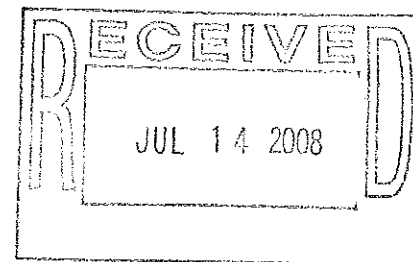




State of Connecticut
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
 STATE CAPITOL
 HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106-1591



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VICE CHAIRMAN
 PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY COMMITTEE

MEMBER
 APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
 EDUCATION COMMITTEE

MEMORANDUM

DATE: July 9, 2008
TO: Mayor Fred Allyn, Jr.
FROM: Representative Tom Reynolds 
RE: New Ethics Law

You asked me about the new ethics law adopted by the legislature and signed by the Governor this year. Specifically, you were interested in the pension revocation provision. Attached is a summary of the new law.

The law generally permits state courts to revoke or reduce any retirement or other benefit due to state or municipal public officials or employees who commit certain crimes related to their employment. The law requires the Attorney General to apply to the Superior Court for an order to revoke or reduce the benefits of a public official or employee who, on and after the bill's passage, is convicted of or pleads guilty or nolo contendere (no contest) in federal or state court to various crimes.

The effective date of the law is October 1, 2008. Therefore, pension revocation is not an option for towns seeking to apply this new law to pensioners who were convicted of certain crimes before that date.

A retroactive pension revocation provision was in the original bill, but we could not get the votes to pass the bill if the retroactivity language was left in. I regret this, but it's the best we could do this year.

I hope this information is responsive to your inquiry. If you have any questions, please let me know.

Copy: Ledyard Town Council
 Attachment

OLR Bill Analysis

HB 6502

Emergency Certification

AN ACT CONCERNING COMPREHENSIVE ETHICS REFORMS.

SUMMARY:

This bill:

1. generally permits state courts to revoke or reduce any retirement or other benefit due to state or municipal officials or employees who commit certain crimes related to their employment;
2. makes it a class A misdemeanor for public servants to fail to report a bribe;
3. expands illegal campaign finance practices to cover certain solicitations by chiefs of staff;
4. makes several changes to state codes of ethics such as limiting gift exceptions, prohibiting state contractors from hiring certain former public officials and state employees, restricting the Office of State Ethics' (OSE) authority to issue subpoenas, prohibiting *ex parte* communications during OSE hearings on ethics complaints, limiting Citizens' Advisory Board members who can act on ethics complaints, and subjecting the governor's spouse to the code;
5. requires OSE to provide mandatory training to legislators on the Code of Ethics for Public Officials; and
6. requires public agencies to post, on available web sites, meeting dates, times, and minutes required by law to be publicly disclosed.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2008

§§ 1-5 — CORRUPT OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES

The bill generally permits state courts to revoke or reduce any retirement or other benefit due to state or municipal public officials or employees or quasi-public agency members and directors who commit certain crimes related to their employment.

The bill requires the court to order payment of any benefit or payment that is not revoked or reduced.

Exceptions to Reduction or Revocation

Under the bill:

1. no revocation or reduction may prohibit or limit benefits that are the subject of a qualified domestic relations order (e. g. , child support);
2. no pension may be reduced or revoked if the IRS determines that the action will negatively affect or invalidate the status of the state's or a municipality's government retirement plans under Section 401 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; and
3. the pension benefits of a public official or employee who cooperated with the state as a whistleblower before learning of the criminal investigation may not be revoked or reduced if the court determines or the attorney general certifies that the official or employee voluntarily provided information to the attorney general, state auditors, or a law enforcement agency against a person more blameworthy than the official or employee.

Additionally, no pension may be revoked if the court determines that to do so would constitute a unilateral breach of a collective bargaining agreement. Instead the court may issue an order to reduce the pension by an amount necessary to (1) satisfy any fine, restitution, or other monetary order issued by the criminal court and (2) pay the cost of the official's or employee's incarceration.

