AN ACT CONCERNING REVISIONS TO THE STATE CODES OF ETHICS.

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

Section 1. Subdivision (5) of section 1-79 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2019):

(5) "Gift" means anything of value, which is directly and personally received, unless consideration of equal or greater value is given in return. "Gift" does not include:

(A) A political contribution otherwise reported as required by law or a donation or payment as described in subdivision (9) or (10) of subsection (b) of section 9-601a;

(B) Services provided by persons volunteering their time, if provided to aid or promote the success or defeat of any political party, any candidate or candidates for public office or the position of convention delegate or town committee member or any referendum question;

(C) A commercially reasonable loan made on terms not more favorable than loans made in the ordinary course of business;

(D) A gift received from (i) an individual's spouse, [fiancé or fiancée] fiancé or fiancée, (ii) the parent, grandparent, brother or sister of such spouse or such individual, or (iii) the child of such individual or the spouse of such child;
(E) Goods or services (i) that are provided to a state agency or quasi-public agency (I) for use on state or quasi-public agency property, or (II) that support an event or the participation by a public official or state employee at an event, and (ii) that facilitate state or quasi-public agency action or functions. As used in this subparagraph, "state property" means property owned by the state or a quasi-public agency or property leased to a state agency or quasi-public agency;

(F) A certificate, plaque or other ceremonial award costing less than one hundred dollars;

(G) A rebate, discount or promotional item available to the general public;

(H) Printed or recorded informational material germane to state action or functions;

(I) Food or beverage or both, costing less than fifty dollars in the aggregate per recipient in a calendar year, and consumed on an occasion or occasions at which the person paying, directly or indirectly, for the food or beverage, or his representative, is in attendance;

(J) Food or beverage or both, costing less than fifty dollars per person and consumed at a publicly noticed legislative reception to which all members of the General Assembly are invited and which is hosted not more than once in any calendar year by a lobbyist or business organization. For the purposes of such limit, (i) a reception hosted by a lobbyist who is an individual shall be deemed to have also been hosted by the business organization which such lobbyist owns or is employed by, and (ii) a reception hosted by a business organization shall be deemed to have also been hosted by all owners and employees of the business organization who are lobbyists. In making the calculation for the purposes of such fifty-dollar limit, the donor shall divide the amount spent on food and beverage by the number of persons whom the donor reasonably expects to attend the reception;
(K) Food or beverage or both, costing less than fifty dollars per person and consumed at a publicly noticed reception to which all members of the General Assembly from a region of the state are invited and which is hosted not more than once in any calendar year by a lobbyist or business organization. For the purposes of such limit, (i) a reception hosted by a lobbyist who is an individual shall be deemed to have also been hosted by the business organization which such lobbyist owns or is employed by, and (ii) a reception hosted by a business organization shall be deemed to have also been hosted by all owners and employees of the business organization who are lobbyists. In making the calculation for the purposes of such fifty-dollar limit, the donor shall divide the amount spent on food and beverage by the number of persons whom the donor reasonably expects to attend the reception. As used in this subparagraph, "region of the state" means the established geographic service area of the organization hosting the reception;

(L) A gift, including, but not limited to, food or beverage or both, provided by an individual for the celebration of a major life event, provided any such gift provided by an individual who is not a member of the family of the recipient does not exceed one thousand dollars in value;

(M) Gifts costing less than one hundred dollars in the aggregate or food or beverage provided at a hospitality suite at a meeting or conference of an interstate legislative association, by a person who is not a registrant or is not doing business with the state of Connecticut;

(N) Admission to a charitable or civic event, including food and beverage provided at such event, but excluding lodging or travel expenses, at which a public official or state employee participates in his or her official capacity, provided such admission is provided by the primary sponsoring entity;

(O) Anything of value provided by an employer of (i) a public official, (ii) a state employee, or (iii) a spouse of a public official or state employee, to such official, employee or spouse, provided such benefits
are customarily and ordinarily provided to others in similar circumstances;

(P) Anything having a value of not more than ten dollars, provided the aggregate value of all things provided by a donor to a recipient under this subdivision in any calendar year does not exceed fifty dollars;

(Q) Training that is provided by a vendor for a product purchased by a state or quasi-public agency that is offered to all customers of such vendor;

(R) Travel expenses, lodging, food, beverage and other benefits customarily provided by a prospective employer, when provided to a student at a public institution of higher education whose employment is derived from such student's status as a student at such institution, in connection with bona fide employment discussions; or

(S) Expenses of a public official, paid by the party committee of which party such official is a member, for the purpose of accomplishing the lawful purposes of the committee. As used in this subparagraph, "party committee" has the same meaning as provided in subdivision (2) of section 9-601 and "lawful purposes of the committee" has the same meaning as provided in subsection (g) of section 9-607.

