



M U L T I S T A T E

[SC GOP lawmaker settles 133 alleged campaign finance violations for fine, public reprimand](#) (South Carolina)

An Upstate lawmaker who [faced more than 100 ethics charges related to his use of campaign cash](#) has settled the accusations with the South Carolina House Ethics Committee.

State [Rep. Jonathon Hill](#), R-Anderson, who is not seeking reelection, entered into a consent order with the committee at a brief hearing Thursday morning. Under the terms of the settlement, Hill admitted to 54 violations of the Ethics Act, including paying his mortgage with campaign funds. He will be fined \$12,000 and receive a public reprimand, but has not been criminally charged.

Hill, a self-employed 37-year-old software engineer who has long been a pariah within his own party, came under suspicion early last year after his campaign disclosure reports turned up “red flags,” including reporting negative balances in two campaign filings, according to House Ethics Committee documents.

An outside audit of Hill’s campaign disclosure reports over a roughly three-year period turned up numerous alleged violations of South Carolina ethics code, documents show.

In March, the House Ethics Committee [hit Hill with 133 ethics-related charges](#), including using campaign funds for personal expenses, failing to report contributions and expenditures, and failing to deposit contributions within 10 days of receipt.

Perhaps the most serious charge Hill faced involved his alleged use of campaign cash to make a \$1,200 mortgage payment. Hill told investigators he made the payment in error and later reimbursed his campaign account for it, documents show.

Hill’s lawyer, Tom Fernandez, previously told The State he thought the investigation into his client was unnecessary because there was no evidence any of Hill’s campaign cash was missing.

“What this entire thing equates to are financial missteps, recording missteps by someone who is not financially trained,” said Fernandez, who explained that Hill mistakenly used his campaign account to make an online mortgage payment and quickly corrected the issue after realizing the error.

The Ethics Committee ultimately found Hill had broken state ethics laws by using campaign funds for personal expenditures, but said the mortgage payment appeared to have been made inadvertently, according to the consent order.

The committee substantiated 52 of the 133 ethics charges against him, consolidated another 67 charges into two total charges and dismissed 14 of the counts for lack of evidence, the consent order states. Most of the dismissed counts involved an issue with Hill’s third-party campaign fundraising site that he discovered and corrected prior to the audit, House Ethics Committee Chairman Jay Jordan said.

“Campaign finance activity must be properly disclosed as required by law,” Jordan, R-Florence, said in a statement. “And this matter shows that messy bookkeeping that violates Ethics laws will not be excused or tolerated.”

In addition to facing a fine and public reprimand, Hill also must correctly file all of his campaign disclosure reports and provide the committee all campaign account bank records within 30 days; file a final campaign disclosure report by Nov. 14; and donate any remaining funds still in his account at that time to the [Medical University of South Carolina Foundation’s Rena N. Grant Sickle Cell Center](#), according to the settlement.

Grant, who died in 2020, was a longtime staffer on the House Ways and Means Committee.

[Colorado lawmakers want to put clear guardrails around how dark money can be spent on ballot measures](#)
[Colorado lawmakers want to put clear guardrails around how dark money can be spent on ballot measures](#) (Colorado)

A bipartisan effort to clarify how much money political nonprofits can spend supporting or opposing Colorado ballot measures before they have to disclose their donors would likely allow the so-called dark-money groups to keep their finances secret in most cases.

Two political nonprofits that often work against each other on Colorado ballot initiatives — the liberal-leaning Bell Policy Center and conservative-leaning Advance Colorado Action — are supporting [Senate Bill 237](#), which passed the state Senate unanimously Thursday.

The bill, sponsored by Senate President Steve Fenberg, a Boulder Democrat, and Senate Minority Leader Chris Holbert, a Douglas County Republican, would require political nonprofits to disclose their donors only if their spending on two or more ballot measures exceeds 30% of their total spending over three years. If they're spending on only one ballot measure, the spending can't exceed 20% of their total expenditures for three years if they want to keep their donors secret.

Current state law requires disclosure if it's determined that supporting or opposing ballot measures is a "major purpose" of a political nonprofit. But the catch is that the law doesn't specify how that should be determined.

"There's a lack of clarity right now on what (nonprofits) can do on ballot issues," said Michael Fields, a senior adviser to Advance Colorado Action.

