



118th MAINE LEGISLATURE

SECOND REGULAR SESSION-1998

Legislative Document

No. 2113

S.P. 786

In Senate, January 20, 1998

An Act to Establish Ethical Standards for the Office of Governor.

Approved for introduction by a majority of the Legislative Council pursuant to Joint Rule 203.

Reference to the Committee on Legal and Veterans Affairs suggested and ordered printed.

JOY J. O'BRIEN Secretary of the Senate

Presented by President LAWRENCE of York. Cosponsored by Representative TUTTLE of Sanford and Senators: AMERO of Cumberland, CAREY of Kennebec, PINGREE of Knox, Representatives: MITCHELL of Vassalboro, SAXL of Portland, TRUE of Fryeburg.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

Sec. 1. 1 MRSA §1001, as enacted by PL 1975, c. 621, §1, is amended to read:

6 §1001. Statement of purpose

8 It is essential under the American system of representative government that the people have faith and confidence in the integrity of the election process and the -- members -- of -- the 10 Legislature their elected officers. In order to strengthen this faith and confidence that the election process reflects the will 12 of the people and that each Legislator considers and casts his wete votes on the enactment of laws according to the best 14 interests of the public and his the Legislator's constituents and that the Governor fulfill the Governor's duty to consider the 16 best interests of the public and the entire State, there is 18 created an independent commission on governmental ethics and election practices to guard against corruption or undue 20 influencing of the election process and against acts or the appearance of misconduct by Legislators and the Governor.

Sec. 2. 1 MRSA §1005, as amended by PL 1997, c. 562, Pt. D, 24 §1 and affected by §11, is further amended to read:

26 §1005. Open meetings

28 Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all meetings, hearings or sessions of the commission shall must be open to the 30 general public unless, by an affirmative vote of at least 3 <u>4</u> members, the commission requires the exclusion of the public.

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Sec. 3. 1 MRSA §1007, as amended by PL 1989, c. 561, §1, is further amended to read:

36 §1007. Annual report

38 The commission shall submit to the Legislature, the Governor and the public an annual report discussing its activities under 40 this chapter and any changes it considers necessary or appropriate regarding ethical standards.

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Sec. 4. 1 MRSA §1008, sub-§1-A is enacted to read:

1-A. Gubernatorial ethics. To investigate and make advisory recommendations to the appropriate body of any apparent violations of the ethical standards set by the Legislature and required of the Governor; Sec. 5. 1 MRSA \$1008, sub-\$3, as amended by IB 1995, c. 1, \$4, 2 is further amended to read:

3. Ethics seminar. To conduct, in conjunction with the Attorney General and the Chair of the Legislative Council or their designees, an ethics seminar for Legislators and the Governor after the general election and before the convening of the Legislature, in every even-numbered year. The Attorney General shall provide each Legislator and the Governor with a bound compilation of the laws of this State pertaining to legislative ethics and conduct;

Sec. 6. 1 MRSA c. 25, sub-c. II is amended by repealing the subchapter headnote and enacting the following in its place:

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SUBCHAPTER II

LEGISLATIVE AND GUBERNATORIAL ETHICS

Sec. 7. 1 MRSA §1011, as enacted by PL 1975, c. 621, §1, is amended by adding at the end 2 new paragraphs to read:

Maine has a long history of distinguished gubernatorial leadership. The public interest is best served by continuing to attract and retain a Governor of high caliber and attainment. even with increasingly costly and complex campaigns and elections.

28 While the Governor can not be covered by all rules that apply to Legislators, the provisions that do apply will provide 30 guidance in navigating the conflicts and challenges inherent in the public life of the Governor and will increase public 32 confidence in State Government.

Sec. 8. 1 MRSA §1012, sub-§1, as repealed and replaced by PL 1989, c. 561, §4, is amended to read:

1. Close economic association. "Close economic association" 38 means the employers, employees, partners or clients of the Legislator or Governor or a member of the Legislator's or 40 Governor's immediate family; corporations in which the Legislator or Governor or a member of the Legislator's or Governor's 42 immediate family is an officer, director or agent or owns 10% or more of the outstanding capital stock; a business which that is a significant unsecured creditor of the Legislator or Governor or a 44 member of the Legislator's or Governor's immediate family; or a 46 business of which the Legislator or Governor or a member of the Legislator's or Governor's immediate family is a significant 48 unsecured creditor.