Sec. 2. Section 1-79 of the general statutes is amended by adding subdivision (21) as follows (Effective October 1, 2019):

(NEW) (21) "Confidential information" means any information in the possession of the state, a state employee or a public official, whatever its form, which (A) is required not to be disclosed to the general public under any state statute or federal law; or (B) falls within a category of permissibly nondisclosable information under the Freedom of Information Act, as defined in section 1-200, and which the appropriate agency, state employee or public official has decided not to disclose to the general public.

Sec. 3. Subdivision (7) of section 1-91 of the general statutes is
Proposed Substitute Bill No. 7327

repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective
October 1, 2019):

(7) "Gift" means anything of value, which is directly and personally
received, unless consideration of equal or greater value is given in
return. "Gift" does not include:

(A) A political contribution otherwise reported as required by law
or a donation or payment described in subdivision (9) or (10) of
subsection (b) of section 9-601a;

(B) Services provided by persons volunteering their time, if
provided to aid or promote the success or defeat of any political party,
any candidate or candidates for public office or the position of
convention delegate or town committee member or any referendum
question;

(C) A commercially reasonable loan made on terms not more
favorable than loans made in the ordinary course of business;

(D) A gift received from (i) the individual's spouse, fiancé or fiancée,
(ii) the parent, grandparent, brother or sister of such spouse or such
individual, or (iii) the child of such individual or the spouse of such
child;

(E) Goods or services (i) that are provided to a state agency or quasi-
public agency (I) for use on state or quasi-public agency property, or
(II) that support an event or the participation by a public official or
state employee at an event, and (ii) that facilitate state or quasi-public
agency action or functions. As used in this subparagraph, "state
property" means property owned by the state or a quasi-public agency
or property leased to a state or quasi-public agency;

(F) A certificate, plaque or other ceremonial award costing less than
one hundred dollars;

(G) A rebate, discount or promotional item available to the general
public;
(H) Printed or recorded informational material germane to state action or functions;

(I) Food or beverage or both, costing less than fifty dollars in the aggregate per recipient in a calendar year, and consumed on an occasion or occasions at which the person paying, directly or indirectly, for the food or beverage, or his representative, is in attendance;

(J) Food or beverage or both, costing less than fifty dollars per person and consumed at a publicly noticed legislative reception to which all members of the General Assembly are invited and which is hosted not more than once in any calendar year by a lobbyist or business organization. For the purposes of such limit, (i) a reception hosted by a lobbyist who is an individual shall be deemed to have also been hosted by the business organization which he owns or is employed by, and (ii) a reception hosted by a business organization shall be deemed to have also been hosted by all owners and employees of the business organization who are lobbyists. In making the calculation for the purposes of such fifty-dollar limit, the donor shall divide the amount spent on food and beverage by the number of persons whom the donor reasonably expects to attend the reception;

(K) Food or beverage or both, costing less than fifty dollars per person and consumed at a publicly noticed reception to which all members of the General Assembly from a region of the state are invited and which is hosted not more than once in any calendar year by a lobbyist or business organization. For the purposes of such limit, (i) a reception hosted by a lobbyist who is an individual shall be deemed to have also been hosted by the business organization which he owns or is employed by, and (ii) a reception hosted by a business organization shall be deemed to have also been hosted by all owners and employees of the business organization who are lobbyists. In making the calculation for the purposes of such fifty-dollar limit, the donor shall divide the amount spent on food and beverage by the number of persons whom the donor reasonably expects to attend the reception;
reception. As used in this subparagraph, "region of the state" means
the established geographic service area of the organization hosting the
reception;

(L) A gift, including, but not limited to, food or beverage or both,
provided by an individual for the celebration of a major life event,
provided any such gift provided by an individual who is not a
member of the family of the recipient does not exceed one thousand
dollars in value;

(M) Gifts costing less than one hundred dollars in the aggregate or
food or beverage provided at a hospitality suite at a meeting or
conference of an interstate legislative association, by a person who is
not a registrant or is not doing business with the state of Connecticut;

(N) Admission to a charitable or civic event, including food and
beverage provided at such event, but excluding lodging or travel
expenses, at which a public official or state employee participates in
his or her official capacity, provided such admission is provided by the
primary sponsoring entity;

(O) Anything of value provided by an employer of (i) a public
official, (ii) a state employee, or (iii) a spouse of a public official or state
employee, to such official, employee or spouse, provided such benefits
are customarily and ordinarily provided to others in similar
circumstances;

(P) Anything having a value of not more than ten dollars, provided
the aggregate value of all things provided by a donor to a recipient
under this subdivision in any calendar year does not exceed fifty
dollars; or

(Q) Training that is provided by a vendor for a product purchased
by a state or quasi-public agency that is offered to all customers of
such vendor.

Sec. 4. Subsection (c) of section 1-81 of the general statutes is
repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective
(c) The Office of State Ethics shall employ an executive director, general counsel and ethics enforcement officer, each of whom shall be exempt from classified state service. The ethics enforcement officer shall be a member of the bar of this state. The salary for the executive director, general counsel and the ethics enforcement officer shall be determined by the Commissioner of Administrative Services in accordance with accepted personnel practices. No one person may serve in more than one of the positions described in this subsection. The Office of State Ethics may employ necessary staff within available appropriations. Such necessary staff of the Office of State Ethics shall be in classified state service.

