed evidentiary fact involved in a proceeding prior to a hearing. For the purposes of this paragraph,

"personal bias or prejudice" means a predisposition toward a person based on a previous or ongoing relationship that renders the commissioner unable to exercise the commissioner's functions impartially;

- (2) when the commissioner has a pecuniary interest in the outcome of the matter; or
- (3) when in previous employment the commissioner served as an attorney, adviser, consultant or witness in the matter in controversy.
- C. A party to the proceeding may request the recusal of a commissioner and shall provide the commission with the grounds for the request. If the commissioner declines to recuse upon request of a party to the proceeding, the commissioner shall provide a full explanation in support of the refusal to recuse.
- D. A party may appeal a commissioner's refusal to recuse, or if the propriety of a commissioner's participation in a particular matter is otherwise questioned, the issue shall be decided by a majority of the other commissioners present and voting.
- E. A disqualified commissioner shall not participate in any proceedings with reference to the matter from which the commissioner is disqualified or recused, and the commissioner shall be excused from that portion of any meeting at which the matter is discussed.

	F.	Minutes	of co	mmissior	n meet	tings	shall	record	the
name of a	any co	ommissione	r not	voting	on a	matte	r by	reason	of
disqualif	ficat	ion or red	usal.						

- G. If two or more commissioners have recused themselves or are disqualified from participating in a proceeding, the remaining commissioners shall appoint temporary commissioners to participate in that proceeding. Appointments of temporary commissioners shall be made by a majority vote of the remaining commissioners in accordance with the political affiliation and geographical representation requirements and the qualifications set forth in the State Ethics Commission Act.
- H. The commission shall promulgate rules for the recusal and disqualification of commissioners, for an appeal of a recusal decision and for the appointment of temporary commissioners.

### SECTION 8. [NEW MATERIAL] ADVISORY OPINIONS.--

- A. The commission may issue advisory opinions on matters related to ethics. Advisory opinions shall:
- (1) be requested in writing by a public official, public employee, candidate, person subject to the Campaign Reporting Act, government contractor, lobbyist or lobbyist's employer;
- (2) identify a specific set of circumstances involving an ethics issue;

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(3) be issued within sixty days of receipt of
the request unless the commission notifies the requester of a
delay in issuance and continues to notify the requester every
thirty days until the advisory opinion is issued: and

- (4) be published after omitting the requester's name and identifying information.
- B. A request for an advisory opinion shall be confidential and not subject to the provisions of the Inspection of Public Records Act.
- C. Unless amended or revoked, an advisory opinion shall be binding on the commission in any subsequent commission proceedings concerning a person who acted in good faith and in reasonable reliance on the advisory opinion.

### SECTION 9. [NEW MATERIAL] COMMISSION JURISDICTION-COMPLIANCE PROVISIONS.--

- A. The commission has jurisdiction to enforce the applicable civil compliance provisions for public officials, public employees, candidates, persons subject to the Campaign Reporting Act, government contractors, lobbyists and lobbyists' employers of:
  - (1) the Campaign Reporting Act;
  - (2) the Financial Disclosure Act;
  - (3) the Gift Act;
  - (4) the Lobbyist Regulation Act;
  - (5) the Voter Action Act;

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(6)	the	Governmental	Conduct	Act;
(7)	the	Procurement (	ode.	

- (8) the State Ethics Commission Act;
- (9) Article 9, Section 14 of the constitution of New Mexico;
  - (10) the Open Meetings Act;
  - (11) the Inspection of Public Records Act; and
  - (12) the School District Campaign Reporting

Act.

- B. All complaints filed with a public agency regarding the statutes listed in Subsection A of this section shall be forwarded to the commission.
- C. The commission may choose to act on some or all aspects of a complaint and forward other aspects of a complaint to another state or federal agency with jurisdiction over the matter in accordance with Subsection E of this section.
- D. If the commission decides not to act on a complaint, whether the complaint was filed with the commission or forwarded from another public agency, or decides only to act on part of a complaint, the commission shall promptly forward the complaint, or any part of a complaint on which it does not wish to act, to the public agency that has appropriate jurisdiction within ten days of the decision. The complainant and respondent shall be notified in writing when the complainant's request has been forwarded to another agency

unless otherwise provided pursuant to Subsection H of Section 10 of the State Ethics Commission Act.

