



LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MAINE

PO Box 863
Augusta, ME 04332-0863

(207) 622-0256
lwvme@gwi.net

TO: The Honorable Senator John L. Tuttle, Jr.
The Honorable Representative Louis J. Luchini, Co-chairs
Members of the Joint Standing Committee on Veterans and Legal Affairs

DATE: April 4, 2013

RE: LD 69 An Act To Strengthen Financial Disclosure Laws for the Legislative and
Executive Branches of State Government

The League of Women Voters of Maine would like to submit the following supplemental information to support our testimony in favor of those parts of LD 69 that relate to the post-service employment practices of executive branch employees.

The proposal in LD 69 establishes a one-year cooling-off period during which senior executive branch officials may not work for anyone regulated by their agency during their service. The League supports this proposal. We believe it would help prevent self-interest from subtly distorting the motivations of executive branch employees and that it will contribute to public confidence in government.

A survey of so-called revolving door laws in other states turns up a number of examples that may be useful for your Committee to consider when you take up LD 69.¹

Some states prohibit senior executive branch employees from becoming lobbyists for a specified period of time after leaving government service, or more specifically from appearing as an agent or lobbyist before the state agency or board where they were employed. (Alabama, Connecticut, Illinois)

A number of states prohibit former government employees from accepting employment with firms where they were involved in awarding contracts or grants and/or where they had regulatory authority. (Alabama, Connecticut, Illinois, Nevada, Oregon)

A few states have laws that offer a specific enumeration of the affected positions in the executive branch and/or a process for determining which positions will be affected (Illinois). Others refer to affected employees in broad categories.

A few states offer different forms of relief from the strict application of these prohibitions. Illinois' law outlines an appeal process for lower level employees. Nevada

¹ The survey was compiled by the Ethics Center at the National Council of State Legislatures. We cite some examples here which are not comprehensive or exhaustive, but which are included for illustrative purposes. Other states have similar provisions.

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exempts public officials who are professionally licensed under some circumstances and also offers an appeal process.

Some states (Nevada, Oregon) make special mention of public officials in the Public Utilities Commission and/or the State Gaming Board, among others.

We urge you to consider whether some of these measures might be appropriate for Maine.

We have provided citations from law for some of these examples in the Addendum to this memo.

Ann Luther

Advocacy Chair

League of Women Voters of Maine

Alabama: *Section 36-25-13. Actions of former public officials or public employees prohibited for two years after departure.*

(a) No public official shall serve for a fee as a lobbyist or otherwise represent clients, including his or her employer before the board, agency, commission, department, or legislative body, of which he or she is a former member for a period of two years after he or she leaves such membership. For the purposes of this subsection, such prohibition shall not include a former member of the Alabama judiciary who as an attorney represents a client in a legal, non-lobbying capacity.

(b) No public employee shall serve for a fee as a lobbyist or otherwise represent clients, including his or her employer before the board, agency, commission, or department, of which he or she is a former employee for a period of two years after he or she leaves such employment. For the purposes of this subsection, such prohibition shall not include a former employee of the Alabama judiciary who as an attorney represents a client in a legal, non-lobbying capacity.

(c) No public official, director, assistant director, department or division chief, purchasing or procurement agent having the authority to make purchases, or any person who participates in the negotiation or approval of contracts, grants, or awards or any person who negotiates or approves contracts, grants, or awards shall enter into, solicit, or negotiate a contract, grant, or award with the governmental agency of which the person was a member or employee for a period of two years after he or she leaves the membership or employment of such governmental agency.

(d) No public official or public employee who personally participates in the direct regulation, audit, or investigation of a private business, corporation, partnership, or individual shall within two years of his or her departure from such employment solicit or accept employment with such private business, corporation, partnership, or individual.

(e) No former public official or public employee of the state may, within two years after termination of office or employment, act as attorney for any person other than himself or herself or the state, or aid, counsel, advise, consult or assist in representing any other person, in connection with any judicial proceeding or other matter in which the state is a party or has a direct and substantial interest and in which the former public official or public employee participated personally and substantially as a public official or employee or which was within or under the public official or public employee's official responsibility as an official or employee. This prohibition shall extend to all judicial proceedings or other matters in which the state is a party or has a direct and substantial interest, whether arising during or subsequent to the public official or public employee's term of office or employment.

