

**MINUTES**  
**Charter Revision Commission**  
**PUBLIC HEARING**  
**May 27, 2014**

**CALL TO ORDER**

Chairman Suzanne Burr Monaco called the Charter Revision Committee Public Hearing to order at 7:00p.m. at the Town Hall, Council Chambers, Trumbull, Connecticut. All present joined in the Pledge of Allegiance.

**PRESENT**

Suzanne Burr Monaco, Chairman  
Dan Portanova, Vice Chairman  
Adam Maiocco, Secretary  
Ken Martin  
Daniel Shamas  
Barbara Schellenberg, Attorney  
Members of the Public as set forth below

The Chair opened the meeting with comments regarding presentation of public comments. Resident presentations as follows:

**TIMOTHY M. HERBST**, First Selectman

First Selectman Herbst spoke to the proposed revision regarding the funding of the pension, and presented two brief articles (CNBC and governing.com) concerning public pensions. The articles referenced numerous approaches to funding pensions. He indicated that 4.5 years ago, the pension was funded at 27%, and that is not sufficient. At that level, it would be necessary to diversify, place new hires into a defined contribution plan and fund to the ARC. Mr. Herbst further indicated that there exists a state law, Minimum Budget Requirement regarding the education budget that requires that any town education budget in any year shall receive no less than the previous year. Despite the projections of declining enrollment over the next 5-10 years, if that law remains in effect, the education operating budget must be funded at the same level as the year before. The pension liability will continue to grow over the same period, as people get older and retire. The Town needs to make sure that the funding of prior years does not happen again. It is about math, not about politics. He thanked the Commission for their hard work and dedication to the Town of Trumbull, and for the opportunity to present his position.

**ATTY TOM LEE**, 29 Cobblers Hill Road, Trumbull was then requested to speak as he was invited by the Commission regarding the Ethic Commission. He presented a handout (attached) including the statutory establishment of Ethics Commissions, and addressed the Commission's questions, making recommendations relative to Chapter VII, Section 17C and 17D.

**JONATHAN GREENE**, 23 Topaz Lane, Trumbull

Commented on the inclusion of professional services in Chapter III, Section G(ii) and bid waivers. Further comments about proposed removal of Chapter VII, Section 17D. He stated that the Commission should have additional time to further review the Charter. Last, proposed that language be included that the Charter supersedes and is never superseded by Town Ordinance.

**ROY FUCHS**, 221 Fitch's Pass, Trumbull

Commented on the pension and funding to the ARC, and the need to do what is best for the Town of Trumbull.

**CINDY KATSKE**, 129 Meadowview Drive, Trumbull

Commented on Chapter VII, Section 23C. Commented on the Commission not having enough time for due diligence with respect to funding the pensions to the ARC, that we should have more

research and additional independent presentations. Further commented on the Board of Ed term returned to 4 years and returning calendar days back to business days.

TOM TESORO, 133 Beechwood Avenue, Trumbull

Also requested more time for review of the funding to the ARC. Commented on not removing Chapter VII, 17D, looking at calendar days vs. business days as when the Town Clerk's office is open. Commented on 4 year term for the Board of Ed, returning the Board to 6 seats, making a 7<sup>th</sup> seat an appointed position with limited powers, of an unaffiliated party. Additionally regarding the funding to the ARC, he indicated that funding would not in fact increase our bond rating, that is determined by the ratio between borrowing and funds on hand. Recommended using percentage of surplus as contribution.

LANIE McHUGH, 132 Fresh Meadow Drive, Trumbull

Commented on the 4 year staggered term for the Board of Ed, and agreed with the 7<sup>th</sup> position being a non-partisan member. Also, agreed on the funding 100% to the ARC. Questioned what other towns do regarding 4 year terms for the First Selectman, Town Treasurer, Town Clerk.

