



General Assembly

**Substitute Bill No. 6669**

January Session, 2015



**AN ACT ESTABLISHING AN OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL.**

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

1 Section 1. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2015*) (a) For purposes of this  
2 section and sections 2 to 4, inclusive, of this act, "governmental agency"  
3 means a state agency or a quasi-public agency and "state agency" and  
4 "quasi-public agency" have the same meanings as provided in section  
5 1-79 of the general statutes.

6 (b) There is established an Office of the Inspector General that shall  
7 act to detect and prevent fraud, waste and abuse in the management of  
8 state personnel, in the use and disposition of state property, and in the  
9 collection, disbursement and expenditure of state and federal funds  
10 administered by governmental agencies. The Office of the Inspector  
11 General shall also evaluate the economy, efficiency and effectiveness of  
12 governmental agencies in the performance of their delegated duties  
13 and functions.

14 (c) The office shall be under the direction of the Inspector General,  
15 who shall be appointed by the Auditors of Public Accounts in  
16 accordance with this subsection, with the advice and consent of either  
17 house of the General Assembly. A committee consisting of the  
18 president pro tempore of the Senate, the speaker of the House of  
19 Representatives, the minority leaders of the Senate and the House of  
20 Representatives, the chairpersons and ranking members of the joint

21 standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of  
22 matters relating to government administration and the chairpersons of  
23 the Legislative Program Review and Investigations Committee shall  
24 submit to the Auditors of Public Accounts the names of three  
25 candidates for appointment to the position of Inspector General. Not  
26 later than ninety days after the receipt of the names from the  
27 committee, the Auditors of Public Accounts shall appoint one of such  
28 candidates to be Inspector General and shall submit such nomination  
29 to either house of the General Assembly to undergo the confirmation  
30 process set forth in section 4-7 of the general statutes. If the auditors  
31 fail to make such appointment within such ninety-day period, the  
32 committee by majority vote shall make such appointment and submit  
33 such nomination to either house of the General Assembly for  
34 confirmation. The Inspector General shall be appointed on the basis of  
35 integrity and competence demonstrated in appropriate fields. The  
36 Inspector General shall hold office for a term of five years and until the  
37 appointment of a successor, in the same manner as the original  
38 appointment, unless sooner removed for just cause by the Auditors of  
39 Public Accounts. Such cause may include, but not be limited to,  
40 material neglect of duty, gross misconduct or conviction of a felony.

41 (d) The Office of the Inspector General shall be an independent  
42 office and shall be within the Joint Committee on Legislative  
43 Management for administrative purposes only.

44 Sec. 2. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2015*) (a) The Inspector General  
45 shall establish, within available appropriations, a system for the  
46 coordination of efforts between the Office of the Inspector General and  
47 officials performing similar duties and internal auditing functions  
48 within the various governmental agencies. Such system may include  
49 continuing training programs for professional development, the  
50 adoption of standard guidelines and procedures and the organization  
51 of a communications network within the system. The internal auditors  
52 and support staff within the agencies shall remain assigned to such  
53 agencies but shall have their annual internal audit program approved

54 by the Inspector General.

55 (b) The Inspector General may adopt regulations, in accordance  
56 with chapter 54 of the general statutes, to implement the provisions of  
57 sections 1 to 4, inclusive, of this act. The Inspector General may employ  
58 necessary staff, within available appropriations.

59 Sec. 3. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2015*) (a) The Inspector General  
60 shall: (1) Conduct preemptive inspections, inquiries and investigations  
61 relating to programs and operations involving the collection,  
62 administration or expenditure of state funds, the use or disposition of  
63 state-owned or leased property or the management practices and  
64 regulatory or statutory compliance of state agencies; (2) have access to  
65 all records, data and material maintained by or available to any  
66 governmental agency; and (3) have access to all records, data and  
67 material maintained by or available to any person or organization  
68 involved in the collection, expenditure or administration of state  
69 funds, control of state-owned or leased property or management of  
70 state employees.