- E. The commission shall share jurisdiction with other public agencies having authority to act on a complaint or any aspect of a complaint. Such shared jurisdiction shall be formalized through an agreement entered into by all participating agencies involved with the complaint and the director. The commission may also investigate a complaint referred to the commission by the legislature, or a legislative committee, in accordance with an agreement entered into pursuant to policies of the New Mexico legislative council or rules of the house of representatives or senate.
- F. The commission may file a court action to enforce the civil compliance provisions of an act listed in Subsection A of this section. The court action shall be filed in the district court in the county where the respondent resides.
- SECTION 10. [NEW MATERIAL] COMPLAINTS--INVESTIGATIONS--SUBPOENAS.--
- A. A complaint of an alleged ethics violation committed by a public official, public employee, candidate, person subject to the Campaign Reporting Act, government contractor, lobbyist, lobbyist's employer or a restricted donor subject to the Gift Act may be filed with the commission by a person who has actual knowledge of the alleged ethics

l violation.

- B. The complainant shall set forth in detail the specific charges against the respondent and the factual allegations that support the charges and shall sign the complaint under penalty of false statement. The complainant shall submit any evidence the complainant has that supports the complaint. Evidence may include documents, records and names of witnesses. The commission shall prescribe the forms on which complaints are to be filed. The complaint form shall be signed and sworn by the complainant and notarized.
- C. Except as provided in Subsection H of this section, the respondent shall be notified within seven days of the filing of the complaint and offered an opportunity to file a response on the merits of the complaint.
- D. The director shall determine if the complaint is subject to referral to another state agency pursuant to an agreement or outside the jurisdiction of the commission, and if so, promptly refer the complaint to the appropriate agency. If the director determines that the complaint is within the commission's jurisdiction, the director shall initiate an investigation.
- E. The director shall conduct an investigation to determine whether the complaint is frivolous or unsubstantiated. If the director determines that the complaint is frivolous or unsubstantiated, the complaint shall be

dismissed, and the complainant and respondent shall be notified in writing of the decision and reasons for the dismissal. The commission shall not make public a complaint that has been dismissed pursuant to this subsection or the reasons for the dismissal.

- F. If the director and the respondent reach a settlement on the matters of the complaint, the settlement shall be submitted to the commission for its approval, and if the matter has been resolved to the satisfaction of the commission, the complaint and terms of the settlement shall be subject to public disclosure.
- G. If the director determines that there is probable cause, the director shall promptly notify the hearing officer, the respondent and the complainant that the complaint is being investigated and of the specific allegations in the complaint that are being investigated.
- H. Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsections C and G of this section, the director may delay notifying a respondent if it is deemed necessary to protect the integrity of a criminal investigation. A decision whether to delay notifying a respondent shall be taken by a majority vote of the commission and shall be documented in writing with reasonable specificity.
- I. As part of an investigation, the director may administer oaths, interview witnesses and examine books,

records, documents and other evidence reasonably related to the complaint. All testimony in an investigation shall be under oath, and the respondent has the right to be represented by legal counsel. If the director determines that a subpoena is necessary to obtain the testimony of a person or the production of books, records, documents or other evidence, the director shall request that the commission petition a district court to issue a subpoena under seal.

- J. The commission may petition the court for a subpoena for the attendance and examination of witnesses or for the production of books, records, documents or other evidence reasonably related to an investigation. If a person neglects or refuses to comply with a subpoena, the commission may apply to a district court for an order enforcing the subpoena and compelling compliance. A challenge to a subpoena shall be heard by the district court in a confidential proceeding. No later than July 1 of each even-numbered year, the chief justice of the supreme court shall appoint an active or pro tempore district judge to consider the issuance and enforcement of subpoenas provided for in this section. The appointment shall end on June 30 of the next even-numbered year after appointment.
- K. A state public official or state public employee who is a respondent who is subject to a complaint alleging a violation made in the performance of the respondent's duties

shall be entitled to representation by the risk management division of the general services department.