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Sec. 9. 1 MRSA §1012, sub-§§5, 6 and 8, as enacted by PL 1989, c. 561, §4, are amended to read:

5. Honorarium. "Honorarium" means a payment of money or anything with a monetary resale value to a Legislator or the <u>Governor</u> for an appearance or a speech by the Legislator or <u>Governor</u>. Honorarium does not include reimbursement for actual and necessary travel expenses for an appearance or speech. Honorarium does not include a payment for an appearance or a speech that is unrelated to the person's official capacity or <u>to</u> <u>that person's</u> duties as a member of the Legislature.

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6. Immediate family. "Immediate family" means a Legislator's or the Governor's spouse or dependent children.

16 Relative. "Relative" means an individual who is related 8. to the Legislator or Governor or the Legislator's or Governor's 18 spouse as father, mother, son, daughter, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, great aunt, great uncle, first cousin, nephew, niece, husband, wife, grandfather, grandmother, grandson, granddaughter, 20 mother-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, father_in-law, 22 brother-in-law, sister-in-law, stepfather, stepmother, stepson, stepdaughter, stepbrother, stepsister, half brother or half 24 sister, and shall-be is deemed to include the fiance or fiancee of the Legislator or Governor.

Sec. 10. 1 MRSA §1013, sub-§1, as amended by PL 1989, c. 561, 28 §5, is further amended to read:

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1. Authority. The commission shall-have has the authority:

 A. To issue, on request of any Legislator or the Governor on an issue involving himself that Legislator or the
 Governor, or on its own motion, advisory opinions and guidelines on problems or questions involving possible
 conflicts of interest in matters under consideration by, or pertaining to, the Legislature or the Governor;

B. To investigate complaints filed by Legislators or the Governor, or on its own motion, alleging conflict of interest against any Legislator or the Governor, to hold hearings thereon if the commission deems determines appropriate and to issue publicly findings of fact together with its opinion; and

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C. To administer the disclosure of sources of income by Legislators <u>and the Governor</u> as required by this subchapter.

Sec. 11. 1 MRSA §1013, sub-§2, as amended by PL 1977, c. 252, 50 §2, is further amended to read:

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2. Procedure. The following procedures shall apply ..

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Requests for advisory opinions by members of the Α. Legislature shall or the Governor must be filed with the commission in writing, signed by the Legislator or Governor requesting the opinion and shall must contain such supporting data as the commission shall--require requires. When preparing an advisory opinion on its own motion, the commission shall notify the Legislator or Governor concerned and allow him the Legislator or Governor to provide additional information to the commission. In preparing an advisory opinion, either upon request or on its own motion, the commission may make such an investigation as it deems determines necessary. A copy of the commission's advisory opinion shall must be sent to the Legislator or Governor concerned and, if the concerned party is a Legislator, to the presiding officer of the House of which the Legislator is a member#.

A Legislator or Governor making a complaint shall file в. the complaint under oath with the shairman chair. The complaint shall must specify the facts of the alleged conflict of interest. The Legislator or Governor against whom a complaint is filed shall must immediately be given a copy of the complaint and the name of the complainant. Only those complaints dealing with alleged conflicts of interest related to the current Legislature shall or Governor may be considered by the commission. Upon a majority vote of the commission, the commission shall conduct such investigation and hold such hearings as it deems determines necessary. The In the case of a Legislator, the commission shall issue its findings of fact together with its opinion regarding the alleged conflict of interest to the House of which the Legislator concerned is a member. That House may take whatever action it deems determines appropriate, in accordance with the Constitution of the State of Maine. Ιf the Governor is the concerned party, the commission shall issue its findings of fact and its opinion to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House. In addition, the commission shall submit its findings to the public in the form of a press release. If the commission finds that the Governor has continued to violate this chapter, or that the Governor has committed a 2nd or subsequent violation, the commission shall refer the matter or matters to the Attorney General.