71 (b) The Inspector General may apply to the Superior Court for a  
72 subpoena to compel the attendance of such witnesses or the  
73 production of such books, papers, records or documents as may be  
74 necessary in order to obtain information that is not otherwise available  
75 and that is needed in the performance of the Inspector General's  
76 duties. The court shall, before issuing such subpoena, provide  
77 adequate opportunity for the Inspector General and the party against  
78 whom the subpoena is requested to be heard. No such subpoena shall  
79 be issued unless the court certifies that the attendance of such witness  
80 or the production of such books, papers, records or documents is  
81 reasonably necessary for the performance of the Inspector General's  
82 duties and that the Inspector General has made reasonable efforts to  
83 secure such attendance or such books, papers, records or documents  
84 without recourse to compulsory process.

85 Sec. 4. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2015*) (a) The Inspector General

86 may make recommendations to the Governor, the General Assembly  
87 and the Legislative Program Review and Investigations Committee  
88 concerning the prevention and detection of fraud, waste and abuse,  
89 including recommendations concerning legislation and regulations or  
90 the coordination of preventive measures by governmental and  
91 nongovernmental entities. The Inspector General may assist or request  
92 assistance from any governmental agency, state employee or person or  
93 organization collecting or expending state funds or controlling state-  
94 owned or leased property.

95 (b) The Inspector General shall report findings of fact along with  
96 any recommendations: (1) To the Chief State's Attorney or the Office of  
97 State Ethics, when the Inspector General has a reasonable belief that a  
98 state law has been or is being violated; (2) to the Attorney General,  
99 when the Inspector General has a reasonable belief that civil recovery  
100 proceedings are appropriate; and (3) to the United States Attorney,  
101 when the Inspector General has a reasonable belief that a federal law  
102 has been or is being violated or when civil recovery is appropriate.

103 (c) On or before October 31, 2016, and annually thereafter, the  
104 Inspector General shall submit, in accordance with the provisions of  
105 section 11-4a of the general statutes, a report concerning the activities  
106 of the Office of the Inspector General to the Governor, the joint  
107 standing committees of the General Assembly having cognizance of  
108 matters relating to appropriations and the budgets of state agencies  
109 and government administration and the Legislative Program Review  
110 and Investigations Committee. The Inspector General may make such  
111 other reports as the Inspector General deems appropriate.

112 (d) All records of the Office of the Inspector General relating to an  
113 actual or potential inspection, or inquiry or investigation shall be  
114 confidential and shall not be public records under the Freedom of  
115 Information Act, as defined in section 1-200 of the general statutes,  
116 until such time as (1) all such inspections, inquiries or investigations  
117 have been concluded and all criminal and civil actions arising from the  
118 records have been finally adjudicated or otherwise settled, or (2) to

119 such extent as may be deemed appropriate by the Inspector General in  
120 the performance of the Inspector General's duties, whichever is earlier.  
121 Records that are otherwise public documents shall not be deemed  
122 confidential solely because they have been transferred to the custody  
123 of the Inspector General. Where there are statutory requirements of  
124 confidentiality with regard to such records, books, data, files and other  
125 material printed or otherwise maintained by a governmental agency,  
126 such requirements of confidentiality and penalties for the violation of  
127 such requirements shall apply to the Inspector General and to the  
128 Inspector General's employees in the same manner and to the same  
129 extent as such requirements of confidentiality and penalties apply to  
130 such governmental agency and such agency's employees.

131 Sec. 5. Section 1-101pp of the general statutes is repealed and the  
132 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2015*):

133 Any commissioner, deputy commissioner, state agency or quasi-  
134 public agency head or deputy, or person in charge of state agency  
135 procurement and contracting who has reasonable cause to believe that  
136 a person has violated the provisions of the Code of Ethics for Public  
137 Officials set forth in part I of this chapter or any law or regulation  
138 concerning ethics in state contracting shall report such belief to the  
139 Office of State Ethics, which may further report such information to the  
140 Auditor of Public Accounts, the Chief State's Attorney, [or] the  
141 Attorney General or the Inspector General.