TONY SILBER, 43 Stag Lane, Trumbull

Commented on funding to the ARC, not in agreement. Also, recommended that due to the fast process required, the Commission should keep the scope more limited and that Commission revisions should provide deeper rationale for the revisions. Again, commented on returning "days" to business as time sensitive decisions with reduced days are hard on the public. Lastly, comments on the revision to the succession in the executive branch, indicating that a special election is a right of the voters.

Following brief break to open the Commission Meeting, the Public Hearing continued with:

PATRICK McGANNON, 59 Saxon Drive, Trumbull

Commented on the admirable goal of funding 100% to the ARC but that a mandate could hold sizeable tax implications, would like Commission to consider contributing a percentage over the surplus and/or opt-out clause.

TONY D'AQUILA, 29 Valley View Road, Trumbull

Commented on the use of calendar days' impact on the public's ability to react, emergency legislation overstepping, requested data to support the First Selectman term of 4 years, the succession in the executive branch should give the public the right to a special election, agreement with the Board of Ed term but was concerned about who would get the 2 year term and the 4 year term in the first year. Further the Charter should define ethics procedures, 10 days starting 1 day after publication in VIII, 5D, relative to the pension that the commission request an additional four months to explore other solutions.

The meeting was adjourned by motion of D Portanova, seconded by K Martin and unanimous consent at 8:25PM

Respectfully submitted,

Nancy Milewski



GO

GO



HOME

NEWS

MARKETS

INVESTING

TECH

SMALL BUSINESS

VIDEO

SHOWS

WATCH LIVE

PRO

REGISTER | SIGN IN

Strategy&, a global team of practical strategists in the PwC network

# Outlook for pensions is pretty awful: Bridgewater

Lawrence Delevingne | @ldelevingne  
22 Hours Ago

**Could 2014 be another year for growth?**

5 experts give you a fresh perspective.

LEARN MORE 

Investing involves risk, including risk of loss. Fidelity Brokerage Services Member NYSE/SIPC ©2014 FMR LLC. All rights reserved. 661284.1.0



## Pension funds & return reality

Tuesday, 15 Apr 2014 | 1:00 PM ET

CNBC enterprise reporter Lawrence Delevingne breaks down how many public pension funds overestimate annual returns.

Here's a scary retirement prediction: 85 percent of public pensions could fail in 30 years.

That's according to the largest hedge fund firm in the world, Bridgewater Associates, which runs \$150 billion for pensions and other institutions like endowments and foundations.

Public pensions have just \$3 trillion in assets to cover liabilities that will balloon to \$10 trillion in future decades, Bridgewater said in a client note last week obtained by *USA Today*.

To make up the difference, the firm said pensions will need to earn about 9 percent per year on their investments. But Bridgewater estimates pension funds are more likely to make 4 percent. If that's true, the vast majority—85 percent—of retirement systems will run out of money because they will continue to pay out more than they take in.

Recommended by

### MORE FROM CNBC

- Walgreens urged to leave US to gain tax benefit
- Citi's CEO 'put himself on the line': Mike Mayo
- Young girl arrested over American Air threat tweet
- Casino sues poker star for alleged cheating
- US Airways under fire for lewd tweet to customer
- Wal-Mart takes on the Chinese government
- \$200 million Waldorf Astoria planned for Beverly Hills
- Cashin: Watch these 'cascade selling' trigger levels
- Police: Facebook posts prompted fatal casino fight
- Is this Amazon's new smartphone?

Recommended by

### SPONSORED



The report comes as pensions wrestle with what rates of return to assume given their implications on future financial health.

The city of Detroit, for example, has reportedly agreed to increase its pensions' projected return to 6.75 percent on its pension funds, up from 6.25 percent and 6.5 percent, according to a separate *USA Today* report. The change is part of ongoing pension cut negotiations for the city to exit bankruptcy.