SECTION 11. [NEW MATERIAL] STATUS OF INVESTIGATION-REPORTS TO COMMISSION.--

A. If a hearing has not been scheduled concerning the disposition of a complaint within ninety days after the complaint is received, the director shall report to the commission on the status of the investigation. The commission may dismiss the complaint or instruct the director to continue the investigation of the complaint. Unless the commission dismisses the complaint, the director shall report to the commission every ninety days thereafter on the status of the investigation.

B. Upon dismissal of a complaint or a decision to continue an investigation of a complaint, the commission shall notify the complainant and respondent in writing of its action. If the commission has not notified a respondent pursuant to the provisions of Subsection G of Section 10 of the State Ethics Commission Act, the commission shall vote on whether to notify the respondent. A decision whether to continue to delay notifying the respondent shall be taken by a majority vote of a quorum of the commission and shall be documented in writing with reasonable specificity.

SECTION 12. [NEW MATERIAL] INVESTIGATION REPORT-COMMISSION HEARINGS--DECISIONS AND REASONS GIVEN--DISCLOSURE OF
.215080.1

### AN ETHICS VIOLATION. --

- A. Upon receipt of the director's recommendation, the hearing officer shall:
- (1) dismiss a complaint and notify the complainant and the respondent of the dismissal; or
  - (2) set a hearing, as soon as practicable.
- B. At any time before or during a hearing provided for in Subsection A of this section, the hearing officer may, at a public meeting, approve a disposition of a complaint agreed to by the director and the respondent.
- C. The hearing provided for in Subsection A of this section shall be pursuant to the rules of evidence that govern proceedings in the state's courts and procedures established by the commission. An audio recording shall be made of the hearing. The respondent may be represented by counsel. The parties may present evidence and testimony, compel the presence of witnesses and examine and cross-examine witnesses.
- D. The hearing officer shall issue a written decision that shall include the reasons for the decision. If the hearing officer finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the respondent's conduct constituted a violation, the decision may include recommendations for disciplinary action against the respondent, and the hearing officer may impose any fines provided for by law. A finding of fraudulent or willful misconduct shall require clear and convincing evidence.

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- E. The complainant or respondent may appeal a decision of the hearing officer within thirty days of the decision to the full commission, which shall hear the matter within sixty days of notice of the appeal. The commission shall uphold a decision if there is substantial evidence to support the decision in the record.
- F. If it is found that the respondent's conduct constituted a violation, the commission shall issue a written report and provide the decision and report to the respondent and the:
- (1) house of representatives if the respondent is a public official who is subject to impeachment;
- (2) appropriate legislative body if the respondent is a member of the legislature;
- (3) respondent's appointing authority if the respondent is an appointed public official;
- (4) appropriate public agency if the respondent is a public employee;
- (5) public agency with which the respondent has a government contract if the respondent is a government contractor;
- (6) secretary of state and the respondent's
  employer, if any, of the respondent is a lobbyist;
- (7) public education department if the respondent is a member of a local school board or of the .215080.1

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governing authority of a state-chartered charter school;	or
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- (8) local school board if the respondent is a member of the governing authority of a locally chartered charter school.
- G. The commission shall produce a quarterly report subject to public inspection containing the following information:
- (1) the number of complaints filed with and referred to the commission;
  - (2) the disposition of the complaints; and
- (3) the type of violation alleged in the complaints.