142 Sec. 6. Subsection (c) of section 1-110a of the general statutes is  
143 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*  
144 *October 1, 2015*):

145 (c) If the court determines, or the Attorney General certifies, that a  
146 public official or state or municipal employee, who was convicted of or  
147 pled guilty or nolo contendere to a crime related to state or municipal  
148 office, voluntarily provided information to the Attorney General, the  
149 Auditors of Public Accounts, the Inspector General or any state,  
150 federal or local law enforcement official concerning the commission of

151 such crime related to state or municipal office by another public official  
152 or state or municipal employee who had a greater degree of culpability  
153 for such crime than the public official or state or municipal employee  
154 providing such information, the court shall not reduce or revoke the  
155 pension of such public official or state or municipal employee,  
156 provided such public official or state or municipal employee  
157 voluntarily provided such information prior to learning of a criminal  
158 investigation into such crime related to state or municipal office.

159 Sec. 7. Subsection (e) of section 2-90 of the general statutes is  
160 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*  
161 *October 1, 2015*):

162 (e) If the Auditors of Public Accounts discover, or if it should come  
163 to their knowledge, that any unauthorized, illegal, irregular or unsafe  
164 handling or expenditure of state funds or any breakdown in the  
165 safekeeping of any resources of the state has occurred or is  
166 contemplated, they shall forthwith present the facts to the Governor,  
167 the State Comptroller, the clerk of each house of the General Assembly,  
168 the Legislative Program Review and Investigations Committee, [and]  
169 the Attorney General and the Inspector General. Any Auditor of Public  
170 Accounts neglecting to make such a report, or any agent of the  
171 auditors neglecting to report to the Auditors of Public Accounts any  
172 such matter discovered by [him] such auditor or agent or coming to his  
173 or her knowledge shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars or  
174 imprisoned not more than six months or both.

175 Sec. 8. Section 4-33a of the general statutes is repealed and the  
176 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2015*):

177 All boards of trustees of state institutions, state department heads,  
178 boards, commissions, other state agencies responsible for state  
179 property and funds and quasi-public agencies, as defined in section 1-  
180 120, shall promptly notify the Auditors of Public Accounts, [and] the  
181 Comptroller and the Inspector General of any unauthorized, illegal,  
182 irregular or unsafe handling or expenditure of state or quasi-public

183 agency funds or breakdowns in the safekeeping of any other resources  
184 of the state or quasi-public agencies or contemplated action to do the  
185 same within their knowledge.

186 Sec. 9. Section 4-37j of the general statutes is repealed and the  
187 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2015*):

188 Each foundation shall develop, in conjunction with the [Auditors of  
189 Public Accounts] Inspector General, and implement a written policy  
190 (1) for the investigation of any matter involving corruption, unethical  
191 practices, violation of state laws or regulations, mismanagement, gross  
192 waste of funds, abuse of authority or danger to the public safety  
193 occurring in such foundation, (2) prohibiting any officer or employee  
194 of the foundation from taking or threatening to take any personnel  
195 action against any foundation employee who transmits information  
196 concerning any such matter, (3) providing that any foundation  
197 employee who is found to have knowingly and maliciously made false  
198 charges concerning any such matter under subdivision (1) of this  
199 section shall be subject to disciplinary action by the employee's  
200 appointing authority, up to and including dismissal, and (4) requiring  
201 the foundation to provide a copy of such policy to its employees and to  
202 periodically notify the employees of the existence of the policy.

