

Hawron, Amy

From: Hawron, Amy
Sent: Wednesday, June 6, 2018 2:11 PM
To: 'dandlesm@assembly.state.ny.us'; 'rogersk@assembly.state.ny.us'; 'Kenan Kurt (kurt@nysenate.gov)'
Subject: Attorney General Resolutions issued 6/5/18
Attachments: S 8309.pdf; A 10651.pdf



STATE OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

BARBARA D. UNDERWOOD
ATTORNEY GENERAL

(518) 776-2000

June 5, 2018

Mary-Anne E. Dandles
Clerk of the Assembly
New York State Assembly
Albany, NY 12248

Francis W. Patience
Secretary of the Senate
New York State Senate
Albany, New York 12247

Re: Assembly No. 10651

Dear Mr. Patience and Ms. Dandles:

In accordance with Article 19, section 1 of the Constitution, the Assembly has requested my opinion as to the legal effect of the amendment proposed by the above-designated concurrent resolution upon the other provisions of the Constitution. Members of my staff have reviewed the relevant provisions.

This concurrent resolution proposes to add a new article 5-A, relating to state government integrity.

If adopted, the proposed amendment would constitute a restriction upon the general legislative powers vested in the Senate and Assembly (Article 3, section 1), as well as upon the Legislature's power to strike out or reduce items in the Governor's appropriation bills (Article 7, section 4). It additionally would limit the Governor's discretion to prepare the budget and to propose appropriations (Article 7, sections 2 and 3).

The proposed amendment also would impose duties upon the Governor in addition to those enumerated in Article 4, sections 3 and 4, and upon the State Comptroller in addition to those enumerated in Article 5, section 1.

The proposed amendment, if adopted, would create a method of removing a state officer in addition to the process of impeachment established by Article 6, section 24.

If adopted, the proposed amendment could be viewed as creating an exception to section 20(b)(1) of Article 6's prohibition against a judge of the Court of Appeals or a justice

of the Supreme Court holding another public trust. *See People v. Hall*, 169 N.Y. 184, 195 (1901). It also could be viewed as creating an exception to the prohibition against requiring any test as a qualification for any office of public trust except the oath prescribed in Article 13, section 1.

Although I have called your attention to certain provisions of the Constitution that will be or may be affected by such proposed amendment, the scope of the proposal is such that such enumeration cannot be considered to note each aspect of the Constitution that would or could be touched upon by such amendment.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Barbara D. Underwood". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name.

BARBARA D. UNDERWOOD

STATE OF NEW YORK

10651

IN ASSEMBLY

May 10, 2018

Introduced by M. of A. CARROLL -- read once and referred to the Committee on Governmental Operations

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY

proposing that the constitution be amended by adding a new article V-A; in relation to state government integrity

Section 1. Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the constitution be amended by adding a new article V-A to read as follows:

ARTICLE V-A

STATE GOVERNMENT INTEGRITY

Sec.

1. Declarations of the people.

2. New York state government integrity commission.

3. Additional powers of the commission.

4. Funding of the commission.

5. State code of ethics.

6. Recommending revisions of campaign contribution limits.

7. Transparency.

Section 1. a. The people of New York expect officers and employees of the state to observe laws, rules and regulations that specify high standards of ethical conduct designed to avoid the reality and appearance of corruption, conflict of interest, self-dealing and breach of the public trust. Equally they expect that candidates for state office and others seeking to influence state elections to observe laws, rules and regulations designed to regulate actual and potential corruption and conflicts of interest by regulating the influence of money in politics and making transparent the financing and expenditures of efforts to influence voters. To protect the integrity and freedom from corruption of the use of state power to enact laws, establish rules and regulations, and contract for goods and services funded in whole or in part with state taxes and other revenues, the people of New York expect observance of laws, rules and regulations that regulate lobbying, lobbyists and government procurement. To ensure the appropriate workplace conduct of state officers and employees and those who interact with such officers and employees while dealing with the state and its instrumentalities, the people of New York expect that all such persons will observe laws, rules and regulations setting standards of appropriate and non-discriminatory workplace behavior.