Crimes Related to Office or Employment

The bill requires the attorney general to apply to the Superior Court for an order to revoke or reduce the benefits of a public official or employee who, on and after the bill's passage, is convicted of or pleads guilty or *nolo contendere* (no contest) in federal or state court to:

1. committing or aiding or abetting the embezzlement of public funds from the state, a municipality, or a quasi-public agency;
2. committing or aiding or abetting any felonious theft from the state, a municipality, or a quasi-public agency;
3. bribery connected to his or her role as a public official or employee; or
4. felonies committed willfully and with intent to defraud to obtain or attempt to obtain an advantage for himself or herself or others through the use or attempted use of his or her office.

The attorney general must notify the prosecutor in these criminal cases of the pension revocation statute and that the pension may be used to pay any fine, restitution, or other monetary order the court issues.

"Public officials" are (1) statewide elected officers, (2) legislators and legislators-elect, (3) judges, (4) gubernatorial appointees, (5) municipal elected and appointed officials, (6) public

members and union representatives on the Investment Advisory Council, (7) quasi-public agency members and directors, and (8) people appointed or elected by the General Assembly or either chamber. The term does not include advisory board members or members of Congress.

"State employees" includes employees of quasi-public agencies.

Sentencing Considerations

When determining whether to revoke or reduce a public official's or employee's benefits or payments, the bill requires the court to consider:

1. the severity of the crime;
2. the amount of money the state, municipality, quasi-public agency, or anyone else lost as a result of the crime;
3. the degree of public trust reposed in the person by virtue of his or her position;
4. if the crime was part of a fraudulent scheme against the state or a municipality, the defendant's role in it; and
5. any other factors the court determines that justice requires.

After determining to reduce pension benefits, the court must consider the needs of an innocent spouse or beneficiary and may order that all or part of the benefits be paid to the spouse or beneficiary.

Pension Contributions

If an official's or employee's pension is revoked, the bill entitles the person to the return of any contributions he or she made to it, without interest. But, the repayment cannot be made until the court determines that the official or employee has fully satisfied any judgment or court-ordered restitution related to the crime against the office. If the court determines that he or she has not, it may deduct the unpaid amount from the individual's pension contributions.

Collective Bargaining Agreements

Beginning October 1, 2008, the bill prohibits collective bargaining agreements from containing any provision that bars the revocation or reduction of a corrupt state or municipal employee's pension.

§§ 6 & 7 — BRIBERY

The bill makes it a class A misdemeanor for public servants to fail to report a bribe (see BACKGROUND). Public servants commit this crime when they do not report to a law

enforcement agency as soon as reasonably practicable that (1) another person has attempted to bribe them by promising, offering, transferring, or agreeing to transfer to them any benefit as consideration for their decision, opinion, recommendation, or vote or (2) they knowingly witnessed someone attempting to bribe another public servant or another public servant committing bribe receiving. By law, a person is guilty of bribe receiving if he or she solicits, accepts, or agrees to accept any benefit for, because of, or inconsideration for his or her decision, opinion, recommendation, or vote.

The bill expands the definition of "public servant" that applies to existing bribery and bribe receiving crimes, as well as this new crime. The bill expands the public servants covered by these crimes to include quasi-public agency officers and employees. Elected and appointed government officers and employees and people performing a government function, including advisors and consultants, are already covered.

§ 12 — CAMPAIGN FINANCE

The bill makes it an illegal campaign practice for chiefs of staff to solicit contributions from certain people on behalf of, or for the benefit of, any state, district, or municipal office candidate. Under the bill, the chief of staff (1) for a legislative caucus cannot solicit an employee of the caucus, (2) for a statewide elected official cannot solicit a member of the official's office, and (3) for the governor or lieutenant governor cannot solicit from any member of the official's office or from any state commissioner or deputy commissioner.