203 Sec. 10. Section 4-61dd of the general statutes is repealed and the  
204 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2015*):

205 (a) Any person having knowledge of any matter involving  
206 corruption, unethical practices, violation of state laws or regulations,  
207 mismanagement, gross waste of funds, abuse of authority or danger to  
208 the public safety occurring in any state department or agency or any  
209 quasi-public agency, as defined in section 1-120, or any person having  
210 knowledge of any matter involving corruption, violation of state or  
211 federal laws or regulations, gross waste of funds, abuse of authority or  
212 danger to the public safety occurring in any large state contract, may  
213 transmit all facts and information in such person's possession  
214 concerning such matter to the [Auditors of Public Accounts. The

215 Auditors of Public Accounts] Inspector General. The Inspector General  
216 shall review such matter and report [their] his or her findings and any  
217 recommendations to the Attorney General. Upon receiving such a  
218 report, the Attorney General shall make such investigation as the  
219 Attorney General deems proper regarding such report and any other  
220 information that may be reasonably derived from such report. Prior to  
221 conducting an investigation of any information that may be reasonably  
222 derived from such report, the Attorney General shall consult with the  
223 [Auditors of Public Accounts] Inspector General concerning the  
224 relationship of such additional information to the report that has been  
225 issued pursuant to this subsection. Any such subsequent investigation  
226 deemed appropriate by the Attorney General shall only be conducted  
227 with the concurrence and assistance of the [Auditors of Public  
228 Accounts] Inspector General. At the request of the Attorney General or  
229 on [their] the Inspector General's own initiative, the [auditors]  
230 Inspector General shall assist in the investigation.

231 (b) (1) The [Auditors of Public Accounts] Inspector General may  
232 reject any complaint received pursuant to subsection (a) of this section  
233 if the [Auditors of Public Accounts determine] Inspector General  
234 determines one or more of the following:

235 (A) There are other available remedies that the complainant can  
236 reasonably be expected to pursue;

237 (B) The complaint is better suited for investigation or enforcement  
238 by another state agency;

239 (C) The complaint is trivial, frivolous, vexatious or not made in  
240 good faith;

241 (D) Other complaints have greater priority in terms of serving the  
242 public good;

243 (E) The complaint is not timely or is too long delayed to justify  
244 further investigation; or

245 (F) The complaint could be handled more appropriately as part of  
246 an ongoing or scheduled regular audit.

247 (2) If the [Auditors of Public Accounts reject] Inspector General  
248 rejects a complaint pursuant to subdivision (1) of this subsection, the  
249 [Auditors of Public Accounts] Inspector General shall provide a report  
250 to the Attorney General setting out the basis for the rejection.

251 (3) If at any time the [Auditors of Public Accounts determine]  
252 Inspector General determines that a complaint is more appropriately  
253 investigated by another state agency, the [Auditors of Public Accounts]  
254 Inspector General shall refer the complaint to such agency. The  
255 investigating agency shall provide a status report regarding the  
256 referred complaint to the [Auditors of Public Accounts] Inspector  
257 General upon request.

258 (c) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 12-15, the  
259 Commissioner of Revenue Services may, upon written request by the  
260 [Auditors of Public Accounts] Inspector General, disclose return or  
261 return information, as defined in section 12-15, to the [Auditors of  
262 Public Accounts] Inspector General for purposes of preparing a report  
263 under subsection (a) or (b) of this section. Such return or return  
264 information shall not be published in any report prepared in  
265 accordance with subsection (a) or (b) of this section, and shall not  
266 otherwise be redisclosed, except that such information may be  
267 redisclosed to the Attorney General for purposes of an investigation  
268 authorized by subsection (a) of this section. Any person who violates  
269 the provisions of this subsection shall be subject to the provisions of  
270 subsection (g) of section 12-15.