EXPLANATION--Matter in *italics* (underscored) is new; matter in brackets [] is old law to be omitted.

LBD89139-02-8

1 b. Achieving this goal requires an independent and non-partisan agency
2 with jurisdiction over matters pertaining to both the legislative and
3 executive branches of government and that has the needed powers to
4 train, advise, interpret, adopt rules and regulations, investigate,
5 conduct fair hearings that afford due process and impose appropriate
6 sanctions on a consistent basis so that, with fair and equal application
7 of the law, no person or entity, no matter what their status, influence
8 or role in government, can place themselves above the law or suffer
9 detriment due to any lack of such status, influence or role.

10 § 2. a. There shall be a New York state government integrity commis-
11 sion. The commission shall, on an independent and non-partisan basis,
12 receive, initiate, investigate and determine complaints with respect to
13 the matters specified in section one of this article. This jurisdiction
14 shall be in addition to and not in derogation of the investigatory,
15 disciplinary, vendor qualification or law enforcement authority of any
16 other person or entity and of the right of an aggrieved person to seek
17 civil redress in accordance with law. The commission may in its
18 discretion decline to initiate, or suspend initiation of proceedings, or
19 otherwise adjust its procedures, in view of such other proceedings
20 undertaken or able to be undertaken by such other person or entity.

21 b. When, after hearing, the commission has determined that the
22 respondent has violated a law, rule or regulation within the commis-
23 sion's jurisdiction to enforce, the commission may impose any civil
24 sanction authorized by law and/or refer the matter for criminal prose-
25 cution. The commission may also caution, admonish or censure such
26 respondent or, in the case of a non-elected state officer or employee,
27 suspend, demote or remove such respondent from office or employment
28 after such adjudicatory process that substantially complies with the
29 terms of any relevant collective bargaining agreement. In deciding the
30 severity of the sanction, the commission shall consider to what extent
31 the violation is inadvertent, isolated and/or of insubstantial conse-
32 quence on the one hand or willful, repeated, causing actual public harm
33 or risk of public harm and/or otherwise egregious on the other. Determi-
34 nations, other than a determination to refer for criminal prosecution,
35 shall be subject to judicial review in accordance with law except that
36 determinations to admonish, censure or remove an official elected to
37 office by vote of the people shall be subject to being disapproved or
38 reduced by a majority of the members of either house of the legislature
39 voting promptly and separately. If the determination is one of admoni-
40 tion or censure, that determination shall be subject to being increased
41 to censure or removal on the vote of two-thirds of the members of both
42 houses of the legislature voting promptly and separately.

43 c. The commission shall consist of nine members, of whom two shall be
44 appointed jointly by the governor, the attorney general and the comp-
45 troller, at least one of whom shall not be, or within the prior five
46 years shall not have been, enrolled in the same political party as the
47 governor, one jointly by the leaders in each house of the legislature of
48 the party conferences whose candidate for governor in the most recent
49 gubernatorial election received the largest number of votes, one jointly
50 by the leaders in each house of the legislature of the party conferences
51 whose candidate for governor in the most recent gubernatorial election
52 received the second largest number of votes, and five jointly by the
53 chief judge of the state of New York and the presiding justices of each
54 of the appellate divisions, no more than three of whom shall be, or
55 within the prior five years shall not have been, enrolled in the same
56 political party. No member of the commission shall have held office in



1 any political party organization, have been a state officer or employee
2 or have been engaged as a lobbyist within three years of appointment or
3 at any time during their term. The chair shall be elected by the commis-
4 sion members from among its members. Commission members shall be reim-
5 bursed for their actual expenses and paid a per diem salary to be fixed
6 by law but at least a per diem amount equal to the annual salary paid to
7 a justice of the supreme court divided by two hundred twenty. A member
8 may be removed for cause on application to the court of appeals made by
9 a majority vote of the full membership of the commission.