C. When the conduct of a particular Legislator <u>or of the</u> <u>Governor</u> is under inquiry and a hearing is to be held, the Legislator shall <u>or Governor must</u> be given written

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notification of the time and place at which the hearing is to be held. Such notification shall must be given not less than 10 days prior to the date set for the hearing.

The commission shall-have has the authority, through its D. ehairman chair or any member designated by him the chair, to administer oaths, subpoena witnesses and compel the records, production of books, documents, papers, correspondence and other material and records which that the The commission shall committee deems <u>determines</u> relevant. subpoena such witnesses as the complainant Legislator or Governor or the Legislator or Governor against whom the complaint has been filed may request to be subpoenaed. The State, its agencies and instrumentalities shall furnish to the commission any information, records or documents which that the commission designates as being necessary for the exercise of its functions and duties. In the case of refusal of any person to obey an order or subpoena of the commission, the Superior Court, upon application of the commission, shall--have has jurisdiction and authority to require compliance with the order or subpoena. Any failure of any person to obey an order of the Superior Court may be punished by that court as a contempt thereof.

Ε. Any person whose conduct is under inquiry shall must be accorded due process and, if requested, the right to a hearing. A11 witnesses shall---be subject are to cross-examination.

Any person whose name is mentioned in an investigation or hearing and who believes that testimony has been given which that adversely affects him-shall-have that person has the right to testify, or at the discretion of the commission and under such circumstances as the commission shall-determine determines to protect the rights of the Legislator or Governor under inquiry, to file a statement of facts under oath relating solely to the material relevant to the testimony of which he that person complains. Any witness at investigation or hearing, subject anto rules and regulations-promulgated adopted by the commission, shall-be is entitled to a copy of such that testimony when the same becomes relevant to a criminal proceeding or subsequent investigation or hearings.

All witnesses shall must be sworn. The commission may 46 sequester witnesses as it deems determines necessary. The commission shall is not be bound by the strict rules of evidence, but its findings and opinions must be based upon competent and substantial evidence.

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Time periods and notices may be waived by agreement of the commission and the person whose conduct is under inquiry.

F. If the commission concludes that it appears that a Legislator or the Governor has violated a criminal law, a copy of its findings of fact, its opinion and such other information as may be appropriate shall must be referred to the Attorney General. Any determination by the commission or by a House of the Legislature that a conflict of interest has occurred does not preclude any criminal action relating to the conflict which that may be brought against the Legislator or Governor.

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G. If the commission determines that a complaint filed under oath is groundless and without foundation, or if the Legislator <u>or Governor</u> filing the complaint fails to appear at the hearing without being excused by the commission, the commission may order the complainant to pay to the Legislator <u>or Governor</u> against whom the complaint has been filed <u>his the</u> costs of investigation and defense, including any reasonable attorney's fees. The complainant may appeal such an order, <u>if a Legislator</u>, to the House of which he <u>the</u> <u>complainant</u> is a member <u>or</u>, <u>if the Governor</u>, to the Senate.

Such an order shall <u>does</u> not preclude any other remedy available to the Legislator <u>or Governor</u> against whom the complaint has been filed, including, but not limited to, an action brought in Superior Court against the complainant for damages to his <u>the Legislator's or Governor's</u> reputation.

the commission's н. Α copy of advisory opinions and such deletions quidelines, with and changes as the commission deems <u>determines</u> necessary to protect the identity of the person seeking the opinions, or others, shall must be filed with the Clerk of the House. The clerk shall keep them in a special binder and shall finally publish them in the Legislative Record. The commission may exempt an opinion or а part thereof from release, publication or inspection, if it deems <u>determines</u> such action appropriate for the protection of 3rd parties and makes available to the public an explanatory statement to that effect.

 I. A copy of the commission's findings of fact and opinions regarding complaints against Legislators shall or the
 Governor must also be filed with the Clerk of the House. The clerk shall keep them in a special binder and shall
 finally publish them in the Legislative Record.

