



General Assembly

Substitute Bill No. 5600

February Session, 2000

An Act Implementing Recommendations Of The State Ethics Commission To Amend Certain Provisions Of The Code Of Ethics Relating To The General Assembly.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

1 Section 1. Subsection (b) of section 1-84b of the general statutes is
2 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof:

3 (b) (1) No former executive branch or quasi-public agency public
4 official or state employee shall, for one year after leaving state service,
5 represent anyone, other than the state, for compensation before the
6 department, agency, board, commission, council or office in which [he]
7 the official or employee served at the time of [his] the official's or
8 employee's termination of service, concerning any matter in which the
9 state has a substantial interest. The provisions of this [subsection]
10 subdivision shall not apply to an attorney who is a former employee of
11 the Division of Criminal Justice, with respect to any representation in a
12 matter under the jurisdiction of a court.

13 (2) No legislative branch state employee who holds a position which
14 involves significant administrative, supervisory, contractual, policy or
15 legal responsibility and which is designated as such by the State Ethics
16 Commission shall engage in the profession of lobbyist for a period of
17 one year after leaving the legislative branch. The State Ethics
18 Commission shall adopt regulations in accordance with the provisions

19 of chapter 54 designating such positions.

20 Sec. 2. Subsection (i) of section 1-84b of the general statutes is
21 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof:

22 (i) The provisions of subsections (a), (b) and (f) of this section shall
23 not apply to any employee of a quasi-public agency who leaves such
24 agency before July 1, 1989. The provisions of subdivision (2) of
25 subsection (b) of this section shall not apply to any employee of the
26 legislative branch who leaves the legislative branch before the effective
27 date of this section.

28 Sec. 3. Section 1-85 of the general statutes is repealed and the
29 following is substituted in lieu thereof:

30 (a) A public official, including an elected state official, or state
31 employee has an interest [which] that is in substantial conflict with the
32 proper discharge of [his] the official's or employee's duties or
33 employment in the public interest and [of his] the official's or
34 employee's responsibilities as prescribed in the laws of this state, if [he]
35 the official or employee has reason to believe or expect that [he, his]
36 the official or employee, the spouse [,] or a dependent child of the
37 official or employee, or a business with which he is associated will
38 derive a direct monetary gain or suffer a direct monetary loss, as the
39 case may be, by reason of [his] the official's or employee's official
40 activity. A public official, including an elected state official, or state
41 employee does not have an interest [which] that is in substantial
42 conflict with the proper discharge of [his] the official's or employee's
43 duties in the public interest and [of his] the official's or employee's
44 responsibilities as prescribed by the laws of this state, if any benefit or
45 detriment accrues to [him, his] the official or employee, the spouse [,]
46 or a dependent child of the official or employee, or a business with
47 which he, his spouse or such dependent child is associated as a
48 member of a profession, occupation or group to no greater extent than
49 any other member of such profession, occupation or group.

50 (b) In addition, a member of the General Assembly has an interest

51 that is in substantial conflict with the proper discharge of the member's
52 duties or employment in the public interest and the member's
53 responsibilities as prescribed in the laws of this state, if the member
54 has knowledge that a business that employs either the member or the
55 spouse or a dependent child of the member will derive a direct
56 monetary gain or suffer a direct monetary loss, as the case may be, by
57 reason of the member's official activity. A member of the General
58 Assembly does not have an interest that is in substantial conflict with
59 the proper discharge of the member's duties or employment in the
60 public interest and the member's responsibilities as prescribed in the
61 laws of this state under this subsection, if any such monetary gain or
62 loss accrues to such business as a member of a profession, occupation
63 or group to no greater extent than any other business in such
64 profession, occupation or group.

65 (c) A public official, including an elected state official or state
66 employee who has a substantial conflict may not take official action on
67 the matter.

68 Sec. 4. Section 1-89a of the general statutes is repealed and the
69 following is substituted in lieu thereof:

70 (a) In each odd-numbered calendar year, the State Ethics
71 Commission [, the Connecticut Humanities Council and the Joint
72 Committee on Legislative Management] shall conduct a conference on
73 ethical issues affecting members of the General Assembly and
74 lobbyists.

75 (b) In each even-numbered calendar year, the State Ethics
76 Commission shall conduct a conference on ethical issues affecting
77 executive branch and quasi-public agency public officials and state
78 employees.

79 Sec. 5. This act shall take effect July 1, 2000.

GAE Committee Vote: Yea 21 Nay 0 JFS