Sec. 5. Subsection (g) of section 1-81 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2019):

(g) There shall be an enforcement division within the Office of State Ethics. The enforcement division shall be responsible for investigating complaints brought to or by the board. The ethics enforcement officer, described in subsection (c) of this section, shall supervise the enforcement division. The ethics enforcement officer may represent the Office of State Ethics before the Superior Court in an appeal of any ruling or finding pursuant to, or any matter arising under, section 1-82, as amended by this act, 1-93, as amended by this act, or 1-101nn, provided the board is not a party in any such appeal. The enforcement division shall employ such attorneys and investigators, as necessary, within available appropriations, and may refer matters to the office of the Chief State's Attorney, as appropriate.

Sec. 6. Subsection (b) of section 1-82 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2019):

(b) If a judge trial referee determines that probable cause exists for the violation of a provision of this part, section 1-101bb or section 1-
101nn, the board shall initiate hearings to determine whether there has
been a violation of this part, section 1-101bb or section 1-101nn. Any
such hearing shall be initiated by the board not later than thirty days
after the finding of probable cause by a judge trial referee and shall be
concluded not later than ninety days after its initiation, except that
such thirty or ninety-day limitation period shall not apply if the judge
trial referee determines that good cause exists for extending such
limitation period. A judge trial referee, who has not taken part in the
probable cause determination on the matter shall be assigned by the
Chief Court Administrator and shall be compensated in accordance
with section 52-434 out of funds available to the Office of State Ethics.
Such judge trial referee shall preside over such hearing and rule on all
issues concerning the application of the rules of evidence, which shall
be the same as in judicial proceedings. The judge trial referee shall
have no vote in any decision of the board. All hearings of the board
held pursuant to this subsection shall be open. At such hearing the
board shall have the same powers as the Office of State Ethics under
subsection (a) of this section and the respondent shall have the right to
be represented by legal counsel, to compel attendance of witnesses and
the production of books, documents, records and papers and to
examine and cross-examine witnesses. Not later than ten days prior to
the commencement of any hearing conducted pursuant to this
subsection, the Office of State Ethics shall provide the respondent with
a list of its intended witnesses. The judge trial referee shall, while
engaged in the discharge of the duties as provided in this subsection,
have the same authority as is provided in section 51-35 over witnesses
who refuse to obey a subpoena or to testify with respect to any matter
upon which such witness may be lawfully interrogated, and may
commit any such witness for contempt for a period no longer than
thirty days. The Office of State Ethics shall make a record of all
proceedings pursuant to this subsection. During the course of any such
hearing, no ex-parte communication shall occur between the board, or
any of its members, and: (1) The judge trial referee, or (2) any staff
member of the Enforcement Division of the Office of State Ethics,
concerning the complaint or the respondent. The board shall find no
person in violation of any provision of this part, section 1-101bb or
section 1-101nn except upon the concurring vote of two-thirds of its
members present and voting. No member of the board shall vote on
the question of whether a violation of any provision of this part has
occurred unless such member was physically present for the duration
of any hearing held pursuant to this subsection. Not later than [fifteen]
forty-five days after the public hearing conducted in accordance with
this subsection, the board shall publish its finding and a memorandum
of the reasons therefor. Such finding and memorandum shall be
deemed to be the final decision of the board on the matter for the
purposes of chapter 54. The respondent, if aggrieved by the finding
and memorandum, may appeal therefrom to the Superior Court in
accordance with the provisions of section 4-183.

Sec. 7. Subdivision (2) of section 1-79 of the general statutes is
repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective
October 1, 2019):

(2) "Business with which [he] the person is associated" means any
sole proprietorship, partnership, firm, corporation, trust or other entity
through which business for profit or not for profit is conducted in
which the public official or state employee or member of his or her
immediate family is a director, officer, owner, limited or general
partner, beneficiary of a trust or holder of stock constituting five per
cent or more of the total outstanding stock of any class, provided, a
public official or state employee, or member of his or her immediate
family, shall not be deemed to be associated with a not for profit entity
solely by virtue of the fact that the public official or state employee or
member of his or her immediate family is an unpaid director or officer
of the not for profit entity. "Officer" refers only to the president,
executive or senior vice president or treasurer of such business.