Holbert said the idea behind the measure is to set parameters for the Colorado Secretary of State's Office when it comes to investigating campaign finance complaints around political nonprofits, often called dark-money groups because they generally don't have to disclose their donors. The organizations are frequently the subject of complaints because of their deep pockets and outsized influence on political campaigns.

"This provides some clarity as to what the state should or shouldn't do," Holbert said. "I don't think it allows the groups to do anything new or different."

The bill would take effect Sept. 1, but Holbert said the measure wouldn't affect any pending complaints or litigation around them.

Not everyone is happy with the bill. Secretary of State Jena Griswold, a Democrat, isn't backing the measure.

"The Secretary of State's Office does not support this legislation as drafted at this time," emailed Annie Orloff, the agency's spokeswoman.

But Orloff wouldn't explain the office's objections and neither Griswold nor one of her deputies testified at a Tuesday committee hearing on Senate Bill 237.

Pending campaign finance complaints

The measure comes as Advance Colorado Action's predecessor, Unite for Colorado, another conservative dark-money nonprofit, [contests a \\$40,000 fine](#) from the Secretary of State's Office

and an order to disclose its donors after spending \$4 million in 2020 to support or oppose three different ballot initiatives.

The spending ended up being about 23% of the [\\$17.2 million the group spent in 2020](#), all of which went to conservative or Republican causes. The case is before a Denver District Court judge.

With the bill seeking to set the disclosure limit at 30% of three years of a group's spending, it would be rare for dark-money nonprofits spending on ballot initiatives to trigger the requirement to register as an issue committee and disclose donors, based on a Colorado Sun examination of past tax documents of those groups.

Colorado isn't the only state that struggles with defining when nonprofits spending on politics must disclose where their money comes from, said Ciara Torres-Spelliscy, a law professor at Stetson University in Florida who specializes in campaign finance.

"Depending on how you read the 'major-purpose test,' it excuses huge political spenders," she said. "The good thing about having a bright line definition is it's much clearer when the state tries to enforce the law. It puts the political actors in Colorado on notice when disclosure will kick in and when it won't."

But she added that spreading the 30% over three years specification also would make it easy for groups that want to skirt disclosure by keeping their spending just below the limit.

"Our democracy doesn't work without good disclosure of money in politics," she said.

Dark-money groups are spending millions in Colorado

In 2019 and 2020, seven of the top 15 funders of statewide ballot measures in Colorado were nonprofit organizations. The \$22 million from those seven nonprofits amounted to 28% of the \$78.4 million total spending over the two years.

Sometimes that spending resulted in campaign finance complaints.

Two national nonprofits that often fund liberal ballot measures were the subject of complaints filed late last year that were ultimately dismissed because they weren't filed within 180 days of when the complainants knew of the alleged violations.

North Fund, one of the subjects of the complaints, spent nearly \$6.8 million on Colorado ballot initiatives in 2020, while Sixteen Thirty Fund, the other group complained about, spent \$5.8 million.

But Senate Bill 237, had it been in effect at the time, wouldn't have affected the cases against Sixteen Thirty Fund and North Fund, which spent [\\$410 million](#) and nearly [\\$49 million](#) in 2020 respectively.

Senate Bill 237 now moves to the House, where it also has bipartisan sponsorship.

[Free from donation limits, PACs pour millions into governor's race, ballot questions](#) (Nevada)

Clark County Sheriff Joe Lombardo's gubernatorial campaign only [began airing](#) its first television ad of the primary the last week of April.

But over the past several months, ads [boosting Lombardo](#) and attacking his GOP primary rivals have been broadcast on television airways across the state.

The difference? Those earlier ads were produced and paid for by Better Nevada, a political action committee set up last year to boost Lombardo's candidacy in part by taking advantage of loose state campaign finance laws that allow for unlimited donations and spending by PACs.

While individual candidates are subject to a \$10,000 contribution limit per cycle (\$5,000 each for the primary and general), political action committees in Nevada are allowed to raise and spend unlimited amounts — similar to how super PACs on the federal level operate.

That dynamic means that Better Nevada has been able to raise more than \$3.6 million and spend \$2.8 million on television ads — more than any Republican candidate for governor — and from only three donors.

Better Nevada is not alone. Heading into 2022, Gov. Steve Sisolak and at least five of his 15 Republican opponents have affiliated or supportive political action committees, with many focused on outside political activity or running television or online advertisements.