By law, it is an illegal campaign finance practice for, among other things, state department heads and their deputies to solicit political contributions at any time, and for anyone to knowingly and willfully violate a campaign finance law. Campaign finance violators are subject to criminal penalties of up to five years in prison, a \$ 5,000 fine, or both for knowing and willful violations. They are also subject to civil penalties of up to \$ 2,000 per offense.

STATE ETHICS CODE

§§ 16 & 17 — *Ethics Complaint Enforcement*

By law, when an ethics complaint is filed with OSE, the office conducts probable cause investigations, including hearings. If probable cause is found, OSE's Citizens' Advisory Board initiates a hearing to determine whether there has been a violation. A judge trial referee conducts the hearing. Both OSE and its advisory board can subpoena witnesses and records during their respective proceedings.

Subpoenas. The bill restricts OSE's authority to issue subpoenas by requiring it to get (1) approval from a majority of the advisory board members or (2) the chairperson of the board to sign the subpoena. It authorizes the vice chair to sign the subpoena if the chair is unavailable.

Ex Parte Communications. During the hearing on whether a violation has occurred, the bill prohibits ex parte communications about the complaint or respondent between the board or any of its members and the judge trial referee conducting the hearing or a member of OSE's

staff.

Voting on Existence of Violation. By law, the Citizens' Advisory Board, at the conclusion of the hearing, determines whether a violation occurred and, if so, imposes penalties. The bill restricts the board members who can vote on whether a violation occurred to those who were physically present during the entire violation hearing.

The bill makes a technical change by specifying the number of board members, rather than the fraction of the board, necessary to find a violation of the State Code for Lobbyists. The bill requires six members, rather than two-thirds of the board, to find a violation. By law, there are nine board members.

§§ 13 & 14 — Gifts

With several exceptions, the law prohibits public officials, candidates for public office, and state employees from accepting gifts (generally anything of value over \$ 10) from lobbyists. It also prohibits public officials and state employees from accepting gifts from people doing, or seeking to do, business with their agency; people engaged in activities regulated by their agency; or prequalified state contractors. The law also prohibits these people from giving gifts to public officials and employees.

The bill caps at \$ 1,000 the exception for gifts provided at celebrations of major life events by people unrelated to the recipient. Major life events include a ceremony commemorating an individual's induction into religious adulthood such as a confirmation or bar or bat mitzvah, a wedding, a funeral, and the birth or adoption of a child. It does not include any event that occurs on an annual basis such as an anniversary (Conn. State Agency Regulations § 1-92-53).

§ 15 — Employment Restrictions

The bill prohibits a party to a state contract or agreement from employing a former public official or state employee who substantially helped negotiate or award a contract valued at \$ 50,000 or more or an agreement for the approval of a payroll deduction. The prohibition applies to employees or officials who resign within one year after the contract or agreement is signed and ends one year after the resignation. The law already prohibits former officials and employees from accepting the job. The penalty for violations is a fine of up to \$ 10,000. First-time intentional violations are punishable by up to one year in prison, a \$ 2,000, or both. Subsequent intentional violations are punishable by up to five years in prison, a \$ 5,000 fine, or both.

§§ 9 & 10 — Governor's Spouse

The bill makes the governor's spouse subject to the State Ethics Code by extending the definition of "public official" to include him or her. Currently, "public officials" are statewide elected officers, legislators and legislators-elect, gubernatorial appointees, public members and union representatives on the Investment Advisory Council, quasi-public agency members and directors, and people appointed or elected by the General Assembly or any house thereof. The

term does not include judges, advisory board members, or members of Congress.

§ 8 — TRAINING

By December 31, 2010, the bill requires OSE to establish and administer a program for providing mandatory training to legislators on the Code of Ethics for Public Officials. The program must provide for mandatory training of (1) newly elected legislators and (2) all legislators every four years beginning in 2011. However, the Legislative Management Committee must request OSE to train all legislators before the next regularly scheduled training if it determines that there has been a significant revision to the Code of Ethics for Public Officials.

BACKGROUND

Penalties for Class A Misdemeanors

A class A misdemeanor is punishable by up to one year in prison, a \$ 2,000 fine, or both.