# SECTION 13. [NEW MATERIAL] CONFIDENTIALITY OF RECORDS-PENALTY.--

- A. A decision that a respondent's conduct constituted a violation, and the terms of a settlement approved by the commission, are public records. Pleadings, motions, briefs and other documents or information related to the decision are public records, except for information that is confidential or protected pursuant to attorney-client privilege, provider-patient privilege or state or federal law.
- B. If a complaint is determined to be frivolous, unsubstantiated or outside the jurisdiction of the commission, the complaint shall not be made public.
- C. Except as otherwise provided in the acts listed .215080.1

in Section 9 of the State Ethics Commission Act, all complaints, reports, files, records and communications collected or generated by the commission, hearing officer, general counsel or director that pertain to alleged violations shall not be disclosed by the commission or any commissioner, agent or employee of the commission, unless:

(1) disclosure is necessary to pursue an

- (1) disclosure is necessary to pursue an investigation by the commission;
- (2) disclosure is required pursuant to the provisions of the State Ethics Commission Act; or
- (3) they are offered into evidence by the commission, respondent or another party at a judicial, legislative or administrative proceeding, including a hearing before a hearing officer of the commission in which there is a finding of a violation.
- D. Information and reports containing information made confidential by law shall not be disclosed by the commission or its director, staff or contractors.
- E. A commissioner, director, staff or contractor who knowingly discloses any confidential complaint, report, file, record or communication in violation of the State Ethics Commission Act is guilty of a petty misdemeanor.
- SECTION 14. [NEW MATERIAL] CRIMINAL VIOLATIONS-REFERRAL.--If the commission finds at any time that a
  respondent's conduct amounts to a criminal violation, the
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director shall consult with the attorney general or an appropriate district attorney, and the commission may refer the matter to the attorney general or an appropriate district attorney. The commission may provide the attorney general or district attorney with all evidence collected during the commission's investigation. Nothing in this section prevents the commission from taking any action authorized by the State Ethics Commission Act or deciding to suspend an investigation pending resolution of any criminal charges.

### SECTION 15. [NEW MATERIAL] TIME LIMITATIONS ON JURISDICTION.--

- A. The commission shall not accept or consider a complaint unless the complaint is filed with the commission within the later of two years from the date:
  - (1) on which the alleged conduct occurred; or
- (2) the alleged conduct could reasonably have been discovered.
- B. The commission shall not adjudicate a complaint filed against a candidate, except pursuant to the Campaign Reporting Act or Voter Action Act, less than sixty days before a primary or general election. During that time period, the commission may dismiss complaints that are frivolous or unsubstantiated or refer complaints that are outside the jurisdiction of the commission.
- C. A complainant shall be notified in writing of
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the provisions of this section and shall also be notified in writing that the complainant may refer allegations of criminal conduct to the attorney general or the appropriate district attorney.

D. When commission action on a complaint is suspended pursuant to the provisions of this section, the respondent shall promptly be notified that a complaint has been filed and of the specific allegations in the complaint and the specific violations charged in the complaint.

### SECTION 16. [NEW MATERIAL] PROHIBITED ACTIONS.--

- A. A person shall not take or threaten to take any retaliatory, disciplinary or other adverse action against another person who in good faith:
- (1) files a verified complaint with the commission that alleges a violation; or
- (2) provides testimony, records, documents or other information to the commission during an investigation or at a hearing.
- B. A complainant and a respondent undergoing investigation or a hearing process shall not communicate ex parte with any hearing officer, commissioner or other person involved in a determination of the complaint.
- C. Nothing in the State Ethics Commission Act precludes civil or criminal actions for libel or slander or other civil or criminal actions against a person who files a .215080.1

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SECTION 17. Section 1-19-32 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1979, Chapter 360, Section 8, as amended) is amended to read:

### "1-19-32. INSPECTION OF PUBLIC RECORDS.--

- A. Each of the following documents is a public record open to public inspection during regular office hours in the office in which the document was filed or from which the document was issued:
  - (1) a statement of [exception] no activity;
- (2) a report of expenditures and contributions;
- (3) an advisory opinion issued by the [secretary of] state ethics commission; except for the name of the person who requested the opinion;
- (4) a document specified as a public record in the Campaign Reporting Act; and
- (5) an arbitration decision issued by an arbitration panel and filed with the secretary of state or state ethics commission.
- B. Each public record described in Subsection A of this section shall be retained by the state for five years and may be destroyed five years after the date of filing unless a legal action or prosecution is pending that requires the preservation of the public record.
- C. The secretary of state shall provide for
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electronic access to reports of expenditures and contributions and statements of [exception] no activity submitted electronically by reporting individuals. Electronic access shall include access via the internet and shall be in an easily searchable format."