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J. The records of the commission and all information received by the commission acting under this subchapter in the course of its investigation and conduct of its affairs shall-be are confidential, except that Legislators' and the <u>Governor's</u> statements of sources of income, evidence or information disclosed at public hearings, the commission's findings of fact and its opinions and guidelines are public records.

When a Legislator or the Governor has a question or 10 к. problem of an emergency nature about a possible conflict of interest or an issue involving himself-which the Legislator 12 or the Governor that arises during the course of legislative 14 action, he the Legislator or the Governor may request an advisory opinion, if a Legislator, from the presiding officer of the legislative body of which he the Legislator 16 is a member, or if the Governor, from the President of the The presiding officer may, at his the presiding 18 Senate. officer's discretion, issue an advisory opinion, which-shall that must be in accordance with the principles of this 20 subchapter, which-shall must be in writing, and which-shall The commission may then 22 must be reported to the commission. issue a further opinion on the matter. The presiding 24 officer may refer such the question or problem directly to the commission, which shall must meet as soon as possible to 26 consider the question or problem.

Sec. 12. 1 MRSA §1014, as enacted by PL 1975, c. 621, §1, is amended to read:

§1014. Conflict of interest

Situations involving conflict of interest. A conflict of
 interest shall-include includes the following:

A. Where When a Legislator or the Governor or a member of his the Legislator's or Governor's immediate family has or acquires a direct substantial personal financial interest, distinct from that of the general public, in an enterprise which that would be financially benefited by proposed legislation, or derives a direct substantial personal financial benefit from close economic association with a person known by the Legislator or Governor to have a direct financial interest in an enterprise affected by proposed legislation...

B. Where When a Legislator or the Governor or a member of his the Legislator's or Governor's immediate family accepts gifts, other than campaign contributions duly recorded as required by law, from persons affected by legislation or who

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have an interest in a business affected by proposed legislation, where when it is known or reasonably should be known that the purpose of the donor in making the gift is to influence the Legislator in the performance of his the Legislator's official duties or vote, or the Governor in the signature or veto of legislation, or is intended as a reward for action on his the Legislator's or Governor's part.

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D. Appearing for, representing or assisting another in respect to a claim before the Legislature, unless without compensation and for the benefit of a citizen-:

by law for services, advice or assistance as a Legislator.

Receiving compensation or reimbursement not authorized

Where When a Legislator or the Governor or a member of Ε. his the Legislator's or Governor's immediate family accepts engages in employment which that could or impair the Legislator's or Governor's judgment, or where when the Legislator or the Governor knows that there is a substantial possibility that an opportunity for employment is being afforded him the Legislator or Governor or a member of his the Legislator's or Governor's immediate family with intent to influence his the Legislator's or Governor's conduct in the performance of his official duties, or where when the Legislator <u>or the Governor</u> or a member of his the Legislator's or Governor's immediate family stands to derive a personal private gain or loss from employment, because of legislative action or executive action, distinct from the gain or losses of other employees or the general community-; <u>and</u>

F. Where When a Legislator or the Governor or a member of his the Legislator's or Governor's immediate family has an interest in legislation relating to a profession, trade, business or employment in which the Legislator or the Governor or a member of his the Legislator's or Governor's immediate family is engaged, where when the benefit derived by the Legislator or the Governor or a member of his the Legislator's or Governor's immediate family is unique and distinct from that of the general public or persons engaged in similar professions, trades, businesses or employment.

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2. Undue influence. It is presumed that a conflict of interest exists where when there are circumstances which that involve a substantial risk of undue influence by a Legislator or the Governor, including, but not limited to, the following cases:

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A. Appearing for, representing or assisting another in a matter before a state agency or authority, unless without compensation and for the benefit of a constituent constituent, except for attorneys or other professional persons engaged in the conduct of their professions.

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(1) Even in the excepted cases, an attorney or other professional person must refrain from references to his <u>that person's</u> legislative capacity, from communications on legislative stationery and from threats or implications relating to legislative action.