Sec. 8. Subsection (b) of section 1-83 of the general statutes is
repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective
October 1, 2019):

(b) (1) The statement of financial interests, except as provided in
subdivisions (2) and (3) of this subsection, shall include the following information for the preceding calendar year in regard to the individual required to file the statement and the individual's spouse and dependent children residing in the individual's household: (A) The names of all businesses with which the person is associated; (B) all sources of income, including the name of each employer, with a description of the type of income received, in excess of one thousand dollars, without specifying amounts of income; (C) the name of securities in excess of five thousand dollars at fair market value owned by such individual, spouse or dependent children or held in the name of a corporation, partnership or trust for the benefit of such individual, spouse or dependent children; (D) the existence of any known blind trust and the names of the trustees; (E) all real property and its location, whether owned by such individual, spouse or dependent children or held in the name of a corporation, partnership or trust for the benefit of such individual, spouse or dependent children; (F) the names and addresses of creditors to whom the individual, the individual's spouse or dependent children, individually, owed debts of more than ten thousand dollars; (G) any leases or contracts with the state or a quasi-public agency held or entered into by the individual or a business with which he or she was associated; and (H) the name of any of the following that is a partner or owner of, or has a similar business affiliation with, the business included under subparagraph (A) of this subdivision: (i) Any lobbyist, (ii) any person the individual filing the statement knows or has reason to know is doing business with or seeking to do business with the state or is engaged in activities that are directly regulated by the department or agency in which the individual is employed, or (iii) any business with which such lobbyist or person is associated.

(2) The statement of financial interests filed by state marshals shall include only amounts and sources of income earned in their capacity as state marshals.

(3) In the case of securities in excess of five thousand dollars at fair market value held within (A) a retirement savings plan, as described in
Section 401 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or any subsequent corresponding internal revenue code of the United States, as amended from time to time, (B) a payroll deduction individual retirement account plan, as described in Section 408 or 408A of said Internal Revenue Code, (C) a governmental deferred compensation plan, as described in Section 457 of said Internal Revenue Code, or (D) an education savings plan, as described in Section 529 of said Internal Revenue Code, the names of such securities shall not be required to be disclosed in any statement of financial interests and only the name of such retirement savings plan, individual retirement account plan, deferred compensation plan or education savings plan holding such securities shall be required.

Sec. 9. Section 1-84 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2019):

(a) No public official or state employee shall, while serving as such, have any financial interest in, or engage in, any business, employment, transaction or professional activity, which is in substantial conflict with the proper discharge of his or her duties or employment in the public interest and of his or her responsibilities as prescribed in the laws of this state, as defined in section 1-85, as amended by this act.

(b) No public official or state employee shall accept other employment which will either impair his or her independence of judgment as to his or her official duties or employment or require [him] such official or state employee, or induce him or her, to disclose confidential information acquired by him or her in the course of and by reason of [his] such official's or state employee's official duties.

(c) No public official or state employee shall wilfully and knowingly disclose, for financial gain, to any other person, confidential information acquired by him or her in the course of and by reason of his or her official duties or employment and no public official or state employee shall use his or her public office or position or any confidential information received through [his] holding such public office or position to obtain financial gain for himself or herself, his or
her spouse, child, child’s spouse, parent, brother or sister or a business
with which [he] the person is associated.

(d) No public official or state employee or employee of such public
official or state employee shall agree to accept, or be a member or
employee of a partnership, association, professional corporation or
sole proprietorship which partnership, association, professional
corporation or sole proprietorship agrees to accept any employment,
fee or other thing of value, or portion thereof, for appearing, agreeing
to appear, or taking any other action on behalf of another person
before the Department of Banking, the Office of the Claims
Commissioner, the Health Systems Planning Unit of the Office of
Health Strategy, the Insurance Department, the Department of
Consumer Protection, the Department of Motor Vehicles, the State
Insurance and Risk Management Board, the Department of Energy and
Environmental Protection, the Public Utilities Regulatory Authority,
the Connecticut Siting Council or the Connecticut Real Estate
Commission; provided this provision shall not prohibit any such
person from making inquiry for information on behalf of another
before any of said commissions or commissioners if no fee or reward is
given or promised in consequence thereof. For the purpose of this
subsection, partnerships, associations, professional corporations or
sole proprietorships refer only to such partnerships, associations,
professional corporations or sole proprietorships which have been
formed to carry on the business or profession directly relating to the
employment, appearing, agreeing to appear or taking of action
provided for in this subsection. Nothing in this subsection shall
prohibit any employment, appearing, agreeing to appear or taking
action before any municipal board, commission or council. Nothing in
this subsection shall be construed as applying (1) to the actions of any
teaching or research professional employee of a public institution of
higher education if such actions are not in violation of any other
 provision of this chapter, (2) to the actions of any other professional
employee of a public institution of higher education if such actions are
not compensated and are not in violation of any other provision of this
chapter, (3) to any member of a board or commission who receives no
compensation other than per diem payments or reimbursement for actual or necessary expenses, or both, incurred in the performance of the member's duties, or (4) to any member or director of a quasi-public agency. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection to the contrary, a legislator, an officer of the General Assembly or part-time legislative employee may be or become a member or employee of a firm, partnership, association or professional corporation which represents clients for compensation before agencies listed in this subsection, provided the legislator, officer of the General Assembly or part-time legislative employee shall take no part in any matter involving the agency listed in this subsection and shall not receive compensation from any such matter. Receipt of a previously established salary, not based on the current or anticipated business of the firm, partnership, association or professional corporation involving the agencies listed in this subsection, shall be permitted.

