

of that limitation feature which was thrown or was taken out. Subsection 9 of the act indicates what constitutes a knowing violating on the part of candidate or a campaign committee. Section two provides that the committee must be established for a candidate that they must have a treasurer and the amendment says they are offered in this section also it requires or permits an assistant treasurer to find the necessary forms. The reason for having both a treasurer and an assistant treasurer was that frequently to meet some of the deadlines the reporting deadlines, if the treasurer is not gotten hold of the assistant treasurer can be used to sign and very frequently a treasurer is someone that is designated because of his name recognition or some such factor. That may not necessarily be in the state or in the area to necessary time. Section three requires that the treasurer is responsible for all transactions and section four the treasurer then has the responsibility for the record keeping and section five the reporting of those making expenditures outside of the campaign committee a so that contributions can not be circumvented or expenditures which can be circumvented the reporting procedure. Section six requires the billing of all campaign costs within 10 days after election. This becomes quite significant. I have found that in some states or some instances at least that billing for campaigning expenses are delayed until after the reporting date, and never appear as an expense in a particular candidates race. They may be delayed 30, or 60 days or sometimes even longer. By bringing this section in it requires the recording of those expenditures even though they were not paid within that 10 day time. Section seven is the filing time for the reports as they must be made. Also contained in that section is an important part that which requires a candidate report all loans that he may have or that his committee may have acquired during the campaign and a requirement that they must report how those loans are paid off, if it is after the reporting, filing time and the source of the funds for paying off the loan. Section eight is the filing of the papers which or where you file them at the Secretary of State's office and also provides a period of time which they must be kept on file and the fact that they are always available to the public for their for them to look at if they so wish. Section nine, requires that no candidate could take office without having filed a the papers and section ten is the penalty section on the treasurer for a false report. Section eleven is relative to the candidate and misconduct in relation to campaign and section twelve is the allows for citizen complaint if the I said misconduct in section eleven, it is the proceedings actually how the.....it is section eleven it is that if any time during the term of office of any elected candidate shall appear to the filing officer and in this case the Secretary of State that there is reasonable cause to believe that the candidate has submitted into any of the acts in violation of the earlier sections in the process of the campaign. They then....he would notify the Attorney General would bring the necessary action. Then in section twelve will permit the individual citizen to bring action in the event that the attorney General would not or the county attorney. The section thirteen also provides for the bond to be placed as is normal on any citizen who will file such a complaint also makes them liable for the complaint under that bond should it.....if the individual citizen knew that the allegations were false that he had indicated. Section twenty-four, or fourteen provides an exception to a candidate if the violation occurs that he did not have knowledge of or did not have any way of having knowledge of and it spells out specifically what those circumstances could be and then the candidate would not be charged with the penalty. Section