It's likely that many of those PACs will end up raising (and spending) millions of dollars on the campaign. In 2018, roughly two dozen PACs registered in Nevada [reported spending](#) nearly \$34 million on the midterm election, with the bulk focused on the governor's race between Sisolak

and Republican Adam Laxalt, who [raised \\$11 million and \\$8 million](#) in their respective campaigns.

And unlike federal groups required to report any major independent expenditures they make in support or opposition of a candidate within a [24- or 48-hour period](#), no such immediate requirement is placed on state-level PACs. Instead, they're required to report all spending and funds raised on the same quarterly schedule as individual candidates — meaning March's fundraising deadline is the last public look at how much these groups raised and spent before the June 14 primary election.

Beyond gubernatorial PACs, others funded by industry groups and unions reloaded ahead of the June primary election, including a handful supporting a variety of ballot questions, from breaking up the Clark County School District to overhauling the state's election system.

Here's a look at some of the major state-level PAC fundraising seen in the first quarter of 2022.

Governor-backed/supporting PACS

Better Nevada - Joe Lombardo

This PAC, which was registered in [August](#), has largely focused on running a pro-Lombardo television ad campaign and as of mid-April had spent more than \$2.8 million — outspending the rest of the Republican field, according to an analysis of television ad reservations shared with The Nevada Independent.

Over the last nine months, the PAC has reported raising \$3.6 million from just three sources, including \$2.5 million in transfers from Stronger Nevada PAC. That PAC, led by former Lt. Gov. Mark Hutchison (an [early backer of Lombardo](#)), [spent nearly \\$2 million](#) ahead of the 2020 election on a targeted suite of television, digital and mail advertising focused on an open Nevada Supreme Court seat and a handful of swing legislative races.

Stronger Nevada has taken contributions from a much broader range of sources, including \$100,000 each from social media influencer [Dan Bilzerian](#) and a little-known Wyoming-based company called “Goldhaus, LLC” that was [registered a month](#) before making the donation.

Few details are available about Goldhaus — its listed address and registered agent are both linked to a law firm that processes corporate filings in the state. One possible breadcrumb comes from a donation to Nevada Republican congressional candidate Sam Peters, who received a

maximum donation from someone named William Richardson who listed his occupation as owner of Goldhaus LLC (but with a listed address in Toluca Lake, California).

But the biggest donor to Stronger Nevada (\$2 million in 2021) is Sedona Magnet LLC, a company registered in November 2020 that lists prominent Las Vegas businessman Robert T. Bigelow as its sole officer. Bigelow is the owner of extended-stay apartment chain Budget Suites of America and has been [a vocal opponent](#) of eviction moratoriums created during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The other top donor is American Exceptionalism Institute, a so-called dark money 501(c)(4) nonprofit advocacy and social welfare organization that is not required to reveal its donors. The group, which [contributed](#) a combined \$985,000 to Stronger Nevada PAC in 2020, has been [closely tracked](#) by nonprofit watchdog Citizens for Responsibility and Ethics in Washington (CREW) for taking advantage of nonprofit tax rules to contribute millions of dollars to super PACs and other political organizations despite donor secrecy.

American Exceptionalism Institute also made a direct \$1 million contribution to Better Nevada PAC (the one running the pro-Lombardo ads) in February — bringing the group’s total contributions to just over \$2 million to the two PACs.

The third donor to Better Nevada PAC is another “dark money” 501(c)(4) nonprofit called [A Public Voice Inc.](#), which contributed \$100,000 to the PAC in January. The same group made a \$95,000 contribution to Stronger Nevada PAC in November.

A Public Voice Inc. was initially set up a decade ago to [oppose an Ohio redistricting proposal](#), but has morphed [into what CREW](#) calls a “dark money network” that has injected at least \$36.6 million into elections nationwide since 2011. That network, which includes American Exceptionalism Institute, shares common registered agents and tax preparers, and has been linked to the same group of Ohio-based Republican political operatives.

Home Means Nevada - Steve Sisolak

This PAC, which was set up by Sisolak’s campaign apparatus shortly after he won election in 2018, [reported raising](#) \$85,000 in the first quarter. Since it was registered at the start of Sisolak’s tenure in the governor’s office, the PAC has reported raising \$3.6 million and spending \$1.5 million.