**Read More » Detroit close to deal with pension funds over retirement benefits: Pension official**

To test the broad financial health of public pensions, Bridgewater simulated the effect of various market environments on retirement system funding using 100 years of data on how stocks, bonds and other assets performed in the past, plus current projections of future long-term yields. Public pensions will run out of money in 20 years in 20 percent of those scenarios; they'll fail in 50 years in 80 percent of the situations.

A leading academic center for retirement and pension research criticized the report.

"These are inflammatory numbers which can create an enormous amount of anxiety," said Alicia Munnell, director of the Center for Retirement Research at Boston College. "The pension issue is not a game. Pensions represent the future security of today's public employees and those are real people."

Munnell, also the Peter F. Drucker professor of management sciences at BC's Carroll School of Management, believes Bridgewater's 4 percent return projection is far too low.

"If we live in a world where 4 percent nominal returns is the only returns people can get, it implies a really horrible economy with high unemployment, very slow growth and a big gap between potential and actual output," Munnell said.

"A cynic could say that these projections suggest that plans are going to earn only 4 percent unless they shift some of their investments to alternatives," Munnell added. She called on Bridgewater to release the full report.

**Read More » Bridgewater outperforms macro peers**

The report was one of Bridgewater's daily notes to clients, called "Daily Observations." The communications are not public, but Bridgewater told CNBC.com it plans to release an explanation of the study in the future.

"Just as we stress test banks by running multiple scenarios through their future conditions to assess what might happen, we think it makes sense to stress test pension funds," Bob Prince, Bridgewater's co-chief investment officer, said in an interview.

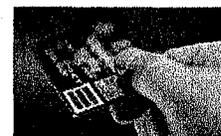
"That's in contrast to the common approach, which is to determine sufficient funding by asserting a certain return and discounting that back to a present value and comparing that to your assets. We think that you can have a much more robust assessment by running stress tests based on multiple scenarios."

**Stunning Pictures of 'Grease' Star Olivia Newton John...**  
(Lonny)



**Why stopping drafts under your door won't save much...**  
(Allstate Blog)

**10 Most Indebted Members of the U.S. Congress**  
(The Richest)



**Had Your Current Credit Card More Than 2 years? 3...**  
(NextAdvisor Daily)

**FEATURED**



**Morning six-pack: Wednesday's top reads**

Happy Wednesday. We now return to our regularly scheduled program of spring.

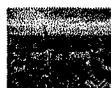


**Is this a bubble? Here's 1 way to tell**  
Major market averages may not have much further to fall before indicating that something considerably worse is in store.



**Barclays exec to depart**

A senior investment banker at Barclays is set to leave following a combined 17 years at the bank.



**PE firms swap BRICs for SE Asia, Africa**  
With Brazil, Russia, India, and China slowing, private equity firms are increasingly investing in other emerging markets.

**MORE FROM NETNET**

JPMorgan crashes Goldman's date with eBay

Morning six-pack: What we're reading Tuesday

Risk? What risk? Big funds go all-out for yield

SAC judge makes historic insider trading statement

Morning six-pack: What we're reading Friday

Gross: Pimco turmoil a 'near-death experience'

Fidelity looking to open new trading platform

Fed's hard line to bring more pain to Wall Street

Surprise: These funds are back as big winners

Morning six-pack: What we're reading Wednesday



**Jeff Cox**  
Jeff Cox is finance editor for CNBC.com.

Bridgewater acknowledges that its 4 percent return projection—based on current asset prices like low bond yields and an already-elevated stock market—is just one potential outcome to consider and any long-term projection is inherently difficult.

Munnell said most public pensions assume long-term returns on their investments of about 7.75 percent annually. Her center regularly studies the impact of lower expectations, around 6 or 6.5 percent.

Bridgewater, founded in 1975 by now-billionaire Ray Dalio and based in Westport, Conn., has long attracted pensions and others with two types of products: "Pure Alpha" hedge funds that bet on broad macroeconomic themes, and a more conservative "All Weather" product that is designed to protect assets in any economic environment (also known as a "risk parity" strategy).