271 (d) The Attorney General may summon witnesses, require the  
272 production of any necessary books, papers or other documents and  
273 administer oaths to witnesses, where necessary, for the purpose of an  
274 investigation pursuant to this section or for the purpose of  
275 investigating a suspected violation of subsection (a) of section 4-275  
276 until such time as the Attorney General files a civil action pursuant to

277 section 4-276. Upon the conclusion of the investigation, the Attorney  
278 General shall where necessary, report any findings to the Governor, or  
279 in matters involving criminal activity, to the Chief State's Attorney. In  
280 addition to the exempt records provision of section 1-210, the  
281 [Auditors of Public Accounts] Inspector General and the Attorney  
282 General shall not, after receipt of any information from a person under  
283 the provisions of this section or sections 4-276 to 4-280, inclusive,  
284 disclose the identity of such person without such person's consent  
285 unless the [Auditors of Public Accounts] Inspector General or the  
286 Attorney General determines that such disclosure is unavoidable, and  
287 may withhold records of such investigation, during the pendency of  
288 the investigation.

289 (e) (1) No state officer or employee, as defined in section 4-141, no  
290 quasi-public agency officer or employee, no officer or employee of a  
291 large state contractor and no appointing authority shall take or  
292 threaten to take any personnel action against any state or quasi-public  
293 agency employee or any employee of a large state contractor in  
294 retaliation for (A) such employee's or contractor's disclosure of  
295 information to (i) an employee of the [Auditors of Public Accounts]  
296 Inspector General or the Attorney General under the provisions of  
297 subsection (a) of this section; (ii) an employee of the state agency or  
298 quasi-public agency where such state officer or employee is employed;  
299 (iii) an employee of a state agency pursuant to a mandated reporter  
300 statute or pursuant to subsection (b) of section 17a-28; or (iv) in the  
301 case of a large state contractor, an employee of the contracting state  
302 agency concerning information involving the large state contract; or  
303 (B) such employee's testimony or assistance in any proceeding under  
304 this section.

305 (2) (A) Not later than ninety days after learning of the specific  
306 incident giving rise to a claim that a personnel action has been  
307 threatened or has occurred in violation of subdivision (1) of this  
308 subsection, a state or quasi-public agency employee, an employee of a  
309 large state contractor or the employee's attorney may file a complaint

310 against the state agency, quasi-public agency, large state contractor or  
311 appointing authority concerning such personnel action with the Chief  
312 Human Rights Referee designated under section 46a-57. Such  
313 complaint may be amended if an additional incident giving rise to a  
314 claim under this subdivision occurs subsequent to the filing of the  
315 original complaint. The Chief Human Rights Referee shall assign the  
316 complaint to a human rights referee appointed under section 46a-57,  
317 who shall conduct a hearing and issue a decision concerning whether  
318 the officer or employee taking or threatening to take the personnel  
319 action violated any provision of this section. The human rights referee  
320 may order a state agency or quasi-public agency to produce (i) an  
321 employee of such agency or quasi-public agency to testify as a witness  
322 in any proceeding under this subdivision, or (ii) books, papers or other  
323 documents relevant to the complaint, without issuing a subpoena. If  
324 such agency or quasi-public agency fails to produce such witness,  
325 books, papers or documents, not later than thirty days after such order,  
326 the human rights referee may consider such failure as supporting  
327 evidence for the complainant. If, after the hearing, the human rights  
328 referee finds a violation, the referee may award the aggrieved  
329 employee reinstatement to the employee's former position, back pay  
330 and reestablishment of any employee benefits for which the employee  
331 would otherwise have been eligible if such violation had not occurred,  
332 reasonable attorneys' fees, and any other damages. For the purposes of  
333 this subsection, such human rights referee shall act as an independent  
334 hearing officer. The decision of a human rights referee under this  
335 subsection may be appealed by any person who was a party at such  
336 hearing, in accordance with the provisions of section 4-183.

337 (B) The Chief Human Rights Referee shall adopt regulations, in  
338 accordance with the provisions of chapter 54, establishing the  
339 procedure for filing complaints and noticing and conducting hearings  
340 under subparagraph (A) of this subdivision.