(f) Nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to limit the right of a public official or public employee to publicly or privately express his or her support for or to encourage others to support and contribute to any candidate, political committee as defined in Section 17-22A-2, referendum, ballot question, issue, or constitutional amendment.

Connecticut: *Chapter 10. Sec. 1-84b. Certain activities restricted after leaving public office or employment.*

(a) No former executive branch or quasi-public agency public official or state employee shall represent anyone other than the state, concerning any particular matter (1) in which he participated personally and substantially while in state service, and (2) in which the state has a substantial interest.

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

(c) The provisions of this subsection apply to present or former executive branch public officials or state employees who hold or formerly held positions which involve significant decision-making or supervisory responsibility and are designated as such by the Office of State Ethics in consultation with the agency concerned except that such provisions shall not apply to members or former members of the boards or commissions who serve ex officio, who are required by statute to represent the regulated industry or who are permitted by statute to have a past or present affiliation with the regulated industry. Designation of positions subject to the provisions of this subsection shall be by regulations adopted by the Citizen's Ethics Advisory Board in accordance with chapter 54. [...]

(1) No public official or state employee in an executive branch position designated by the Office of State Ethics shall negotiate for, seek or accept employment with any business subject to regulation by his agency.

(2) No former public official or state employee who held such a position in the executive branch shall within one year after leaving an agency, accept employment with a business subject to regulation by that agency.

(3) No business shall employ a present or former public official or state employee in violation of this subsection.

[(d)... (e) ...]

(f) No former public official or state employee (1) who participated substantially in the negotiation or award of (A) a state contract valued at an amount of fifty thousand dollars or more, or (B) a written agreement for the approval of a payroll deduction slot described in section 3-123g, or (2) who supervised the negotiation or award of such a contract or agreement, shall accept employment with a party to the contract or agreement other than the state for a period of one year after his resignation from his state office or position if his resignation occurs less than one year after the contract or agreement is signed. No

party to such a contract or agreement other than the state shall employ any such former public official or state employee in violation of this subsection.

(g) No member or director of a quasi-public agency who participates substantially in the negotiation or award of a contract valued at an amount of fifty thousand dollars or more, or who supervised the negotiation or award of such a contract, shall seek, accept, or hold employment with a party to the contract for a period of one year after the signing of the contract.

[(h) ... (i) ... (j)]

(k) No former Governor shall accept employment or act as a registrant pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, for one year after leaving state service, on behalf of any business that received a contract with any department or agency of the state during such Governor's term. No business shall employ a former Governor in violation of this subsection. *Sec. 1-84c.*

Donation of goods or services to state or quasi-public agencies. Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit the donation of goods or services, as described in subdivision (5) of subsection (e) of section 1-79, to a state agency or quasi-public agency, the donation of the use of facilities to facilitate state agency or quasi-public agency action or functions or the donation of real property to a state agency or quasi-public agency. As used in this section, "state agency" and "quasi-public agency" have the same meanings as provided in section 1-79.

Illinois: *5 ILCS 430/5-45. Procurement; revolving door prohibition.*

(a) No former officer, member, or State employee, or spouse or immediate family member living with such person, shall, within a period of one year immediately after termination of State employment, knowingly accept employment or receive compensation or fees for services from a person or entity if the officer, member, or State employee, during the year immediately preceding termination of State employment, participated personally and substantially in the award of State contracts, or the issuance of State contract change orders, with a cumulative value of \$25,000 or more to the person or entity, or its parent or subsidiary.

(b) No former officer of the executive branch or State employee of the executive branch with regulatory or licensing authority, or spouse or immediate family member living with such person, shall, within a period of one year immediately after termination of State employment, knowingly accept employment or receive compensation or fees for services from a person or entity if the officer or State employee, during the year immediately preceding termination of State employment, participated personally and substantially in making a regulatory or licensing decision that directly applied to the person or entity, or its parent or subsidiary.

(c) Within 6 months after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly, each executive branch constitutional officer and legislative leader, the Auditor General, and the Joint Committee on Legislative Support Services shall adopt a policy delineating which State positions under his or her jurisdiction and control, by the nature of their duties, may have the authority to participate personally and substantially in the award of State contracts or in regulatory or licensing decisions. The Governor shall adopt such a policy for all State employees of the executive branch not under the jurisdiction and control of any other executive branch constitutional officer.