10 d. The persons first appointed by the governor, the attorney general
11 and the comptroller shall have respectively three and four-year terms as
12 those officials shall designate. The persons first appointed by the
13 chief judge of the state of New York and the presiding justices of the
14 appellate divisions shall have respectively one, two, three, three, and
15 four-year terms as that judge and those justices shall designate. The
16 person first appointed jointly by the legislative leaders in each house
17 of the legislature of the party conferences whose candidate for governor
18 received the largest number of votes shall have a one-year term. The
19 person first appointed jointly by the legislative leaders in each house
20 of the legislature of the party conferences whose candidate for governor
21 received the second largest number of votes shall have a two-year term.
22 Each member of the commission shall be appointed thereafter for a term
23 of four years.

24 e. The organization and procedure of the commission shall be as
25 provided by law provided that the commission shall act by majority vote
26 of its membership in attendance and constituting a quorum and determine
27 violations based on a preponderance of the evidence except that any
28 order of censure or removal shall be based on clear and convincing
29 evidence and shall be approved by a majority of all the members of the
30 commission. The commission may establish its own rules and procedures
31 not inconsistent with law and due process. Those rules shall bar ex
32 parte communications of any kind or substance, direct or indirect,
33 between members of the commission and their appointing authority and
34 such rule shall bind both the member, the commission staff, the appoint-
35 ing authority and the staff, agents and representatives of the appoint-
36 ing authority. The commission shall be empowered to designate one or
37 more of its members or any other persons as hearing officers to hear and
38 report concerning any matter before the commission.

39 § 3. a. The commission may appoint an executive director, who may
40 appoint staff, and one or more deputy directors with such duties and
41 powers as the commission may fix. No person who would be disqualified
42 from being a member of the commission may be appointed as executive
43 director except that a person employed at the commission shall not be
44 disqualified by reason of that employment.

45 b. The commission and its designated hearing officers shall have the
46 power to administer oaths, compel the attendance of witnesses and issue
47 subpoenas.

48 c. The commission shall assure the effective enforcement and adminis-
49 tration of the state ethics laws including the code of ethics, laws
50 providing for disclosure of financial and other interests by state offi-
51 cers and employees, the laws regulating lobbying and lobbyists and the
52 laws concerning campaign finance. The commission shall take care that
53 laws respecting procurement of goods and services by the state are
54 faithfully observed as are laws respecting workplace behavior. This
55 authority shall include the power and duty to interpret laws adminis-
56 tered by the commission, to train all persons within the commission's



1 jurisdiction in compliance with the laws, rules and regulations adminis-
2 tered or enforced by the commission and to issue and interpret rules and
3 regulations that are not in conflict with law.

4 d. The commission may make a criminal prosecution referral to a
5 district attorney, the attorney general or a United States attorney.

6 e. The commission, after notice and opportunity for public comment,
7 may issue advisory opinions or bulletins which will have such protective
8 effect on those who act in compliance therewith as is specified in the
9 opinion or bulletin. It shall also establish an office of ethics guid-
10 ance to give informal advice to persons whose conduct it oversees.

11 § 4. The state shall annually appropriate an amount adequate to
12 support the commission's discharge of its fiduciary duty to the people.
13 In no event shall the appropriation for the work of the commission be
14 less than ten percent of the appropriation to the state law department.

15 § 5. a. The commission shall periodically review the state code of
16 ethics and may propose revisions and amendments to the code. The state
17 code of ethics, and any revision or amendment thereto, shall be drafted
18 and construed to eliminate conduct that creates an appearance of
19 corruption, conflicts of interest that materially impair the performance
20 of official duties and breaches of the public trust including the misuse
21 of official position or the abuse of official authority for personal
22 gain.