(e) No legislative commissioner or his or her partners, employees or associates shall represent any person subject to the provisions of part II concerning the promotion of or opposition to legislation before the General Assembly, or accept any employment which includes an agreement or understanding to influence, or which is inconsistent with, the performance of his or her official duties.

(f) No person shall offer or give to a public official or state employee or candidate for public office or [his] such official's, employee's or candidate's spouse, [his] parent, brother, sister or child or spouse of such child or a business with which [he] the person is associated, anything of value, including, but not limited to, a gift, loan, political contribution, reward or promise of future employment based on any understanding that the vote, official action or judgment of the public official, state employee or candidate for public office would be or had been influenced thereby.

(g) No public official or state employee or candidate for public office shall solicit or accept anything of value, including, but not limited to, a gift, loan, political contribution, reward or promise of future
employment based on any understanding that the vote, official action
or judgment of the public official or state employee or candidate for
public office would be or had been influenced thereby.

(h) Nothing in subsection (f) or (g) of this section shall be construed
(1) to apply to any promise made in violation of subdivision (6) of
section 9-622, or (2) to permit any activity otherwise prohibited in
section 53a-147 or 53a-148.

(i) (1) No public official or state employee or member of the official
or employee's immediate family or a business with which [he] the
person is associated shall enter into any contract with the state or a
quasi-public agency, valued at one hundred dollars or more, other
than a contract (A) of employment as a state employee, (B) with the
Technical Education and Career System for students enrolled in a
school in the system to perform services in conjunction with
vocational, technical, technological or postsecondary education and
training any such student is receiving at a school in the system, subject
to the review process under subdivision (2) of this subsection, (C) with
a public institution of higher education to support a collaboration with
such institution to develop and commercialize any invention or
discovery, or (D) pursuant to a court appointment, unless the contract
has been awarded through an open and public process, including prior
public offer and subsequent public disclosure of all proposals
considered and the contract awarded. In no event shall an executive
head of an agency, as defined in section 4-166, including a
commissioner of a department, or an executive head of a quasi-public
agency, as defined in section 1-79, as amended by this act, or the
executive head's immediate family or a business with which [he] the
person is associated enter into any contract with [that] such agency or
quasi-public agency. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as
applying to any public official who is appointed as a member of the
executive branch or as a member or director of a quasi-public agency
and who receives no compensation other than per diem payments or
reimbursement for actual or necessary expenses, or both, incurred in
the performance of the public official's duties unless such public
official has authority or control over the subject matter of the contract. Any contract made in violation of this subsection shall be voidable by a court of competent jurisdiction if the suit is commenced not later than one hundred eighty days after the making of the contract.

(2) The superintendent of the Technical Education and Career System shall establish an open and transparent process to review any contract entered into under subparagraph (B) of subdivision (1) of this subsection.

(j) No public official, state employee or candidate for public office, or a member of any such person's staff or immediate family shall knowingly accept any gift, as defined in subdivision (5) of section 1-79, as amended by this act, from a person known to be a registrant or anyone known to be acting on behalf of a registrant.

(k) No public official, spouse of the Governor or state employee shall accept a fee or honorarium for an article, appearance or speech, or for participation at an event, in the public official's, spouse's or state employee's official capacity, provided a public official, Governor's spouse or state employee may receive payment or reimbursement for necessary expenses for any such activity in his or her official capacity. If a public official, Governor's spouse or state employee receives such a payment or reimbursement for lodging or out-of-state travel, or both, the public official, Governor's spouse or state employee shall, not later than thirty days thereafter, file a report of the payment or reimbursement with the Office of State Ethics, unless the payment or reimbursement is provided by the federal government or another state government. If a public official, Governor's spouse or state employee does not file such report within such period, either intentionally or due to gross negligence on the public official's, Governor's spouse's or state employee's part, the public official, Governor's spouse or state employee shall return the payment or reimbursement. If any failure to file such report is not intentional or due to gross negligence on the part of the public official, Governor's spouse or state employee, the public official, Governor's spouse or state employee shall not be subject to any
penalty under this chapter. When a public official, Governor's spouse
or state employee attends an event in this state in the public official's,
Governor's spouse's or state employee's official capacity and as a
principal speaker at such event and receives admission to or food or
beverage at such event from the sponsor of the event, such admission
or food or beverage shall not be considered a gift and no report shall
be required from such public official, spouse or state employee or from
the sponsor of the event.

(l) No public official or state employee, or any person acting on
behalf of a public official or state employee, shall wilfully and
knowingly interfere with, influence, direct or solicit existing or new
lobbying contracts, agreements or business relationships for or on
behalf of any person.