341 (3) As an alternative to the provisions of subdivision (2) of this  
342 subsection: (A) A state or quasi-public agency employee who alleges

343 that a personnel action has been threatened or taken may file an appeal  
344 not later than ninety days after learning of the specific incident giving  
345 rise to such claim with the Employees' Review Board under section 5-  
346 202, or, in the case of a state or quasi-public agency employee covered  
347 by a collective bargaining contract, in accordance with the procedure  
348 provided by such contract; or (B) an employee of a large state  
349 contractor alleging that such action has been threatened or taken may,  
350 after exhausting all available administrative remedies, bring a civil  
351 action in accordance with the provisions of subsection (c) of section 31-  
352 51m.

353 (4) In any proceeding under subdivision (2) or (3) of this subsection  
354 concerning a personnel action taken or threatened against any state or  
355 quasi-public agency employee or any employee of a large state  
356 contractor, which personnel action occurs not later than two years after  
357 the employee first transmits facts and information concerning a matter  
358 under subsection (a) of this section or discloses information under  
359 subdivision (1) of this subsection to the [Auditors of Public Accounts]  
360 Inspector General, the Attorney General or an employee of a state  
361 agency or quasi-public agency, as applicable, there shall be a  
362 rebuttable presumption that the personnel action is in retaliation for  
363 the action taken by the employee under subsection (a) of this section or  
364 subdivision (1) of this subsection.

365 (5) If a state officer or employee, as defined in section 4-141, a quasi-  
366 public agency officer or employee, an officer or employee of a large  
367 state contractor or an appointing authority takes or threatens to take  
368 any action to impede, fail to renew or cancel a contract between a state  
369 agency and a large state contractor, or between a large state contractor  
370 and its subcontractor, in retaliation for the disclosure of information  
371 pursuant to subsection (a) of this section or subdivision (1) of this  
372 subsection to any agency listed in subdivision (1) of this subsection,  
373 such affected agency, contractor or subcontractor may, not later than  
374 ninety days after learning of such action, threat or failure to renew,  
375 bring a civil action in the superior court for the judicial district of

376 Hartford to recover damages, attorney's fees and costs.

377 (f) Any employee of a state or quasi-public agency or large state  
378 contractor, who is found by the [Auditors of Public Accounts]  
379 Inspector General, the Attorney General, a human rights referee or the  
380 Employees' Review Board to have knowingly and maliciously made  
381 false charges under subsection (a) of this section, shall be subject to  
382 disciplinary action by such employee's appointing authority up to and  
383 including dismissal. In the case of a state or quasi-public agency  
384 employee, such action shall be subject to appeal to the Employees'  
385 Review Board in accordance with section 5-202, or in the case of state  
386 or quasi-public agency employees included in collective bargaining  
387 contracts, the procedure provided by such contracts.

388 (g) On or before September first, annually, the [Auditors of Public  
389 Accounts] Inspector General shall submit, in accordance with the  
390 provisions of section 11-4a, to the clerk of each house of the General  
391 Assembly a report indicating the number of matters for which facts  
392 and information were transmitted to the [auditors] Inspector General  
393 pursuant to this section during the preceding state fiscal year and the  
394 disposition of each such matter.

395 (h) Each contract between a state or quasi-public agency and a large  
396 state contractor shall provide that, if an officer, employee or  
397 appointing authority of a large state contractor takes or threatens to  
398 take any personnel action against any employee of the contractor in  
399 retaliation for such employee's disclosure of information to any  
400 employee of the contracting state or quasi-public agency or the  
401 [Auditors of Public Accounts] Inspector General or the Attorney  
402 General under the provisions of subsection (a) or subdivision (1) of  
403 subsection (e) of this section, the contractor shall be liable for a civil  
404 penalty of not more than five thousand dollars for each offense, up to a  
405 maximum of twenty per cent of the value of the contract. Each  
406 violation shall be a separate and distinct offense and in the case of a  
407 continuing violation each calendar day's continuance of the violation  
408 shall be deemed to be a separate and distinct offense. The executive

409 head of the state or quasi-public agency may request the Attorney  
410 General to bring a civil action in the superior court for the judicial  
411 district of Hartford to seek imposition and recovery of such civil  
412 penalty.