The biggest contributor this quarter was [Poet LLC](#), a biofuels producer based in South Dakota that reported making a \$50,000 donation. In June, the company [publicly applauded](#) Sisolak and state lawmakers for signing a bill [allowing for the sale](#) of a renewable fuel blend produced by the

company. The company also made a combined maximum \$10,000 contribution to Sisolak's campaign account in two donations in 2020 and 2021.

Home Means Nevada also raised \$15,000 from Ledger8760, a carbon management platform that [recently launched](#) a carbon emission tracking portal with the city of Reno (it also made a maximum \$10,000 contribution to Sisolak last year). The PAC also received \$10,000 from NV Energy, and \$5,000 each from Scientific Games (a gaming equipment manufacturer) and Summerlin Master-Planned Community.

The PAC's only reported expenditure was a \$150,000 transfer to the Democratic Party of Washoe County, which houses Nevada Democratic Victory, the shadow party set up for statewide campaigning after progressives took over the state Democratic Party apparatus. In total, Nevada Democratic Victory raised more than \$333,000 in the first quarter, including nearly \$165,800 from the Democratic Governors Association.

Silver State Action Fund - Dean Heller

Although this PAC affiliated with former U.S. Sen. Dean Heller (R-NV) did not report raising or spending any funds in the first quarter, it's still sitting on about \$150,000 that the former senator transferred over from his federal leadership PAC, HellerHighWater, [last year](#).

Let's Ride PAC - John Lee

This PAC, which has come under fire for [racist text messages](#) attacking Lombardo, didn't report [raising any money](#) in the first quarter but spent nearly \$30,000 on consultants and advertising.

Since the PAC was registered last September, it has reported raising \$50,000 all from one source — [Channell Commercial Corporation](#), an outdoor infrastructure equipment manufacturer based in Rockwell, Texas. The company — which also contributed \$5,000 directly to Lee in May 2021 — recently moved its facility from Temecula, California, to North Las Vegas.

Nevada Homestead PAC - Joey Gilbert

In the first quarter, this PAC [supporting Gilbert](#) reported raising nearly [\\$52,000](#), almost all from a \$50,000 contribution from Mary Joseph Debord. She and her husband, Curtis Debord, each reported contributing \$5,000 to Gilbert in January.

Curtis DeBord [is the CEO](#) of U.S. Ordnance, a weapons manufacturer based at the Tahoe Reno Industrial Center.

The PAC reported spending \$4,700 at a consulting firm in the first quarter, and filed Federal Communications Commissions forms for television ads in Las Vegas on April 22.

Gilbert is also supported by The People's Champ PAC, which didn't file a first quarter report. That PAC [reported transferring \\$8,700](#) to Nevada Homestead PAC in December.

Nevada 1st PAC - Fred Simon

This PAC reported raising \$50,000 all from Nicholas Maier, who is listed as campaign manager for Fred Simon on [LinkedIn](#).

The PAC recently hosted the [2022 Las Vegas COVID Summit](#), which included presentations from COVID conspiracy theorists with titles such as "The Chinese Communist Party plan for COVID as a bioweapon" and "The links between the Wuhan Lab, Dr. Fauci, and Peter Daszak."

Unions

The Clark County Education Association, the largest teachers union in the state, made an eye-catching \$3 million [contribution](#) to its Strategic Horizons PAC, which was set up in mid-2020.

Strategic Horizons [contributed \\$250,000](#) to the group backing the [open primary, ranked-choice voting ballot initiative](#), making CCEA one of the effort's largest Nevada-based contributors. The ballot initiative is contracting with Advanced Micro Targeting, a prominent signature-collection and campaign firm [that worked](#) with CCEA on their past initiative petitions.

CCEA also directly contributed \$100,000 to Nevada Strong PAC, which is led by Assemblyman Steve Yeager (D-Las Vegas). That PAC reported [raising \\$215,800](#) in the first quarter, including \$100,000 from CCEA and \$50,000 from the campaign account of Assembly Speaker Jason Frierson, who is leaving the Legislature after being confirmed as Nevada's U.S. attorney.

Make Nevada Work, a PAC registered to Southern Nevada Building Trades Union, [raised more than \\$180,000](#) through the fundraising period, with the bulk of donations coming from unions. The PAC also received \$25,000 each from Southwest Gas and Citizens for Justice (a trade organization for trial attorneys.)

