

RÉSUMÉ DIGEST

ACT 136 (HB 628)

2024 Regular Session

Domangue

Existing law (Campaign Finance Disclosure Act – CFDA) defines "election" as any primary, general, or special election held pursuant to an ordinance, a charter, existing law, or a court order to choose a public officer or nominee. Existing law provides that for propositions or questions submitted to voters, for purposes of the reporting requirements "election" shall also mean any primary, general, or special election, except local option elections held pursuant to existing law (Title 26), at which a proposition or question is submitted to the voters in accordance the La. Election Code. Prior law provided that for purposes of the CFDA, a primary election and a general election for a particular office constituted one election.

New law adds "other" election held to choose a public officer or nominee to the list of types of elections and removes language providing that a primary election and a general election for a particular office shall constitute one election for purposes of the CFDA.

Existing law specifies reporting requirements and a reporting schedule for political committees, candidates, and other persons participating in a primary election and a general election. Existing law further provides that the reports required for a regularly scheduled election shall also be filed for any special election to the extent that the dates for filing occur after the call for the election. Existing law authorizes the supervisory committee to promulgate rules and specify that the rules may waive any report required to be filed within 10 days after the call for a special election.

New law makes technical changes to existing law and further specifies that the reports required for any regularly scheduled election shall also be filed for any court ordered election and that for elections held pursuant to existing law (R.S. 18:512) in the case of a tie in a general election, the supervisory committee may by rule require any additional reports it deems necessary. Further authorizes the supervisory committee to promulgate rules to effect the provisions of existing and new law and specifies that the rules may include waiving any report required to be filed within 10 days after a judgment ordering a new election and any report the supervisory committee deems redundant or burdensome because of the timing of the special or court ordered election.

Existing law specifies contribution limits applicable to candidates and political committees participating in elections and provides that for purposes of those limits, a primary election and a general election constitute two separate elections.

New law provides that an election held pursuant to existing law (R.S. 18:512) shall constitute a separate election. Provides that if a judgment orders a new primary election and general election, those elections shall constitute two separate elections, but if a judgment only orders a new general election, that election shall constitute a separate election.

Existing law relative to the application of the contribution limits, provides that for candidates and committees that participate in a general election, the reporting period for the general election shall be deemed to begin the day following the primary election.

New law provides that if a judgment orders only a new general election, for candidates and committees that participate in the court ordered general election, the reporting period begins the day following the rendering of the judgment. New law provides that for candidates and committees that participate in an election held pursuant to existing law (R.S. 18:512) the reporting period begins the day following the general election.

Effective August 1, 2024.

(Amends R.S. 18:1483(8), 1491.6(F), 1495.4(F), and 1505.2(H)(3)(a))