



**Montana Secretary of State Christi Jacobsen
Elections and Government Services
2024 Local Government Review Information**

Frequently Asked Questions

Q. What is the Local Government Review election?

A. Established as part of the 1972 Constitution, the Local Government Review election is to be held by each city and county government every 10 years. If your city or county government has held a Local Government Review election any time after the 2014 general election until now, you should consult with your county attorney regarding your responsibility.

Q. Where can I find the laws on the Local Government Review election?

A. The applicable laws, 7-3-171 through 7-3-193, MCA, are found at http://leg.mt.gov/bills/mca_toc/7_3_1.htm.

Q. Does the Local Government Review election apply only to city governments?

A. No, local governments have been defined to include **both** city and county governments.

Q. Is it a requirement that the governing body call for a local government review?

A. Yes. As required under [7-3-173\(2\)](#), MCA, "The governing body shall call for an election, to be held on the primary election date, on the question of conducting a local government review and establishing a study commission " A governing body shall call for an election on Local Government Review by March 11, 2024.

Q. Who pays the cost of putting the local government review question on the ballot?

According to [13-1-302](#), MCA, each jurisdiction shall pay their proportionate cost. The county will bill the municipality for their proportionate cost, which cannot include the services of the election administrator or capital expenditures. The proportionate costs shall be only those **additional costs** incurred as a result of the political subdivision holding its election in conjunction with the primary or general election.

For uniformity purposes, those costs should be;

- any extra ballot costs,
- any extra equipment programming costs,
- any extra advertising costs, and;
- any other additional costs incurred because the municipal ballot issue appears on the primary ballot **and** the municipal local government review candidates appear on the general election ballot, if applicable.

Q. What exactly will voters be asked to decide at the June 4 Primary?

A. The ballot language is to be substantially as follows, under Section [7-3-175](#), MCA:

[] FOR the review of the government of (*insert name of local government*) and the establishment and funding, not to exceed (*insert dollar or mill amount*), of a local government study commission

consisting of *(insert number of members)* members to examine the government of *(insert name of local government)* and submit recommendations on the government.

[] AGAINST the review of the government of *(insert name of local government)* and the establishment and funding, not to exceed *(insert dollar or mill amount)*, of a local government study commission consisting of *(insert number of members)* members to examine the government of *(insert name of local government)* and submit recommendations on the government.

Q. What happens if a voter is eligible to vote in the county election and in the city election?

A. Since the local government review election is for cities **and** counties, an elector who lives within the city limits will be presented with the question of whether to hold a local government review election twice (once for the county of residence and once for the city of residence.)

Q. Do we have to report the results to the Secretary of State's Office?

A. Even though you do not provide the canvass for other local election results to the Secretary of State, according to Section [7-3-174\(2\)](#), MCA, the election administrator shall report the results of the local government review ballot question and the results of the election of commissioner members (if applicable) to the Secretary of State within 15 days of the official canvass. The report of results will have to be filed 15 days after the primary election canvass, and 15 days after the general election canvass (if applicable).

Q. How many commission positions will be open after the primary, if the voters choose to have a commission?

A. Under Section [7-3-177](#), MCA, the study commission must be an odd number of not less than three members, determined by resolution.

Q. When will candidate filing open and close?

A. If a majority of voters voting on the question at the primary election vote in favor of the study commission, candidate filing will open on the date that the primary election results are certified (the primary canvass), and will close **August 12, 85 days before the general election.**

Q. Where are the candidate filing forms?

A. Declaration for nomination forms can be found on the Secretary of State's [website](#).

**Please note, candidate declarations are to be filed with the local county election administrator*

Q. Is this a partisan election? Will there be a primary? Are filing fees required? Can election officials of the local government be candidates for the study commission?

A. According to Section [7-3-176](#), MCA, the election is a nonpartisan election, there will be no primary election, and there are no filing fees. Also, the candidates are not permitted to be elected officials of the local government.

Q. Does a person have to live within the jurisdiction being studied to be a candidate?

A. Yes, candidates for study commission positions must be electors of the local government for which the study commission has been established. Candidates may not be elected officials of the local government.