413 (i) Each state agency or quasi-public agency shall post a notice of the  
414 provisions of this section relating to state employees and quasi-public  
415 agency employees in a conspicuous place that is readily available for  
416 viewing by employees of such agency or quasi-public agency. Each  
417 large state contractor shall post a notice of the provisions of this section  
418 relating to large state contractors in a conspicuous place which is  
419 readily available for viewing by the employees of the contractor.

420 (j) No person who, in good faith, discloses information in  
421 accordance with the provisions of this section shall be liable for any  
422 civil damages resulting from such good faith disclosure.

423 (k) As used in this section:

424 (1) "Large state contract" means a contract between an entity and a  
425 state or quasi-public agency, having a value of five million dollars or  
426 more; and

427 (2) "Large state contractor" means an entity that has entered into a  
428 large state contract with a state or quasi-public agency.

429 Sec. 11. Subsection (f) of section 4-278 of the general statutes is  
430 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*  
431 *October 1, 2015*):

432 (f) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (e) of this section,  
433 where the action is one that the court finds to be based primarily on  
434 disclosures of specific information that was not provided by the person  
435 bringing the action relating to allegations or transactions (1) in a  
436 criminal, civil or administrative hearing, (2) in a report, hearing, audit  
437 or investigation conducted by the General Assembly, a committee of  
438 the General Assembly, the Auditors of Public Accounts, the Inspector

439 General, a state agency or a quasi-public agency, or (3) from the news  
 440 media, the court may award from such proceeds to the person  
 441 bringing the action such sums as it considers appropriate, but in no  
 442 case more than ten per cent of the proceeds, taking into account the  
 443 significance of the information and the role of the person bringing the  
 444 action in advancing the case to litigation. Any such person shall also  
 445 receive an amount for reasonable expenses that the court finds to have  
 446 been necessarily incurred, plus reasonable attorneys' fees and costs. All  
 447 such expenses, fees and costs shall be awarded against the defendant.

448 Sec. 12. Subsection (b) of section 4-282 of the general statutes is  
 449 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*  
 450 *October 1, 2015*):

451 (b) Unless opposed by the state, the court shall dismiss an action or  
 452 claim brought under section 4-277 if allegations or transactions that are  
 453 substantially the same as those alleged in the action or claim were  
 454 publicly disclosed (1) in a state criminal, civil or administrative hearing  
 455 in which the state or its agent is a party, (2) in a report, hearing, audit  
 456 or investigation conducted by the General Assembly, a committee of  
 457 the General Assembly, the Auditors of Public Accounts, the Inspector  
 458 General, a state agency or quasi-public agency, or (3) by the news  
 459 media, except the court shall not dismiss such action or claim if the  
 460 action or claim is brought by the Attorney General or the person who  
 461 is an original source of information.

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:		
Section 1	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	New section
Sec. 2	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	New section
Sec. 3	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	New section
Sec. 4	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	New section
Sec. 5	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	1-101pp
Sec. 6	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	1-110a(c)
Sec. 7	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	2-90(e)
Sec. 8	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	4-33a

Sec. 9	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	4-37j
Sec. 10	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	4-61dd
Sec. 11	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	4-278(f)
Sec. 12	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	4-282(b)

**Statement of Legislative Commissioners:**

In Sec. 1(c), "either house of" was inserted before "General Assembly" for internal consistency and in Sec. 4(d) Subdiv. designators (1) and (2) were added for clarity and "and such agency's employees" was added for consistency.

**GAE**      *Joint Favorable Subst. -LCO*