The policies required under subsection (c) of this Section shall be filed with the appropriate ethics commission established under this Act or, for the Auditor General, with the Office of the Auditor General.

(d) Each Inspector General shall have the authority to determine that additional State positions under his or her jurisdiction, not otherwise subject to the policies required by subsection (c) of this Section, are nonetheless subject to the notification requirement of subsection (f) below due to their involvement in the award of State contracts or in regulatory or licensing decisions.

(e) The Joint Committee on Legislative Support Services, the Auditor General, and each of the executive branch constitutional officers and legislative leaders subject to subsection (c) of this Section shall provide written notification to all employees in positions subject to the policies required by subsection (c) or a determination made under subsection (d): (1) upon hiring, promotion, or transfer into the relevant position; and (2) at the time the employee's duties are changed in such a way as to qualify that employee. An employee receiving notification must certify in writing that the person was advised of

the prohibition and the requirement to notify the appropriate Inspector General in subsection (f).

(f) Any State employee in a position subject to the policies required by subsection (c) or to a determination under subsection (d), but who does not fall within the prohibition of subsection (h) below, who is offered non-State employment during State employment or within a period of one year immediately after termination of State employment shall, prior to accepting such non-State employment, notify the appropriate Inspector General. Within 10 calendar days after receiving notification from an employee in a position subject to the policies required by subsection (c), such Inspector General shall make a determination as to whether the State employee is restricted from accepting such employment by subsection (a) or (b). In making a determination, in addition to any other relevant information, an Inspector General shall assess the effect of the prospective employment or relationship upon decisions referred to in subsections (a) and (b), based on the totality of the participation by the former officer, member, or State employee in those decisions. A determination by an Inspector General must be in writing, signed and dated by the Inspector General, and delivered to the subject of the determination within 10 calendar days or the person is deemed eligible for the employment opportunity. For purposes of this subsection, "appropriate Inspector General" means (i) for members and employees of the legislative branch, the Legislative Inspector General; (ii) for the Auditor General and employees of the Office of the Auditor General, the Inspector General provided for in Section 30-5 of this Act; and (iii) for executive branch officers and employees, the Inspector General having jurisdiction over the officer or employee. Notice of any determination of an Inspector General and of any such appeal shall be given to the ultimate jurisdictional authority, the Attorney General, and the Executive Ethics Commission.

(g) An Inspector General's determination regarding restrictions under subsection (a) or (b) may be appealed to the appropriate Ethics Commission by the person subject to the decision or the Attorney General no later than the 10th calendar day after the date of the determination.

On appeal, the Ethics Commission or Auditor General shall seek, accept, and consider written public comments regarding a determination. In deciding whether to uphold an Inspector General's determination, the appropriate Ethics Commission or Auditor General shall assess, in addition to any other relevant information, the effect of the prospective employment or relationship upon the decisions referred to in subsections (a) and (b), based on the totality of the participation by the former officer, member, or State employee in those decisions. The Ethics Commission shall decide whether to uphold an Inspector General's determination within 10 calendar days or the person is deemed eligible for the employment opportunity.

(h) The following officers, members, or State employees shall not, within a period of one year immediately after termination of office or State employment, knowingly accept employment or receive compensation or fees for services from a person or entity if the person or entity or its parent or subsidiary, during the year immediately preceding termination of State employment, was a party to a State contract or contracts with a

cumulative value of \$25,000 or more involving the officer, member, or State employee's State agency, or was the subject of a regulatory or licensing decision involving the officer, member, or State employee's State agency, regardless of whether he or she participated personally and substantially in the award of the State contract or contracts or the making of the regulatory or licensing decision in question:

- (1) members or officers;
- (2) members of a commission or board created by the Illinois Constitution
- (3) persons whose appointment to office is subject to the advice and consent of the Senate.
- (4) the head of a department, commission, board, division, bureau, authority, or other administrative unit within the government of this state;
- (5) chief procurement officers, state purchasing officers, and their designees whose duties are directly related to State procurement; and
- (6) chiefs of staff, deputy chiefs of staff, associate chiefs of staff, assistant chiefs of staff and deputy governors.