23 b. The state code of ethics shall provide that it shall be the ethical
24 duty of any person or entity within the jurisdiction of the commission
25 to promptly report to the commission activity known to be in violation
26 of the state code of ethics or other law engaged in with respect to
27 activity that is within the jurisdiction of the commission. There shall
28 be no retaliation against a person or entity making such a report in
29 good faith on information and belief, and any person aggrieved by such
30 retaliation may bring a civil action for compensatory and exemplary
31 damages.

32 c. The state code of ethics shall provide that no person within the
33 jurisdiction of the commission shall commit an act of sexual harassment
34 while serving in his or her official capacity and no such person serving
35 in a supervisory capacity shall suffer an act of sexual harassment to
36 occur without taking care that there be due consequences in accordance
37 with law. The commission may by rule define the conduct that constitutes
38 an act of sexual harassment and shall establish a unit responsible for
39 sexual harassment complaints and investigations.

40 § 6. The commission may recommend to the legislature limits for all
41 categories of campaign contributions to candidates and political organ-
42 izations that in its judgment are low enough to prevent an elected offi-
43 cial from being so beholden to a campaign contributor as to materially
44 impair such official's exercise of independent policy judgment in the
45 public interest.

46 § 7. The commission shall be subject to all transparency and public
47 access laws subject to such reasonable exceptions for pending confiden-
48 tial investigations as shall be provided by law. The legislative branch
49 shall be subject to laws providing for transparency to the same extent
50 as is the executive branch.

51 § 2. Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the foregoing amendment be
52 referred to the first regular legislative session convening after the
53 next succeeding general election of members of the assembly, and, in
54 conformity with section 1 of article 19 of the constitution, be
55 published for 3 months previous to the time of such election.



STATE OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

BARBARA D. UNDERWOOD
ATTORNEY GENERAL

(518) 776-2000

June 5, 2018

Mary-Anne E. Dandles
Clerk of the Assembly
New York State Assembly
Albany, NY 12248

Francis W. Patience
Secretary of the Senate
New York State Senate
Albany, New York 12247

Re: Senate No. 8309

Dear Mr. Patience and Ms. Dandles:

In accordance with Article 19, section 1 of the Constitution, the Assembly has requested my opinion as to the legal effect of the amendment proposed by the above-designated concurrent resolution upon the other provisions of the Constitution. Members of my staff have reviewed the relevant provisions.

This concurrent resolution proposes to add a new article 5-A, relating to state government integrity.

If adopted, the proposed amendment would constitute a restriction upon the general legislative powers vested in the Senate and Assembly (Article 3, section 1), as well as upon the Legislature's power to strike out or reduce items in the Governor's appropriation bills (Article 7, section 4). It additionally would limit the Governor's discretion to prepare the budget and to propose appropriations (Article 7, sections 2 and 3).

The proposed amendment also would impose duties upon the Governor in addition to those enumerated in Article 4, sections 3 and 4, and upon the State Comptroller in addition to those enumerated in Article 5, section 1.

The proposed amendment, if adopted, would create a method of removing a state officer in addition to the process of impeachment established by Article 6, section 24.

If adopted, the proposed amendment could be viewed as creating an exception to section 20(b)(1) of Article 6's prohibition against a judge of the Court of Appeals or a justice

of the Supreme Court holding another public trust. *See People v. Hall*, 169 N.Y. 184, 195 (1901). It also could be viewed as creating an exception to the prohibition against requiring any test as a qualification for any office of public trust except the oath prescribed in Article 13, section 1.