(2) The Governor may not assist a party before a state agency; and

B. Representing or assisting another in the sale of goods or services to the State, a state agency or authority, unless the transaction occurs after public notice and competitive bidding.

3. Abuse of office or position. It is presumed that a conflict of interest exists where when a Legislator or the <u>Governor</u> abuses his the Legislator's or <u>Governor's</u> office or position, including, but not limited to, the following cases.

A. Where When a Legislator or the Governor or a member of his the Legislator's or Governor's immediate family has a direct financial interest or an interest through a close economic association in a contract for goods or services with the State, a state agency or authority in a transaction not covered by public notice and competitive bidding or by uniform rates established by the State, a state agency, authority or other governmental entity or by a professional association or organization-;

B. Granting or obtaining special privilege, exemption or preferential treatment to or for oneself or another, which
 privilege, exemption or treatment is not readily available to members of the general community or class to which the beneficiary belongs.; and

 42 C. Use or disclosure of confidential information obtained because of office or position for the benefit of self or
 44 another.

46 Sec. 13. 1 MRSA §1015, sub-§1, as amended by PL 1989, c. 561, §7, is further amended to read:

1. Actions precluded. When a member of the Legislature has 50 a conflict of interest, that member has an affirmative duty not

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to vote on any question in connection with the conflict in committee or in either branch of the Legislature, and shall may not attempt to influence the outcome of that question. When the Governor has a conflict of interest, the Governor shall disclose the conflict of interest to the commission, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House.

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Sec. 14. 1 MRSA §1015, sub-§2, as enacted by PL 1975, c. 621, §1, is amended to read:

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Reports. When the commission finds that a Legislator 2. has voted or acted in conflict of interest, the commission shall 12 report its findings in writing to the house House of which the 14 Legislator is a member. When the commission finds that the Governor has acted in conflict of interest, the commission shall report its finding in writing to the President of the Senate and 16 the Speaker of the House. In addition, the commission shall submit its findings to the public in the form of a press 18 release. In the event of a continued violation, or a 2nd or 20 subsequent violation, the commission shall report its findings in writing to the Attorney General.

Sec. 15. 1 MRSA §1016-A, as amended by PL 1989, c. 734, is 24 further amended to read:

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§1016-A. Disclosure of specific sources of income

28 Each Legislator and the Governor shall file a statement of specific sources of income received in the preceding calendar 30 year with the commission by 5:00 p.m. on February 15th of each year on forms provided by the Secretary of State. Prior to the end of the first week in January of each year, the Secretary of 32 State shall deliver a form to each Senator and, each member of 34 the House of Representatives and the Governor. The statement of specific sources of income filed under this subchapter must be on a form prescribed by the commission and prepared by the Secretary 36 of State and is a public record.

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1. Disclosure of Legislator's or Governor's income. The Legislator or Governor filing the statement shall name and give the address of each specific source of income received as follows.

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A Legislator or Governor who is an employee of another Α. shall name the employer and each other source of income of \$1,000 or more.

A Legislator or Governor who is self-employed shall в. state that fact and the name and address of the Legislator's or Governor's business. The Legislator or Governor shall 50 name each source of income derived from self-employment that

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represents more than 10% of the Legislator's or Governor's gross income or \$1,000, whichever is greater, provided that 2 if this form of disclosure is prohibited by law, rule or an established code of professional ethics, the Legislator or 4 Governor shall only specify the principal type of economic activity from which the income is derived. With respect to 6 all other sources of income, a self-employed Legislator or Governor shall name each source of income of \$1,000 or 8 more. The Legislator or Governor shall also indicate major 10 areas of economic activity and, if associated with a partnership, firm, professional association or similar business entity, the major areas of economic activity of 12 that entity.

C. In identifying the source of income, it shall--be is sufficient to identify the name and address and the principal type of economic activity of the corporation, professional association, partnership, financial institution, nonprofit organization or other entity or person directly providing the income to the Legislator <u>or</u> <u>Governor</u>.