(m) No public official or state employee shall knowingly accept,
directly or indirectly, any gift, as defined in subdivision (5) of section
1-79, as amended by this act, from any person the public official or
state employee knows or has reason to know: (1) Is doing business
with or seeking to do business with the department or agency in which
the public official or state employee is employed; (2) is engaged in
activities which are directly regulated by such department or agency;
or (3) is prequalified under section 4a-100. No person shall knowingly
give, directly or indirectly, any gift or gifts in violation of this
provision. For the purposes of this subsection, the exclusion to the
term "gift" in subparagraph (L) of subdivision (5) of section 1-79, as
amended by this act, for a gift for the celebration of a major life event
shall not apply. Any person prohibited from making a gift under this
subsection shall report to the Office of State Ethics any solicitation of a
gift from such person by a state employee or public official.

(n) (1) As used in this subsection, (A) "investment services" means
investment legal services, investment banking services, investment
advisory services, underwriting services, financial advisory services or
brokerage firm services, and (B) "principal of an investment services
firm" means (i) an individual who is a director of or has an ownership
interest in an investment services firm, except for an individual who
owns less than five per cent of the shares of an investment services
firm which is a publicly traded corporation, (ii) an individual who is
employed by an investment services firm as president, treasurer, or
executive or senior vice president, (iii) an employee of such an
investment services firm who has managerial or discretionary
responsibilities with respect to any investment services, (iv) the spouse
or dependent child of an individual described in this subparagraph, or
(v) a political committee established by or on behalf of an individual
described in this subparagraph.

(2) The State Treasurer shall not pay any compensation, expenses or
fees or issue any contract to any firm which provides investment
services when (A) a political committee, as defined in section 9-601,
established by such firm, or (B) a principal of the investment services
firm has made a contribution, as defined in section 9-601a, to, or
solicited contributions on behalf of, any exploratory committee or
candidate committee, as defined in section 9-601, established by the
State Treasurer as a candidate for nomination or election to the office
of State Treasurer. The State Treasurer shall not pay any compensation,
expenses or fees or issue any contract to such firms or principals
during the term of office as State Treasurer, including, for an
incumbent State Treasurer seeking reelection, any remainder of the
current term of office.

(o) If (1) any person (A) is doing business with or seeking to do
business with the department or agency in which a public official or
state employee is employed, or (B) is engaged in activities which are
directly regulated by such department or agency, and (2) such person
or a representative of such person gives to such public official or state
employee anything [of value which is subject to the reporting
requirements pursuant to subsection (e) of section 1-96] having a value
of more than ten dollars, such person or representative shall, not later
than ten days thereafter, give such recipient and the executive head of
the recipient's department or agency a written report stating the name
of the donor, a description of the item or items given, the value of such
items and the cumulative value of all items given to such recipient
during that calendar year. The provisions of this subsection shall not
apply to a political contribution otherwise reported as required by law.

(p) (1) No public official or state employee or member of the
immediate family of a public official or state employee shall knowingly
accept, directly or indirectly, any gift costing one hundred dollars or
more from a public official or state employee who is under the
supervision of such public official or state employee.

(2) No public official or state employee or member of the immediate
family of a public official or state employee shall knowingly accept,
directly or indirectly, any gift costing one hundred dollars or more
from a public official or state employee who is a supervisor of such
public official or state employee.

(3) No public official or state employee shall knowingly give,
directly or indirectly, any gift in violation of subdivision (1) or (2) of
this subsection.

(q) No public official or state employee shall intentionally counsel,
authorize or otherwise sanction action that violates any provision of
this part.

(r) (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (b) and (c) of
this section, a member of the faculty or a member of a faculty
bargaining unit of a constituent unit of the state system of higher
education may enter into a consulting agreement or engage in a
research project with a public or private entity, provided such
agreement or project does not conflict with the member's employment
with the constituent unit, as determined by policies established by the
board of trustees for such constituent unit.

(2) The board of trustees for each constituent unit of the state system
of higher education shall establish policies to ensure that any such
member who enters such a consulting agreement or engages in such a
research project (A) is not inappropriately using university proprietary
information in connection with such agreement or project, (B) does not have an interest in such agreement or project that interferes with the proper discharge of his or her employment with the constituent unit, and (C) is not inappropriately using such member's association with the constituent unit in connection with such agreement or project. Such policies shall (i) establish procedures for the disclosure, review and management of conflicts of interest relating to any such agreement or project, (ii) require the approval by the chief academic officer of the constituent unit, or his or her designee, prior to any such member entering into any such agreement or engaging in any such project, and (iii) include procedures that impose sanctions and penalties on any member for failing to comply with the provisions of the policies. Annually, the internal audit office of each constituent unit shall audit the constituent unit's compliance with such policies and report its findings to the committee of the constituent unit established pursuant to subdivision (3) of this subsection. For purposes of this subsection, "consulting" means the provision of services for compensation to a public or private entity by a member of the faculty or member of a faculty bargaining unit of a constituent unit of the state system of higher education: (I) When the request to provide such services is based on such member's expertise in a field or prominence in such field, and (II) while such member is not acting in the capacity of a state employee, and "research" means a systematic investigation, including, but not limited to, research development, testing and evaluation, designed to develop or contribute to general knowledge in the applicable field of study.