Although I have called your attention to certain provisions of the Constitution that will be or may be affected by such proposed amendment, the scope of the proposal is such that such enumeration cannot be considered to note each aspect of the Constitution that would or could be touched upon by such amendment.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Barbara D. Underwood". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

BARBARA D. UNDERWOOD

STATE OF NEW YORK

8309

IN SENATE

April 30, 2018

Introduced by Sen. KRUEGER -- read twice and ordered printed, and when printed to be committed to the Committee on Judiciary

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY

proposing that the constitution be amended by adding a new article V-A; in relation to state government integrity

1 Section 1. Resolved (if the Assembly concur), That the constitution be
2 amended by adding a new article V-A to read as follows:

ARTICLE V-A

STATE GOVERNMENT INTEGRITY

Sec.

6 1. Declarations of the people.

7 2. New York state government integrity commission.

8 3. Additional powers of the commission.

9 4. Funding of the commission.

10 5. State code of ethics.

11 6. Recommending revisions of campaign contribution limits.

12 7. Transparency.

13 Section 1. a. The people of New York expect officers and employees of
14 the state to observe laws, rules and regulations that specify high stan-
15 dards of ethical conduct designed to avoid the reality and appearance of
16 corruption, conflict of interest, self-dealing and breach of the public
17 trust. Equally they expect that candidates for state office and others
18 seeking to influence state elections to observe laws, rules and regu-
19 lations designed to regulate actual and potential corruption and
20 conflicts of interest by regulating the influence of money in politics
21 and making transparent the financing and expenditures of efforts to
22 influence voters. To protect the integrity and freedom from corruption
23 of the use of state power to enact laws, establish rules and regu-
24 lations, and contract for goods and services funded in whole or in part
25 with state taxes and other revenues, the people of New York expect
26 observance of laws, rules and regulations that regulate lobbying, lobby-
27 ists and government procurement. To ensure the appropriate workplace
28 conduct of state officers and employees and those who interact with such
29 officers and employees while dealing with the state and its instrumen-
30 talities, the people of New York expect that all such persons will
31 observe laws, rules and regulations setting standards of appropriate and
32 non-discriminatory workplace behavior.

EXPLANATION--Matter in italics (underscored) is new; matter in brackets [] is old law to be omitted.

LBD89139-02-8

1 b. Achieving this goal requires an independent and non-partisan agency
2 with jurisdiction over matters pertaining to both the legislative and
3 executive branches of government and that has the needed powers to
4 train, advise, interpret, adopt rules and regulations, investigate,
5 conduct fair hearings that afford due process and impose appropriate
6 sanctions on a consistent basis so that, with fair and equal application
7 of the law, no person or entity, no matter what their status, influence
8 or role in government, can place themselves above the law or suffer
9 detriment due to any lack of such status, influence or role.

10 § 2. a. There shall be a New York state government integrity commis-
11 sion. The commission shall, on an independent and non-partisan basis,
12 receive, initiate, investigate and determine complaints with respect to
13 the matters specified in section one of this article. This jurisdiction
14 shall be in addition to and not in derogation of the investigatory,
15 disciplinary, vendor qualification or law enforcement authority of any
16 other person or entity and of the right of an aggrieved person to seek
17 civil redress in accordance with law. The commission may in its
18 discretion decline to initiate, or suspend initiation of proceedings, or
19 otherwise adjust its procedures, in view of such other proceedings
20 undertaken or able to be undertaken by such other person or entity.

21 b. When, after hearing, the commission has determined that the
22 respondent has violated a law, rule or regulation within the commis-
23 sion's jurisdiction to enforce, the commission may impose any civil
24 sanction authorized by law and/or refer the matter for criminal prose-
25 cution. The commission may also caution, admonish or censure such
26 respondent or, in the case of a non-elected state officer or employee,
27 suspend, demote or remove such respondent from office or employment
28 after such adjudicatory process that substantially complies with the
29 terms of any relevant collective bargaining agreement. In deciding the
30 severity of the sanction, the commission shall consider to what extent
31 the violation is inadvertent, isolated and/or of insubstantial conse-
32 quence on the one hand or willful, repeated, causing actual public harm
33 or risk of public harm and/or otherwise egregious on the other. Determi-
34 nations, other than a determination to refer for criminal prosecution,
35 shall be subject to judicial review in accordance with law except that
36 determinations to admonish, censure or remove an official elected to
37 office by vote of the people shall be subject to being disapproved or
38 reduced by a majority of the members of either house of the legislature
39 voting promptly and separately. If the determination is one of admoni-
40 tion or censure, that determination shall be subject to being increased
41 to censure or removal on the vote of two-thirds of the members of both
42 houses of the legislature voting promptly and separately.