It also received \$100,000 from Healthy Nevada PAC, the Nevada-based political arm of [PHRMA](#), the largest pharmaceutical company trade group.

Industry

[Realtor Industry PAC](#) and [Realtor Champion PAC](#) reported raising a combined \$1.3 million, all from the Nevada Association of REALTORS®. They reported making contributions to two Republican candidates with experience in the field — [longtime real estate](#) agent Bert Gurr, who is running for an open Elko-area Assembly district, and Assemblywoman Heidi Kasama (R-Las Vegas), a [longtime real estate agent](#) and property management company owner.

Both [PACs were set up in early 2020](#) by the state REALTORS association as a way to support and recruit candidates friendly to the industry.

Additionally, the Advocates for Quality of Life PAC reported raising [\\$75,000](#), all from the Board of REALTORS Political Action Committee. The PAC has been active since 2008 and is registered with the Las Vegas REALTORS®.

The HCA Nevada Good Government Fund also reported raising \$291,000 in the first quarter, all from a division of HCA Healthcare — the for-profit health care facility operator that has [four locations](#) in Las Vegas, including Sunrise Hospital.

Ballot questions

Backers of a [proposed ballot question](#) aiming to establish open primaries and a ranked-choice general election [made the biggest splash](#) on the fundraising deadline, raising a sizable \$2 million in the year's first three months.

Supporters of other PACs aiming to get a variety of ballot questions qualified in 2022 posted more modest fundraising totals.

The Community Schools Initiative, the effort led by Henderson City Councilman Dan Stewart that [aims to break up the Clark County School District](#), reported raising [\\$68,000](#) in the quarter, including a \$25,000 donation from Stewart's campaign account. Other backers include \$20,000 from [Lex Tecnica Ltd.](#), a law firm founded by Sam Castor, a former executive of data center company Switch, and \$18,000 from [America's BankCard Alliance](#) president Daniel Brasov.

A PAC called Education Freedom for Nevada — backing a pair of ballot initiatives aimed at creating school voucher systems — reported raising \$27,500 in the first quarter, largely from a

\$25,000 donation made by Ahern Rentals, the heavy equipment rental business led by prominent GOP donor Don Ahern. The PAC [raised another](#) \$30,000 last year, largely from a \$25,000 donation from Republican gubernatorial candidate Guy Nohra.

Education Freedom reported spending \$50,000 at the law firm of McDonald Carano Wilson in the first quarter. Both initiatives were challenged in court by a pro-public education group, and [both were blocked in district court](#). Voucher backers plan to appeal the rulings to the Nevada Supreme Court.

Repair the Vote, a GOP-backed PAC supporting measures that would require a form of identification to vote and another repealing the universal mail-in voting law passed by state lawmakers last year, [reported raising](#) a little more than \$6,600 in the first quarter. In April, a district court judge unleashed [what appeared to be fatal blows](#) against the initiatives, striking one down and forcing the other to restart signature collection with only a few weeks left before the deadline.

[Two campaign finance fines levied as complaints roll in](#) (Idaho)

The Idaho Secretary of State's office has issued two fines for violations of campaign finance reporting laws in the run-up to the May 17 primary. It has also received numerous other complaints but says most don't fall under its jurisdiction.

Chad Houck, chief deputy secretary of state, said many complaints the office has received either involve local races and so have been referred to counties, or they are about issues not covered in campaign finance laws, like lying in a campaign ad.

"That is potentially a civil issue – libel, slander," Houck said, but there's no campaign finance violation "as long as you disclose how you paid for the ad in which you lied, stretched the truth or whatever it is. I know that sounds weird, but we have to stick with what we can regulate."

The two fines issued so far, both on Friday, were to North Idaho Republicans for failing to register as a political committee and file reports before purchasing an advertisement in the Coeur d'Alene Press, and to the Ed Humphreys campaign for governor for failing to note on an edited Glenn Beck video published on Facebook that the campaign paid to produce the video.

The North Idaho Republicans, pursuant to two complaints filed by Brent Regan, chairman of the Kootenai County Republican Central Committee, a rival to the group, were fined \$2,500. The Humphreys campaign, pursuant to a complaint filed on behalf of rival candidate Janice McGeachin, was fined \$250.