**SECTION 18.** A new section of the Campaign Reporting Act is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] STATE ETHICS COMMISSION--JURISDICTION.--

- A. On and after January 1, 2020:
- (1) the state ethics commission shall have jurisdiction to investigate and adjudicate a complaint alleging a civil violation of a provision of the Campaign Reporting Act in accordance with the provisions of that act; and
- (2) the state ethics commission shall share jurisdiction to investigate and adjudicate complaints, or any aspect of a complaint, with the secretary of state as formalized through an agreement. The secretary of state shall forward complaints it receives alleging violations of the Campaign Reporting Act to the state ethics commission in accordance with the agreement.
- B. The state ethics commission and the secretary of state shall make recommendations to the first session of the fifty-fifth legislature on any changes to the Campaign Reporting Act necessary for the efficient administration and enforcement of the provisions of that act."

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SECTION 19.	A	new	section	of	the	Voter	Action	Act	is
enacted to read:									

"[NEW MATERIAL] STATE ETHICS COMMISSION--JURISDICTION.--

- On and after January 1, 2020:
- (1) the state ethics commission shall have jurisdiction to investigate and adjudicate a complaint alleging a civil violation of a provision of the Voter Action Act in accordance with the provisions of that act; and
- (2) the state ethics commission shall share jurisdiction to investigate and adjudicate complaints, or any aspect of a complaint, with the secretary of state as formalized through an agreement. The secretary of state shall forward complaints it receives alleging violations of the Voter Action Act to the state ethics commission in accordance with the agreement.
- В. The state ethics commission and the secretary of state shall make recommendations to the first session of the fifty-fifth legislature on any changes to the Voter Action Act necessary for the efficient administration and enforcement of the provisions of that act."

SECTION 20. A new section of the Lobbyist Regulation Act is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] STATE ETHICS COMMISSION--JURISDICTION.--

- On and after January 1, 2020:
  - the state ethics commission shall have

jurisdiction to investigate and adjudicate a complaint alleging a civil violation of a provision of the Lobbyist Regulation Act in accordance with the provisions of that act; and

- (2) the state ethics commission shall share jurisdiction to investigate and adjudicate complaints, or any aspect of a complaint, with the secretary of state as formalized through an agreement. The secretary of state shall forward complaints it receives alleging violations of the Lobbyist Regulation Act to the state ethics commission in accordance with the agreement.
- B. The state ethics commission and the secretary of state shall make recommendations to the first session of the fifty-fifth legislature on any changes to the Lobbyist Regulation Act necessary for the efficient administration and enforcement of the provisions of that act."
- SECTION 21. Section 2-15-8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 46, Section 53) is amended to read:
- "2-15-8. INTERIM LEGISLATIVE ETHICS COMMITTEE--DUTIES.-The interim legislative ethics committee is authorized to:
- A. issue advisory opinions on the interpretation and enforcement of ethical principles as applied to the legislature and that are not under the jurisdiction of the state ethics commission;
- B. investigate complaints from another member of the legislature or a member of the public alleging misconduct .215080.1

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- investigate referrals made to the [co-chairmen] co-chairs of the New Mexico legislative council from the state ethics commission, attorney general, the secretary of state or a district attorney;
- hire special counsel or independent hearing D. officers as necessary; and
- make recommendations to the respective houses by the end of the first full week of the next convened regular session regarding proposed sanctions for ethical misconduct."
- SECTION 22. Section 10-16-11 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967, Chapter 306, Section 11, as amended) is amended to read:

"10-16-11. CODES OF CONDUCT.--

- [By January 1, 1994] Each elected statewide executive branch public officer shall adopt a general code of conduct for employees subject to [his] the officer's control. The New Mexico legislative council shall adopt a general code of conduct for all legislative branch employees. The general codes of conduct shall be based on the principles set forth in the Governmental Conduct Act.
- Within thirty days after the general codes of conduct are adopted, they shall be given to and reviewed with all executive and legislative branch officers and employees. All new public officers and employees of the executive and legislative branches shall review the employees' general code

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of conduct prior to or at the time of being hired.