(3) There is established a committee for each constituent unit of the state system of higher education to monitor the constituent unit's compliance with the policies and procedures described in subdivision (2) of this subsection governing consulting agreements and research projects with public or private entities by a member of the faculty or a member of a faculty bargaining unit of such constituent unit. Each committee shall consist of nine members as follows: (A) Three members, appointed jointly by the Governor, the speaker of the House of Representatives, the president pro tempore of the Senate, the
majority leader of the House of Representatives, the majority leader of
the Senate, the minority leader of the House of Representatives and the
minority leader of the Senate, who shall serve as members for each
such committee; (B) one member appointed by the chairperson of the
constituent unit's board of trustees from the membership of such
board; (C) the chief academic officer of the constituent unit, or his or
her designee; (D) three members appointed by the chief executive
officer of the constituent unit; and (E) one member appointed by the
chairperson of the Citizen's Ethics Advisory Board from the
membership of such board. Members shall serve for a term of two
years. Any vacancies shall be filled by the appointing authority. Each
committee shall (i) review the annual reports submitted by the internal
audit office for the constituent unit, pursuant to subdivision (2) of this
subsection, (ii) make recommendations, annually, to the board of
trustees of the constituent unit concerning the policies and procedures
of the constituent unit established pursuant to subdivision (2) of this
subsection, including any changes to such policies and procedures,
and (iii) send a copy of such recommendations, in accordance with
section 11-4a, to the joint standing committees of the General
Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to higher education
and government administration.

(4) The provisions of subsections (b) and (c) of this section shall
apply to any member of the faculty or member of a faculty bargaining
unit of a constituent unit of the state system of higher education who
enters such a consulting agreement or engages in such a research
project without prior approval, as described in subdivision (2) of this
subsection.

(s) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section or any other
provision of this part, a state employee who is employed at a
constituent unit of the state system of higher education and a member
of the immediate family of such state employee may be employed in
the same department or division of such constituent unit, provided the
constituent unit has determined that procedures have been
implemented to ensure that any final decisions impacting the financial
interests of either such state employee, including decisions to hire, promote, increase the compensation of or renew the employment of such state employee, are made by another state employee who is not a member of the immediate family of such state employee.

Sec. 10. Section 1-85 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2019):

A public official, including an elected state official, or state employee has an interest which is in substantial conflict with the proper discharge of his or her duties or employment in the public interest and of his or her responsibilities as prescribed in the laws of this state, if [he] such public official or state employee has reason to believe or expect that he or she, his or her spouse, a dependent child, or a business with which [he] the person is associated will derive a direct monetary gain or suffer a direct monetary loss, as the case may be, by reason of his or her official activity. A public official, including an elected state official, or state employee does not have an interest which is in substantial conflict with the proper discharge of his or her duties in the public interest and of his or her responsibilities as prescribed by the laws of this state, if any benefit or detriment accrues to [him] such public official or state employee, his or her spouse, a dependent child, or a business with which [he] the person, [his] such official's or employee's spouse or [such] dependent child is associated as a member of a profession, occupation or group to no greater extent than any other member of such profession, occupation or group. A public official, including an elected state official, or state employee who has a substantial conflict may not take official action on the matter.

Sec. 11. Subsection (j) of section 4e-2 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2019):

(j) No employee of the State Contracting Standards Board shall hold another state or municipal position. No nonclerical employee of the board or any spouse, child, stepchild, parent or sibling of such
employee, shall be associated with an enterprise that does business with the state. For purposes of this subsection, "associated with" means "business with which [he] the person is associated", as defined in section 1-79, as amended by this act. Each member and employee of the State Contracting Standards Board shall file, with the board and with the Office of State Ethics, a statement of financial interests, as described in section 1-83. Such statement shall be a public record. Such statements for the preceding calendar year shall be filed with the Office of State Ethics, as required by law, if such employee or member held such a position during the preceding calendar year.

Sec. 12. Subsection (b) of section 7-148h of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2019):

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of any special act, municipal charter or ordinance to the contrary, an elected official of any town, city, district or borough that has established a board, commission, council, committee or other agency under subsection (a) of this section, has an interest that is in substantial conflict with the proper discharge of the official's duties or employment in the public interest and of the official's responsibilities as prescribed by the laws of this state, if the official has reason to believe or expect that the official, the official's spouse or dependent child, or a business with which [he] the person is associated, as defined in section 1-79, as amended by this act, will derive a direct monetary gain or suffer a direct monetary loss, as the case may be, by reason of the official's official activity. Any such elected official does not have an interest that is in substantial conflict with the proper discharge of the official's duties in the public interest and of the official's responsibilities as prescribed by the laws of this state, if any benefit or detriment accrues to the official, the official's spouse or dependent child, or a business with which he or she, his or her spouse or such dependent child is associated as a member of a profession, occupation or group to no greater extent than to any other member of such profession, occupation or group. Any such elected official who has a substantial conflict may not take official action on
the matter.