The firm's Pure Alpha II fund has gained 13.6 percent net of fees on average since inception in 1991. All Weather has produced average annual returns of 8.9 percent since inception in 1996.

[Read More > Surprise: Risk parity funds are back as big winners](#)

Public retirement systems were 73 percent funded overall at the end of 2012, according to the latest data available from Boston College's retirement center. The numbers are based on the present liabilities value of \$3.8 trillion, which uses a baseline projection of 7.75 percent stock market returns from 2013 to 2016.

"States and localities also continued to fall short on their annual required contribution payments," the report said. But it also noted that "the funded ratio is projected to gradually move above 80 percent, assuming a healthy stock market."

[Read More > What retirement train wreck?](#)



Lawrence Delevingne  
Enterprise Reporter

RELATED TOPICS

Private Equity and Hedge Funds Pensions Wall Street NetNet Retirement Hedge Funds Investing Ray Dalio

MORE FROM CNBC

Recommended by

- Detroit makes deal with retired cops, firefighters
- The S&P 500 is in the early stages of a correction: Day trader
- Cheap stocks: Cramer's favorite buy under \$10
- Record-breaking \$102 million LA mansion, up for lease at \$400,000 a month
- 4 places you should not swipe your debit card



Lawrence Delevingne  
Lawrence Delevingne is the 'Big Money' enterprise reporter for CNBC.com and NetNet.



Stephanie Landsman  
Stephanie Landsman is one of the producers of CNBC's 5pm ET show "Fast Money."

NETNET TV >



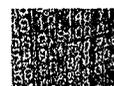
Gold, stocks take hit from new reality  
Wall Street was thinking it had a friend in the Fed until at least May. That calculation suddenly has begun

Market sends Fed message on future  
Ultimately it is investors who will decide whether Wall Street is ready for the Fed to "taper."

Watch: Real trouble just starting up  
The budget battle may be over, but there's a war yet to be fought.

WALL STREET >

Art Cashin | Trader Talk | Pre-Mkt



The HFT edge: It's not just about speed  
Everyone's buzzing about HFTs having a speed advantage but this NYU professor and former HFT trader says not so fast — there's more.



The truth about insider trading  
Ex-Galleon trader Turney Duff offers an insider's view of how learned about Wall Street's dirty little secret: insider trading.



Stage set for another volatile trading day  
Fed speak may trump earnings reports and economic data, guaranteeing another volatile trading day.

ECONOMY >

US manufacturing extends spring thaw in March  
Obama, Biden to announce \$600M for job grants  
Get Fed speak in line with projections: Lockhart  
March US housing starts climb, fall short of hopes  
Falling rates boost mortgages applications

TOP NEWS & ANALYSIS >

Consumers are grumbling over rising food prices  
Need growth? Sell everything and buy this: Cramer  
BofA results leave analysts scratching their heads  
Texting apps do more than send messages  
Bitcoin having trouble shedding its dark side

## SMART MANAGEMENT

---

### Public Pensions and the Lessons of Success

Some state and local retirement systems have found a formula for stability.

BY ELIZABETH K. KELLAR | APRIL 9, 2014

Do we learn more from success or failure? When it comes to state- and local-government pensions, we tend to focus on the plans that are struggling. But there are valuable lessons to learn from public-sector retirement plans that have remained well funded and from governments that have successfully negotiated changes to put their pension systems on a path to full funding.

**Well funded in Illinois:** Given all the headlines about Illinois' seemingly endless struggle to reform its pensions, some might be surprised to learn that the Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund (IMRF), the state's second-largest public pension, is a model of fiscal responsibility.

What distinguishes the IMRF from Illinois' other three statewide plans, which are struggling, is that all 2,969 governments that participate in it are required to pay 100 percent of their annual required contribution. As a result, the IMRF has remained more than 80 percent funded, even after the investment losses that public and private plans suffered from the 2008 recession.