- The head of every executive and legislative agency and institution of the state may draft a separate code of conduct for all public officers and employees in that agency or institution. The separate agency code of conduct shall prescribe standards, in addition to those set forth in the Governmental Conduct Act and the general codes of conduct for all executive and legislative branch public officers and employees, that are peculiar and appropriate to the function and purpose for which the agency or institution was created or The separate codes, upon approval of the responsible executive branch public officer for executive branch public officers and employees or the New Mexico legislative council for legislative branch employees, govern the conduct of the public officers and employees of that agency or institution and, except for those public officers and employees removable only by impeachment, shall, if violated, constitute cause for dismissal, demotion or suspension. The head of each executive and legislative branch agency shall adopt ongoing education programs to advise public officers and employees about the codes of conduct. All codes shall be filed with the [secretary  $\frac{1}{2}$  state ethics commission and are open to public inspection.
- D. Codes of conduct shall be reviewed at least once every four years. An amended code shall be filed as provided in Subsection C of this section.

E. All legislators shall attend a minimum of two	
hours of ethics continuing education and training developed an	<u>.d</u>
provided, in consultation with the director of the legislative	-
council service, by the state ethics commission or a national	
state legislative organization of which the state is a member,	-
approved by the director, biennially."	

SECTION 23. Section 10-16-13.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 46, Section 35) is amended to read:

"10-16-13.1. EDUCATION AND VOLUNTARY COMPLIANCE.--

A. The [secretary of] state ethics commission shall advise and seek to educate all persons required to perform duties under the Governmental Conduct Act of those duties.

This includes advising all those persons at least annually of that act's ethical principles.

B. The [secretary of] state ethics commission shall seek first to ensure voluntary compliance with the provisions of the Governmental Conduct Act. A person who violates that act unintentionally or for good cause shall be given ten days' notice to correct the matter. Referrals for civil enforcement of that act shall be pursued only after efforts to secure voluntary compliance with that act have failed."

SECTION 24. Section 10-16-14 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967, Chapter 306, Section 14, as amended) is amended to read:

"10-16-14. ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES.--

A. The [secretary of] state ethics commission may .215080.1

[refer] investigate suspected violations of the Governmental Conduct Act and forward its findings and evidence to the attorney general, district attorney or appropriate state agency or legislative body for enforcement. If a suspected violation involves the office of the [secretary of] state ethics commission, the attorney general may enforce that act. If a suspected violation involves the office of the attorney general, a district attorney may enforce that act.

- B. Violation of the provisions of the Governmental Conduct Act by any legislator is grounds for discipline by the appropriate legislative body.
- commission determines that there is sufficient cause to file a complaint [against] to remove from office a public officer removable only by impeachment, [he] the commission shall refer the matter to the house of representatives of the legislature. If within thirty days after the referral the house of representatives has neither formally declared that the charges contained in the complaint are not substantial nor instituted hearings on the complaint, the [attorney general] state ethics commission shall make public the nature of the charges but [he] shall make clear that the merits of the charges have never been determined. Days during which the legislature is not in session shall not be included in determining the thirty-day period.

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Violation of the provisions of the Governmental D. Conduct Act by any public officer or employee, other than those covered by Subsection C of this section, is grounds for discipline, including dismissal, demotion or suspension. Complaints against executive branch employees may be filed with the agency head and reviewed pursuant to the procedures provided in the Personnel Act. Complaints against legislative branch employees may be filed with and reviewed pursuant to procedures adopted by the New Mexico legislative council. Complaints against judicial branch employees may be filed and reviewed pursuant to the procedures provided in the judicial personnel rules. Complaints against employees subject to the State Ethics Commission Act may also be filed with the state ethics commission, which shall determine whether to forward a complaint to the appropriate state agency or investigate the complaint on its own.