Sec. 13. Section 1-86e of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2019):

(a) No person hired by the state or a quasi-public agency as a consultant or independent contractor and no person employed by such consultant or independent contractor, shall:

(1) Use the authority provided [to the person] under the contract, or any confidential information acquired in the performance of the contract, to obtain financial gain for the [person] consultant or independent contractor, an employee of the [person] consultant or independent contractor or a member of the immediate family of any such [person] consultant, independent contractor or employee;

(2) Accept another state or quasi-public agency contract which would impair the independent judgment of the person in the performance of the existing contract; or

(3) Accept anything of value based on an understanding that the actions of the person on behalf of the state or a quasi-public agency would be influenced.

(b) No person shall give anything of value to a person hired by the state or a quasi-public agency as a consultant or independent contractor or an employee of a consultant or independent contractor based on an understanding that the actions of the consultant, [or] independent contractor or employee on behalf of the state or a quasi-

Sec. 14. Subsection (a) of section 1-90a of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2019):

(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 1-84, as amended by this act, 1-84a, 1-85, as amended by this act, and 1-86, a public official or state employee of a public institution of higher education whose
employment is derived from such official's or employee's status as a
student at such institution shall not be subject to the provisions of said
sections, if (1) such institution has adopted written policies and
procedures to regulate student conduct concerning conflicts of interest
relating to student public office holding or state employment, and (2)
such policies and procedures have been approved by the Citizen's
Ethics Advisory Board in accordance with subsection (b) of this
section.

Sec. 15. Subsection (b) of section 1-93 of the general statutes is
repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective
October 1, 2019):

(b) If a judge trial referee indicates that probable cause exists for the
violation of a provision of this part or section 1-101bb, the board shall
initiate hearings to determine whether there has been a violation of
this part or section 1-101bb. Any such hearing shall be initiated by the
board not later than thirty days after the finding of probable cause by a
judge trial referee and shall be concluded not later than ninety days
after its initiation, except that such thirty-day or ninety-day limitation
period shall not apply if the judge trial referee determines that good
cause exists for extending such limitation period. A judge trial referee,
who has not taken part in the probable cause determination on the
matter shall be assigned by the Chief Court Administrator and shall be
compensated in accordance with section 52-434 out of funds available
to the board. Such judge trial referee shall preside over such hearing
and rule on all issues concerning the application of the rules of
evidence, which shall be the same as in judicial proceedings. The judge
trial referee shall have no vote in any decision of the board. All
hearings of the board held pursuant to this subsection shall be open.
At such hearing the board shall have the same powers as the Office of
State Ethics under subsection (a) of this section and the respondent
shall have the right to be represented by legal counsel, to compel
attendance of witnesses and the production of books, documents,
records and papers and to examine and cross-examine witnesses. Not
later than ten days prior to the commencement of any hearing
conducted pursuant to this subsection, the Office of State Ethics shall provide the respondent with a list of its intended witnesses. The judge trial referee shall, while engaged in the discharge of the duties as provided in this subsection, have the same authority as is provided in section 51-35 over witnesses who refuse to obey a subpoena or to testify with respect to any matter upon which such witness may be lawfully interrogated, and may commit any such witness for contempt for a period no longer than thirty days. The Office of State Ethics shall make a record of all proceedings pursuant to this subsection. During the course of any such hearing, no ex-parte communication shall occur between the board, or any of its members, and: (1) The judge trial referee, or (2) any staff member of the Enforcement Division of the Office of State Ethics, concerning the complaint or the respondent. The board shall find no person in violation of any provision of this part or section 1-101bb except upon the concurring vote of two-thirds of its members present and voting. No member of the board shall vote on the question of whether a violation of any provision of this part or section 1-101bb has occurred unless such member was physically present for the duration of any hearing held pursuant to this subsection. Not later than [fifteen] forty-five days after the public hearing conducted in accordance with this subsection, the board shall publish its finding and a memorandum of the reasons therefor. Such finding and memorandum shall be deemed to be the final decision of the board on the matter for the purposes of chapter 54. The respondent, if aggrieved by the finding and memorandum, may appeal therefrom to the Superior Court in accordance with the provisions of section 4-183.

Sec. 16. Section 1-95 of the general statutes is amended by adding subsection (e) as follows (Effective July 1, 2019):

(NEW) (e) There is established an account to be known as the "lobbyist registration credit card fees account" which shall be a separate, nonlapsing account within the General Fund. The account shall contain any moneys required by law to be deposited in the account. Moneys in the account shall be expended by the executive
director of the Office of State Ethics for the purposes of paying credit
card processing fees charged to the office in the collection of lobbyist
registration fees, in accordance with subsection (b) of this section. In
each fiscal year, upon the request of the executive director, the General
Assembly shall appropriate sufficient funds to the lobbyist registration
credit card fees account in the annual appropriations act for such fiscal
year to be designated for use in paying for such credit card processing
fees.

Sec. 17. Sections 1-80b to 1-80d, inclusive, 1-82b and 1-89a of the
general statutes are repealed. (Effective October 1, 2019)

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following
sections:

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