43 c. The commission shall consist of nine members, of whom two shall be
44 appointed jointly by the governor, the attorney general and the comp-
45 troller, at least one of whom shall not be, or within the prior five
46 years shall not have been, enrolled in the same political party as the
47 governor, one jointly by the leaders in each house of the legislature of
48 the party conferences whose candidate for governor in the most recent
49 gubernatorial election received the largest number of votes, one jointly
50 by the leaders in each house of the legislature of the party conferences
51 whose candidate for governor in the most recent gubernatorial election
52 received the second largest number of votes, and five jointly by the
53 chief judge of the state of New York and the presiding justices of each
54 of the appellate divisions, no more than three of whom shall be, or
55 within the prior five years shall not have been, enrolled in the same
56 political party. No member of the commission shall have held office in



1 any political party organization, have been a state officer or employee
2 or have been engaged as a lobbyist within three years of appointment or
3 at any time during their term. The chair shall be elected by the commis-
4 sion members from among its members. Commission members shall be reim-
5 bursed for their actual expenses and paid a per diem salary to be fixed
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7 a justice of the supreme court divided by two hundred twenty. A member
8 may be removed for cause on application to the court of appeals made by
9 a majority vote of the full membership of the commission.

10 d. The persons first appointed by the governor, the attorney general
11 and the comptroller shall have respectively three and four-year terms as
12 those officials shall designate. The persons first appointed by the
13 chief judge of the state of New York and the presiding justices of the
14 appellate divisions shall have respectively one, two, three, three, and
15 four-year terms as that judge and those justices shall designate. The
16 person first appointed jointly by the legislative leaders in each house
17 of the legislature of the party conferences whose candidate for governor
18 received the largest number of votes shall have a one-year term. The
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20 of the legislature of the party conferences whose candidate for governor
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23 of four years.

24 e. The organization and procedure of the commission shall be as
25 provided by law provided that the commission shall act by majority vote
26 of its membership in attendance and constituting a quorum and determine
27 violations based on a preponderance of the evidence except that any
28 order of censure or removal shall be based on clear and convincing
29 evidence and shall be approved by a majority of all the members of the
30 commission. The commission may establish its own rules and procedures
31 not inconsistent with law and due process. Those rules shall bar ex
32 parte communications of any kind or substance, direct or indirect,
33 between members of the commission and their appointing authority and
34 such rule shall bind both the member, the commission staff, the appoint-
35 ing authority and the staff, agents and representatives of the appoint-
36 ing authority. The commission shall be empowered to designate one or
37 more of its members or any other persons as hearing officers to hear and
38 report concerning any matter before the commission.

39 § 3. a. The commission may appoint an executive director, who may
40 appoint staff, and one or more deputy directors with such duties and
41 powers as the commission may fix. No person who would be disqualified
42 from being a member of the commission may be appointed as executive
43 director except that a person employed at the commission shall not be
44 disqualified by reason of that employment.

45 b. The commission and its designated hearing officers shall have the
46 power to administer oaths, compel the attendance of witnesses and issue
47 subpoenas.

48 c. The commission shall assure the effective enforcement and adminis-
49 tration of the state ethics laws including the code of ethics, laws
50 providing for disclosure of financial and other interests by state offi-
51 cers and employees, the laws regulating lobbying and lobbyists and the
52 laws concerning campaign finance. The commission shall take care that
53 laws respecting procurement of goods and services by the state are
54 faithfully observed as are laws respecting workplace behavior. This
55 authority shall include the power and duty to interpret laws adminis-
56 tered by the commission, to train all persons within the commission's



1 jurisdiction in compliance with the laws, rules and regulations adminis-
2 tered or enforced by the commission and to issue and interpret rules and
3 regulations that are not in conflict with law.