It is also noteworthy that the IMRF is separate from the Illinois state government and its assets are not included in the state's financial statements. (State law does, however, determine employee benefits, including retirement age, employee contributions, vesting period and cost-of-living increases.)

The IMRF maintains fully funded reserves for employees and retirees, has a highly diversified portfolio and assumes a conservative 7.5 percent return on investments, even during periods of stock-market growth. This long-term approach helps the fund ride out market swings.

**Navigating change in Georgia:** Some governments focus all their attention on costs when they look at pension-plan changes. Because pensions are part of a broader human-resources strategy, it's important to involve employees in the discussions and to consider recruitment and retention issues.

In 2007, Gwinnett County, Ga., decided to take control of its defined-benefit plan, which had been managed by the Association County Commissioners of Georgia. Key drivers of the county's desire for change were to gain control over the county's pension assets and control cost increases.

The county sought to put new employees into a defined-contribution plan. Before making the change, county staff conducted benefit comparison studies, carried out market research to learn what benefits were important to young professionals, and analyzed the short- and long-term costs of closing the defined-benefit plan to new employees. (When a pension plan is closed, the unfunded liabilities are amortized over a shorter period in keeping with sound actuarial principles, and with a fixed group of employees to serve, demographic assumptions must be revised.)

While county staff calculated that closing the defined-benefit plan would be more costly in the short run, the analysis showed long-term cost savings. County commissioners voted to move forward.

Although the costs to service the closed plan were higher than expected due to asset losses from the 2008 economic downturn, the county has continued to make its full annual required contribution. The closed plan was 70.2 percent funded in 2010 and reached the 76.8 percent level in 2012. So far, the county has not experienced any measurable changes in its ability to recruit or retain workers.

**Legislating stability in Iowa:** Sometimes, as in the case of the Iowa Public Employees' Retirement System (IPERS), state legislation is needed so it is possible to make the full annual required contribution (ARC). While the IPERS' funded ratio had remained relatively good, it was trending downward.

One problem IPERS had was a statutory required contribution rate that was well below the ARC. It had not been adjusted since 1979. The Iowa General Assembly authorized changes in 2006, 2010 and 2012 to increase the combined employer-employee contribution. Now IPERS has the authority to adjust the contribution rate to an annually adjusted cap and the funded ratio is over 80 percent again. For fiscal year 2014, the required contribution rate is at 100 percent of the ARC.

As these stories illustrate, there's no one-size-fits-all approach to strengthening state and local pension plans. Each has a unique legal framework, and a solution that works for one government may be totally off the mark elsewhere. But while solutions for retirement plans can vary from place to place, there's no debate about the importance of an adequate retirement income for government workers.



Elizabeth K. Kellar | Contributor

[ekellar@slge.org](mailto:ekellar@slge.org) | [@ekkellar](https://twitter.com/ekkellar)

Connecticut Statutes  
Title 7. MUNICIPALITIES  
Chapter 98. MUNICIPAL POWERS

*Current through P.A. 2014-22, and 2014-24 through 2014-32 of the 2014 Regular Session*

**§ 7-148h. Ethics commission; establishment and powers. Interest in conflict with discharge of duties.**

- (a) Any town, city, district, as defined in section 7-324, or borough may, by charter provision or ordinance, establish a board, commission, council, committee or other agency to investigate allegations of unethical conduct, corrupting influence or illegal activities levied against any official, officer or employee of such town, city, district or borough. The provisions of subsections (a) to (e), inclusive, of section 1-82a shall apply to allegations before any such agency of such conduct, influence or activities, to an investigation of such allegations conducted prior to a probable cause finding, and to a finding of probable cause or no probable cause. Any board, commission, council, committee or other agency established pursuant to this section may issue subpoenas or subpoenas duces tecum, enforceable upon application to the Superior Court, to compel the attendance of persons at hearings and the production of books, documents, records and papers.
- (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 is associated, as defined in section 1-79, 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, his 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.