E. Subject to the provisions of this section, the provisions of the Governmental Conduct Act may be enforced by the [attorney general] state ethics commission. Except as regards legislators, state employees or statewide elected officials, a district attorney in the county where a person who allegedly violated the provisions resides or where [a] an alleged violation occurred may also enforce that act. Enforcement actions may include seeking civil injunctive or other appropriate orders."

SECTION 25. Section 10-16-18 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1995, Chapter 153, Section 23) is amended to read:

"10-16-18. ENFORCEMENT--CIVIL PENALTIES.--

A. If the [secretary of] state ethics commission reasonably believes that a person committed, or is about to commit, a violation of the Governmental Conduct Act, the [secretary of] state [shall] ethics commission may refer the matter to the attorney general or a district attorney for enforcement.

B. The state ethics commission may institute a civil action in district court or refer a matter to the attorney general or a district attorney [may] to institute a civil action in district court if a violation has occurred or to prevent a violation of any provision of the Governmental Conduct Act. Relief may include a permanent or temporary injunction, a restraining order or any other appropriate order, including an order for a civil penalty of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) for each violation not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000)."

SECTION 26. Section 10-16A-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 46, Section 39) is amended to read:

"10-16A-1. SHORT TITLE--FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE ACT.-[Sections 39 through 45 of this act] Chapter 10, Article 16A

NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "Financial Disclosure Act"."

**SECTION 27.** Section 10-16A-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993,

Chapter 46, Section 43) is amended to read:

"10-16A-5. EDUCATION AND VOLUNTARY COMPLIANCE.--

A. The secretary of state shall advise and seek to educate all persons required to perform duties under the Financial Disclosure Act of those duties. This includes providing timely advance notice of the required financial disclosure statement and preparing forms that are clear and easy to complete.

B. The secretary of state shall seek first to ensure voluntary compliance with the provisions of the Financial Disclosure Act. A person who violates that act unintentionally or for good cause shall be given ten days' notice to correct the matter before fines are imposed. Referrals to the state ethics commission for civil enforcement of the Financial Disclosure Act shall be pursued only after efforts to secure voluntary compliance with that act have failed."

SECTION 28. Section 10-16A-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 46, Section 44, as amended) is amended to read:

"10-16A-6. INVESTIGATIONS--BINDING ARBITRATION--FINES-ENFORCEMENT.--

A. The <u>state ethics commission and the</u> secretary of state may conduct thorough examinations of statements and initiate investigations to determine whether the Financial Disclosure Act has been violated. Any person who believes that .215080.1

act has been violated may file a written complaint with the [secretary of] state ethics commission. The [secretary of state] commission shall adopt procedures for processing complaints and notifications of violations.

- B. If the [secretary of] state ethics commission determines that a violation has occurred for which a penalty should be imposed, the [secretary of state] commission shall so notify the person charged and impose the penalty. If the person charged disputes the [secretary of state's] commission's determination, the person charged may request binding arbitration.
- C. The arbitration decision shall be decided by a single arbitrator selected within ten days by the person against whom the penalty has been imposed from a list of five arbitrators provided by the [secretary of] state ethics commission. No arbitrator may be a person subject to the Financial Disclosure Act, Campaign Reporting Act or Lobbyist Regulation Act. Arbitrators shall be considered to be independent contractors, not public officers or employees, and shall not be paid per diem and mileage.
- D. The arbitrator may take any action the [secretary of] state ethics commission is authorized to take. The arbitrator shall state the reasons for [his] the decision in a written document that shall be a public record. The decision shall be final and binding. The decision shall be

issued within thirty days of the conclusion of the hearing.
Unless otherwise provided for in this section, or by rule or regulation adopted by the [secretary of] state ethics commission, the procedures for the arbitration shall be governed by the Uniform Arbitration Act. No arbitrator shall be subject to liability for actions taken pursuant to this section.