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D. With respect to income from a law practice, it shall-be <u>is</u> sufficient for attorneys-at-law to indicate their major areas of practice and, if associated with a law firm, the major areas of practice of the firm, in such manner as the commission may require.

2. Campaign contributions. Campaign contributions duly 30 recorded as required by law shall may not be considered income.

32 3. Disclosure of gifts. The Legislator or Governor shall name the specific source of each gift that the Legislator or
 34 Governor receives.

36 4. Disclosure of income of immediate family. The Legislator or Governor shall disclose the type of economic
 38 activity representing each source of income of \$1,000 or more that any member of the immediate family of the Legislator or
 40 Governor received.

 42 5. Disclosure of honoraria. The Legislator or Governor shall disclose the name of each source of honoraria that the
 44 Legislator or Governor accepted.

 6. Representation before state agencies. The Legislator shall identify each executive branch agency before which the Legislator has represented or assisted others for compensation. The Governor may not represent any party before a state agency.

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7. Business with state agencies. The Legislator shall
identify each executive branch agency to which the Legislator or the Legislator's immediate family has sold goods or services with
a value in excess of \$1,000. The Governor and the Governor's immediate family may not sell goods or services to any state
agency.

8 10 Sec. 16. 1 MRSA §1016-B, first \P , as enacted by PL 1989, c. 561, §10, is amended to read:

Each Legislator <u>and the Governor</u> shall include on the 12 statement of income under section 1016-A all reportable liabilities incurred during the Legislator's <u>or Governor's</u> term 14 of office.

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Sec. 17. 1 MRSA §1016-B, sub-§2, as enacted by PL 1989, c. 561, §10, is amended to read:

Reporting. A Each Legislator and the Governor shall
 make a supplementary statement to the commission of any reportable liability within 30 days after it is incurred. The
 report shall must identify the creditor in the manner of section 1016-A, subsection 1, paragraph C.

Sec. 18. 1 MRSA §1016-C, as enacted by PL 1991, c. 880, §2, is amended to read:

28 **§1016-C.** Reports by gubernatorial or legislative candidates

A candidate, as defined in Title 21-A, section 1, subsection
5, for the Legislature or for Governor who is not required to
file a report under section 1016-A or 1016-B shall file a report
containing the same information required of Legislators or the
Governor under sections 1016-A and 1016-B no later than 5 p.m. on
the first Monday in August preceding the general election unless
the candidate withdraws from the election in accordance with
Title 21-A, section 374-A by that date.

Sec. 19. 1 MRSA §1018, as repealed and replaced by PL 1977, c. 242, §4, is amended to read:

42 §1018. Updating statement

44 A Legislator and the Governor shall file an updating statement with the commission on a form prescribed by the 46 commission and prepared by the Secretary of State. Such The statement shall must be filed within 30 days of addition, 48 deletion or change to the information relating to the preceding year supplied under this subchapter. 50 Sec. 20. 1 MRSA §1019, as amended by PL 1977, c. 696, §12, is further amended to read:

4 §1019. False statement; failure to file

6 The intentional filing of a false statement shall-be is a Class E crime. If the commission concludes that it appears that 8 a Legislator or the Governor has willfully filed a false statement, it shall refer its findings of fact to the Attorney 10 General.

12 If the commission determines that a Legislator or the <u>Governor</u> has willfully failed to file a statement required by 14 this subchapter or has willfully filed a false statement, the Legislator shall--be or the Governor is presumed to have a 16 conflict of interest on every question and shall must be precluded or punished as provided in section 1015. 18

SUMMARY

22 This bill expands the authority of the existing Commission on Governmental Ethics and Election Practices to include 24 investigating and making advisory recommendations relative to any apparent violations of the ethical standards required of the 26 Governor and requires the Governor to adhere to similar ethical standards that apply to Legislators.

It requires the Governor to disclose conflicts of interest. 30 It also requires the Governor to meet the disclosure of income standards that currently apply to Legislators.

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The bill requires the Governor to submit a disclosure of 34 income identical to that currently required of Legislators. Similarly, it requires the Governor to disclose gifts and 36 honoraria.

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