Cite as Conn. Gen. Stat. § 7-148h

Source:

(P.A. 79-618, S. 3; P.A. 89-229, S. 2, 4; June 12 Sp. Sess. P.A. 91-1, S. 19; P.A. 00-92, S. 13.)

History. P.A. 89-229 specified the circumstances under which the provisions of Subsecs. (a) to (e), inclusive, of Sec. 1-82a are to apply; June 12 Sp. Sess. P.A. 91-1 added Subsec. (b) re conflicts of interest; P.A. 00-92 applied provisions to a "district, as defined in section 7-324", substituted "official" for "municipal official", substituted "that" for "which", and made technical changes for the purpose of gender neutrality.

Case Notes:

Cited. 180 C. 243.

Connecticut Statutes  
Title 1. PROVISIONS OF GENERAL APPLICATION  
Chapter 10. CODES OF ETHICS  
Part I. CODE OF ETHICS FOR PUBLIC OFFICIALS

*Current through P.A. 2014-22, and 2014-24 through 2014-32 of the 2014 Regular Session*

**§ 1-82a. Confidentiality of complaints, evaluations of possible violations and investigations. Publication of findings**

- (a) Unless a judge trial referee makes a finding of probable cause, a complaint alleging a violation of this part or section 1-101nn shall be confidential except upon the request of the respondent. An evaluation of a possible violation of this part or section 1-101nn by the Office of State Ethics prior to the filing of a complaint shall be confidential except upon the request of the subject of the evaluation. If the evaluation is confidential, any information supplied to or received from the Office of State Ethics shall not be disclosed to any third party by a subject of the evaluation, a person contacted for the purpose of obtaining information or by the ethics enforcement officer or staff of the Office of State Ethics. No provision of this subsection shall prevent the Office of State Ethics from reporting the possible commission of a crime to the Chief State's Attorney or other prosecutorial authority.
- (b) An investigation conducted prior to a probable cause finding shall be confidential except upon the request of the respondent. If the investigation is confidential, the allegations in the complaint and any information supplied to or received from the Office of State Ethics shall not be disclosed during the investigation to any third party by a complainant, respondent, witness, designated party, or board or staff member of the Office of State Ethics.
- (c) Not later than three business days after the termination of the investigation, the Office of State Ethics shall inform the complainant and the respondent of its finding and provide them a summary of its reasons for making that finding. The Office of State Ethics shall publish its finding upon the respondent's request and may also publish a summary of its reasons for making such finding.
- (d) If a judge trial referee makes a finding of no probable cause, the complaint and the record of the Office of State Ethics' investigation shall remain confidential, except upon the request of the respondent and except that some or all of the record may be used in subsequent proceedings. No complainant, respondent, witness, designated party, or board or staff member of the Office of State Ethics shall disclose to any third party any information learned from the investigation, including knowledge of the existence of a complaint, which the disclosing party would not otherwise have known. If such a disclosure is made, the judge trial referee may, after consultation with the respondent if the respondent is not the source of the disclosure, publish the judge trial referee's finding and a summary of the judge trial referee's reasons therefor.
- (e) The judge trial referee shall make public a finding of probable cause not later than five business days after any such finding. At such time the entire record of the investigation shall become public, except that the Office of State Ethics may postpone examination or release of such public records for a period not to exceed fourteen days for the purpose of reaching a stipulation agreement pursuant to subsection (c) of section 4-177. Any such stipulation agreement or settlement shall be approved by a majority of those members present and voting.

Cite as Conn. Gen. Stat. § 1-82a

Source:

(P.A. 84-52, S. 2; P.A. 85-290, S. 2; P.A. 88-317, S. 40, 107; June 12 Sp. Sess. P.A. 91-1, S. 15; P.A. 94-132, S. 2; P.A. 05-183, S. 7; 05-287, S. 40; P.A. 06-196, S. 7.)