(i) For the purposes of this Section, with respect to officers or employees of a regional transit board, as defined in this Act, the phrase "person or entity" does not include: (i) the United States government, (ii) the State, (iii) municipalities, (iv) units of local government, or (v) school districts.

Nevada: *NRS 281A.550 Employment of certain former public officers and employees by regulated businesses prohibited; certain former public officers and employees prohibited from soliciting or accepting employment from certain persons contracting with State or local government; determination by Commission.*

1. A former member of the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada shall not: (a) Be employed by a public utility or parent organization or subsidiary of a public utility; or (b) Appear before the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada to testify on behalf of a public utility or parent organization or subsidiary of a public utility, for 1 year after the termination of the member's service on the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada.

2. A former member of the State Gaming Control Board or the Nevada Gaming Commission shall not: (a) Appear before the State Gaming Control Board or the Nevada Gaming Commission on behalf of a person who holds a license issued pursuant to chapter 463 or 464 of NRS or who is required to register with the Nevada Gaming Commission pursuant to chapter 463 of NRS; or (b) Be employed by such a person, for 1 year after the termination of the member's service on the State Gaming Control Board or the Nevada Gaming Commission.

3. In addition to the prohibitions set forth in subsections 1 and 2, and except as otherwise provided in subsections 4 and 6, a former public officer or employee of a board, commission, department, division or other agency of the Executive Department of State Government, except a clerical employee, shall not solicit or accept employment from a business or industry whose activities are governed by regulations adopted by the board, commission, department, division or other agency for 1 year after the termination of the former public officer's or employee's service or period of employment if: (a) The former public officer's or employee's principal duties included the formulation of policy contained in the regulations governing the business or industry; (b) During the immediately preceding year, the former public officer or employee directly performed activities, or controlled or influenced an audit, decision, investigation or other action, which significantly affected the business or industry which might, but for this section, employ the former public officer or employee; or (c) As a result of the former public officer's or employee's governmental service or employment, the former public officer or employee possesses knowledge of the trade secrets of a direct business competitor.

4. The provisions of subsection 3 do not apply to a former public officer who was a member of a board, commission or similar body of the State if: (a) The former public officer is engaged in the profession, occupation or business regulated by the board, commission or similar body; (b) The former public officer holds a license issued by the board, commission or similar body; and (c) Holding a license issued by the board, commission or similar body is a requirement for membership on the board, commission or similar body.

5. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 6, a former public officer or employee of the State or a political subdivision, except a clerical employee, shall not solicit or accept employment from a person to whom a contract for supplies, materials, equipment or services was awarded by the State or political subdivision, as applicable, for 1 year after

the termination of the officer's or employee's service or period of employment, if: (a) The amount of the contract exceeded \$25,000; (b) The contract was awarded within the 12-month period immediately preceding the termination of the officer's or employee's service or period of employment; and (c) The position held by the former public officer or employee at the time the contract was awarded allowed the former public officer or employee to affect or influence the awarding of the contract.

6. A current or former public officer or employee may request that the Commission apply the relevant facts in that person's case to the provisions of subsection 3 or 5, as applicable, and determine whether relief from the strict application of those provisions is proper. If the Commission determines that relief from the strict application of the provisions of subsection 3 or 5, as applicable, is not contrary to: (a) The best interests of the public; (b) The continued ethical integrity of the State Government or political subdivision, as applicable; and (c) The provisions of this chapter, it may issue an opinion to that effect and grant such relief. The opinion of the Commission in such a case is final and subject to judicial review pursuant to NRS 233B.130, except that a proceeding regarding this review must be held in closed court without admittance of persons other than those necessary to the proceeding, unless this right to confidential proceedings is waived by the current or former public officer or employee.

7. Each request for an opinion that a current or former public officer or employee submits to the Commission pursuant to subsection 6, each opinion rendered by the Commission in response to such a request and any motion, determination, evidence or record of a hearing relating to such a request are confidential unless the current or former public officer or employee who requested the opinion: (a) Acts in contravention of the opinion, in which case the Commission may disclose the request for the opinion, the contents of the opinion and any motion, evidence or record of a hearing related thereto; (b) Discloses the request for the opinion, the contents of the opinion or any motion, evidence or record of a hearing related thereto; or (c) Requests the Commission to disclose the request for the opinion, the contents of the opinion, or any motion, evidence or record of a hearing related thereto.