Former Idaho GOP Lt. Gov. Jack Riggs of Coeur d'Alene, who helped form North Idaho Republicans, said, "We didn't know that we were crossing the line – that was not our intent. But when the Secretary of State's office said that we had, it was like, 'OK, we'll comply.' We're going to comply with whatever the instructions are."

The Humphreys campaign didn't respond to a request for comment.

North Idaho Republicans is a group of elected leaders in Kootenai County, including sheriffs, legislators, mayors and more, along with other longtime local party members and activists who oppose the current direction of the KCRCC under Regan. Regan also chairs the Idaho Freedom Foundation; under his leadership, the county GOP central committee has endorsed an array of far-right candidates in Republican primaries, angering local Republicans who were excluded.

On the North Idaho Republicans [website](#), the group describes itself as "longtime local Republicans who are concerned about any form of extremism."

Houck said after the first complaint came in about the North Idaho Republicans from Regan, he contacted the group and it indicated it didn't plan to spend more than \$100 or endorse candidates. Then, it ran a large advertisement in the local newspaper touting its website, which does recommend candidates, including, in some cases, more than one in the same race; that drew the second complaint from Regan.

Houck said, "So we immediately on that one asked for \$2,500, the maximum." That's the fine for a "knowing and willful" violation of campaign finance reporting laws. The group is now taking steps to pay the fine and file the required reports, he said.

The Humphreys campaign issue came to light after the campaign posted the edited video on Facebook, and then the rival McGeachin campaign picked up the clip and posted it on its campaign Facebook page as well as McGeachin's personal Twitter feed, without permission. The video was an edited clip of Glenn Beck disparaging Idaho Gov. Brad Little, and saying he didn't believe Little would win the upcoming GOP primary.

The Humphreys campaign sent out a press release April 28 accusing the McGeachin campaign of plagiarism. "This is unacceptable and unethical," Humphreys said in the release.

The campaign also posted a meme saying, "Crooks and career politicians think stealing is OK. 4/26 Ed Humphreys campaign created the video. 4/28 Janice McGeachin campaign stole the video."

“The guy that made the video for Humphreys sent a letter to McGeachin, saying if she didn’t take it down he was going to bill her for it,” Houck said. “Her response was, ‘It didn’t say ‘paid for by,’ so I didn’t know you built it,” and that she thought it was just a Glenn Beck video. “So she filed a complaint that he didn’t put ‘paid for by,’” Houck said.

The complaint, submitted by Justin Matheson of Axiom Consulting “on behalf of client Janice McGeachin,” said, “Our campaign did not know it was produced by Humphreys’ team and immediately took down the post.”

Houck said he advised the Humphreys campaign to add the “paid for by” line, but it didn’t, so his office issued the fine. On Tuesday, the video on Humphreys’ campaign Facebook had the required credit line added.

Additional complaints still are coming in. On Monday, the Idaho 97 Project filed a complaint against 11 GOP primary candidates, charging that donations from California-based Rattlesnake Holdings, Webb Management Services Inc., Watt Webb and Rudy Webb were actually disguised individual donations that exceeded contribution limits.

“In total, businesses and individuals associated with the Webb family have donated \$51,550 to candidates in 2022,” the project said in a press release on Monday. Its complaints named GOP candidates Janice McGeachin, Priscilla Giddings, Raul Labrador, Dorothy Moon, Eric Parker, Benjamin Toews, Heather Scott, Ron Nate, Karey Hanks, Lyle Johnstone and Greg Ferch.

Houck said Tuesday that the Secretary of State’s office is looking into the complaints, but they don’t appear to show violations thus far, with one relatively minor exception, an aggregate donation to McGeachin that’s \$177 over the limit. Limits on campaign donations permit certain amounts to be donated for the primary election and for the general election. “At the moment, there isn’t anyone in there that is a clear violation of statute because of the way they spread the money out,” Houck said.

Several new complaints also arrived on Tuesday about a postcard sent out by the Bonneville County GOP, Houck said, though he said it appears the postcard did acknowledge that the Bonneville GOP was the source of the card. “It’s pretty clear who did it,” he said.

Houck said in most cases, his office will try to work with campaigns to get them to comply, rather than immediately imposing fines. “We go out and look for compliance first,” he said. “We’re given the opportunity to give a 24-hour notice.”