History. P.A. 85-290 amended Subsec. (a) to add provisions re confidentiality of a commission evaluation prior to the filing of a complaint; P.A. 88-317 substituted "subsection (c)" for "subsection (d)" in reference to Sec. 4-177, effective July 1, 1989, and applicable to all agency proceedings commencing on or after that date; June 12 Sp. Sess. P.A. 91-1 repealed former Subsec. (f) re publication of commission finding and memorandum under Sec. 1-82(b); P.A. 94-132 amended Subsec. (a) to authorize reports to prosecutorial authority other than chief state's attorney; P.A. 05-183 replaced "commission" with "judge trial referee" or "Office of State Ethics" and made conforming changes throughout the section and amended Subsec. (e) to require approval of a stipulation or settlement agreement by a majority of those members present and voting, effective July 1, 2005; P.A. 05-287 amended Subsec. (a) to include references to Sec.

provided by the Town ethics code or by this Charter.

C. *Code of ethics.* The Town Council shall have the power and the duty to adopt, under its ordinance making power, and subject to the approval of the First Selectman required for ordinances, a code of ethics which shall, except as otherwise provided by law, by this Charter, govern the conduct of all elected and appointed Town officials and all Town employees. The code shall specify and designate ethical standards of conduct required of affected persons, prohibited activities, and the sanctions that may be imposed for violations of the code with the exception of those cases where violations of the code may also involve criminal violations in which cases the matters involved shall be referred to and reserved for appropriate criminal authorities. The power to investigate violations, to conduct hearings on any alleged violations, and to impose sanctions or otherwise enforce the code shall be vested in the Ethics Commission and in no other body or official of Town government.

incl BOE, res of  
BOE, incl pd  
consultants  
delete

D. *Procedure.* The Ethics Commission shall, in the conduct of its activities, adhere to the confidentiality requirements of the statute and also the Ethics Commission and shall observe the following procedural rules:

Any person charged with any violation:

- (i) Shall be promptly notified, in writing, of the charges against him/her and the provision of ethics code or Charter claimed to have been violated;

Section

A.

B.

Commiss  
that shall  
resources  
preservat  
territories  
Commiss

SECTION I

DECLARATION OF PURPOSE

This Code of Ethics is adopted for the Town of Trumbull pursuant to Chapter VII, Section 22, of the Town Charter and Connecticut General Statutes Section 7-148(c) (10) B and Section 7-148(h). It is established with the purpose of setting forth ethical standards of conduct, prohibited activities and sanctions that may be imposed for violation of this code, and/or the Town Charter, all of which shall be consistent with the best interests of the Town of Trumbull.

The proper operation of representative government requires that public officials, employees and other persons involved in the governmental process and in the services rendered by government be independent, impartial and responsible to the people; that government decisions be made in the proper channels of governmental structure; that public office not be used for personal gain. Public interest must be the foremost concern of those included within the scope of this Code.

SECTION II

DEFINITIONS

A. ~~Persons, hereinafter referred to as "officials" and/or "employees," bound by this Code are:~~

~~1. Elected or appointed Town officials, either paid or unpaid, including the Board of Education. The term "official" as used throughout this Code shall include officers.~~

~~2. All Town employees, which shall include paid consultants of the Town and of all Boards, Commissions, Committees and Authorities, including the Board of Education.~~

3. Town officials and employees for a period of one year following termination of such official position or employment for actions taken while serving as an official or employee.

B. "Commission" shall mean the Ethics Commission, referred to in Chapter VII, Section 22, Town Charter and Connecticut General Statutes Section 7-148(c) (10) B and Section 7-148(h).

C. In all references herein to any parties, persons, entities or corporations the use of any particular gender or the plural or singular number is intended to include the appropriate gender or number as the text of the within instrument may require.

D. "Town" shall mean the Town of Trumbull.

*not incl  
in Charter*

*BOE*