- E. Any person who files a statement or report after the deadline imposed by the Financial Disclosure Act or any person who files a false or incomplete statement or report is liable for and shall pay to the secretary of state, at or from the time initially required for the filing, fifty dollars (\$50.00) per day for each regular working day after the time required for the filing of the statement or report until the complete report is filed, up to a maximum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000).
- F. The secretary of state may refer a matter to the state ethics commission, attorney general or a district attorney for a civil injunctive or other appropriate order or enforcement."
- SECTION 29. Section 10-16A-8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1995, Chapter 153, Section 25) is amended to read:
  - "10-16A-8. ENFORCEMENT--CIVIL PENALTIES.--
- A. If the [secretary of] state ethics commission reasonably believes that a person committed, or is about to .215080.1

commit, a violation of the Financial Disclosure Act, the [secretary of state shall] commission may refer the matter to the attorney general or a district attorney for enforcement.

B. The <u>state ethics commission may institute a</u> civil action in district court or refer a matter to the attorney general or a district attorney [may] to institute a civil action in district court if a violation has occurred or to prevent a violation of any provision of the Financial Disclosure Act. Relief may include a permanent or temporary injunction, a restraining order or any other appropriate order, including an order for a civil penalty of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) for each violation not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000)."

SECTION 30. Section 10-16B-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2007, Chapter 226, Section 1) is amended to read:

"10-16B-1. SHORT TITLE.--[This act] Chapter 10, Article
16B NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "Gift Act"."

**SECTION 31.** A new section of the Gift Act is enacted to read:

### "[NEW MATERIAL] INVESTIGATIONS--COMPLAINTS--ENFORCEMENT.--

A. The state ethics commission may initiate investigations to determine whether the provisions of the Gift Act have been violated. A person who believes that a violation of the Gift Act has occurred may file a complaint with the state ethics commission.

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If the state ethics commission determines that a В. violation has occurred, the commission shall refer the matter to the attorney general for criminal prosecution."

SECTION 32. A new section of the Procurement Code is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] STATE ETHICS COMMISSION JURISDICTION. -- The state ethics commission may investigate complaints against a contractor who has a contract with a state agency, school district or charter school or a person who has submitted a competitive sealed proposal or competitive sealed bid for a contract with a state agency, school district or charter The state ethics commission may impose the civil penalties authorized in Sections 13-1-196 through 13-1-198 NMSA 1978 pursuant to the provisions of those sections."

SECTION 33. Section 13-1-196 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1984, Chapter 65, Section 169) is amended to read:

"13-1-196. CIVIL PENALTY.--Any person, firm or corporation that knowingly violates any provision of the Procurement Code is subject to a civil penalty of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for each procurement in violation of any provision of the Procurement Code. The [attorney general or the district attorney in the jurisdiction in which the violation occurs or the state ethics commission is empowered to bring a civil action for the enforcement of any provision of the Procurement Code; provided that the commission .215080.1

may refer a matter for enforcement to the attorney general or the district attorney in the jurisdiction in which the violation occurred. Any penalty collected under the provisions of this section shall be credited to the general fund of the political subdivision in which the violation occurred and on whose behalf the suit was brought."

SECTION 34. TEMPORARY PROVISION--REPORT ON EXTENSION OF JURISDICTION.--

- A. By October 1, 2021, the state ethics commission shall submit a report to the legislature and the office of the governor regarding whether to extend commission jurisdiction.
- B. If the report recommends extension of the state ethics commission's jurisdiction, the report shall address:
- (1) a detailed plan for implementation of an extension of the commission's jurisdiction and a proposed time line for the implementation;
- (2) the estimated number of additional employees and other resources needed by the commission to perform its expanded duties;
- (3) estimated budget increases needed for the commission to perform its expanded duties; and
  - (4) recommended changes to existing law.

SECTION 35. APPLICABILITY.--The provisions of the State Ethics Commission Act apply only to conduct occurring on or after July 1, 2019.

#### SECTION 36. EFFECTIVE DATE.--

The effective date of the provisions of Sections 1 through 8 of this act is July 1, 2019.

The effective date of the provisions of Sections 9 through 35 of this act is January 1, 2020.

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