8. A meeting or hearing that the Commission or an investigatory panel holds to receive information or evidence concerning the propriety of the conduct of a current or former public officer or employee pursuant to this section and the deliberations of the Commission and the investigatory panel on such information or evidence are not subject to the provisions of chapter 241 of NRS. 9. As used in this section, "regulation" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 233B.038 and also includes regulations adopted by a board, commission, department, division or other agency of the Executive Department of State Government that is exempted from the requirements of chapter 233B of NRS.

Oregon: *244.045 Regulation of subsequent employment of public officials; lobbying by former members of Legislative Assembly.*

(1) A person who has been a Public Utility Commissioner, the Director of the Department of Consumer and Business Services, the Administrator of the Division of Finance and Corporate Securities, the Administrator of the Insurance Division, the Administrator of the Oregon Liquor Control Commission or the Director of the Oregon State Lottery shall not:

(a) Within one year after the public official ceases to hold the position become an employee of or receive any financial gain, other than reimbursement of expenses, from any private employer engaged in the activity, occupation or industry over which the former public official had authority; or

(b) Within two years after the public official ceases to hold the position:

(A) Be a lobbyist for or appear as a representative before the agency over which the person exercised authority as a public official;

(B) Influence or try to influence the actions of the agency; or

(C) Disclose any confidential information gained as a public official.

(2) A person who has been a Deputy Attorney General or an assistant attorney general shall not, within two years after the person ceases to hold the position, lobby or appear before an agency that the person represented while employed by the Department of Justice.

(3) A person who has been the State Treasurer or the Deputy State Treasurer shall not, within one year after ceasing to hold office:

(a) Accept employment from or be retained by any private entity with whom the office of the State Treasurer or the Oregon Investment Council negotiated or to whom either awarded a contract providing for payment by the state of at least \$25,000 in any single year during the term of office of the treasurer;

(b) Accept employment from or be retained by any private entity with whom the office of the State Treasurer or the Oregon Investment Council placed at least \$50,000 of investment moneys in any single year during the term of office of the treasurer; or

(c) Be a lobbyist for an investment institution, manager or consultant, or appear before the office of the State Treasurer or Oregon Investment Council as a representative of an investment institution, manager or consultant.

(4) A public official who as part of the official's duties invested public funds shall not within two years after the public official ceases to hold the position:

(a) Be a lobbyist or appear as a representative before the agency, board or commission for which the former public official invested public funds;

(b) Influence or try to influence the agency, board or commission; or

(c) Disclose any confidential information gained as a public official.

(5) (a) A person who has been a member of the Department of State Police, who has held a position with the department with the responsibility for supervising, directing or administering programs relating to gaming by a Native American tribe or the Oregon State Lottery and who has been designated by the Superintendent of State Police by rule shall not, within one year after the member of the Department of State Police ceases to hold the position:

(A) Accept employment from or be retained by or receive any financial gain related to gaming from the Oregon State Lottery or any Native American tribe;

(B) Accept employment from or be retained by or receive any financial gain from any private employer selling or offering to sell gaming products or services;

(C) Influence or try to influence the actions of the Department of State Police; or

(D) Disclose any confidential information gained as a member of the Department of State Police.

(b) This subsection does not apply to:

(A) Appointment or employment of a person as an Oregon State Lottery Commissioner or as a Tribal Gaming Commissioner or regulatory agent thereof;

(B) Contracting with the Oregon State Lottery as a lottery game retailer;

(C) Financial gain received from personal gaming activities conducted as a private citizen; or

(D) Subsequent employment in any capacity by the Department of State Police. (c) As used in this subsection, "Native American tribe" means any recognized Native American tribe or band of tribes authorized by the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of October 17, 1988 (Public Law 100-497), 25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq., to conduct gambling operations on tribal land.

(6) A person who has been a member of the Legislative Assembly may not receive money or any other consideration for lobbying as defined in ORS 171.725 performed during the period beginning on the date the person ceases to be a member of the Legislative Assembly and ending on the date of adjournment sine die of the next regular session of the Legislative Assembly that begins after the date the person ceases to be a member of the Legislative Assembly.