4 d. The commission may make a criminal prosecution referral to a
5 district attorney, the attorney general or a United States attorney.

6 e. The commission, after notice and opportunity for public comment,
7 may issue advisory opinions or bulletins which will have such protective
8 effect on those who act in compliance therewith as is specified in the
9 opinion or bulletin. It shall also establish an office of ethics guid-
10 ance to give informal advice to persons whose conduct it oversees.

11 § 4. The state shall annually appropriate an amount adequate to
12 support the commission's discharge of its fiduciary duty to the people.
13 In no event shall the appropriation for the work of the commission be
14 less than ten percent of the appropriation to the state law department.

15 § 5. a. The commission shall periodically review the state code of
16 ethics and may propose revisions and amendments to the code. The state
17 code of ethics, and any revision or amendment thereto, shall be drafted
18 and construed to eliminate conduct that creates an appearance of
19 corruption, conflicts of interest that materially impair the performance
20 of official duties and breaches of the public trust including the misuse
21 of official position or the abuse of official authority for personal
22 gain.

23 b. The state code of ethics shall provide that it shall be the ethical
24 duty of any person or entity within the jurisdiction of the commission
25 to promptly report to the commission activity known to be in violation
26 of the state code of ethics or other law engaged in with respect to
27 activity that is within the jurisdiction of the commission. There shall
28 be no retaliation against a person or entity making such a report in
29 good faith on information and belief, and any person aggrieved by such
30 retaliation may bring a civil action for compensatory and exemplary
31 damages.

32 c. The state code of ethics shall provide that no person within the
33 jurisdiction of the commission shall commit an act of sexual harassment
34 while serving in his or her official capacity and no such person serving
35 in a supervisory capacity shall suffer an act of sexual harassment to
36 occur without taking care that there be due consequences in accordance
37 with law. The commission may by rule define the conduct that constitutes
38 an act of sexual harassment and shall establish a unit responsible for
39 sexual harassment complaints and investigations.

40 § 6. The commission may recommend to the legislature limits for all
41 categories of campaign contributions to candidates and political organ-
42 izations that in its judgment are low enough to prevent an elected offi-
43 cial from being so beholden to a campaign contributor as to materially
44 impair such official's exercise of independent policy judgment in the
45 public interest.

46 § 7. The commission shall be subject to all transparency and public
47 access laws subject to such reasonable exceptions for pending confiden-
48 tial investigations as shall be provided by law. The legislative branch
49 shall be subject to laws providing for transparency to the same extent
50 as is the executive branch.

51 § 2. Resolved (if the Assembly concur), That the foregoing amendment
52 be referred to the first regular legislative session convening after the
53 next succeeding general election of members of the assembly, and, in
54 conformity with section 1 of article 19 of the constitution, be
55 published for 3 months previous to the time of such election.

HOUSING

generally.

c.
at Needed.
on and Findings.

ng projects is function of leg-
not courts. New York City
thority v. Medlin, 1968, 57
, 291 N.Y.S.2d 672. Consti-
70.1(12)

ARTICLE XIX—AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION

Section

1. [Proposal of amendment; procedure by attorney-general; approval by legislature; ratification by people.]
2. [Future constitutional conventions; how called; election of delegates; compensation; quorum; submission of amendments; officers; employees; rules; vacancies.]
3. [Amendments simultaneously submitted by convention and legislature.]

§ 1. [Proposal of amendment; procedure by attorney-general; approval by legislature; ratification by people]

Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in the senate and assembly whereupon such amendment or amendments shall be referred to the attorney-general whose duty it shall be within twenty days thereafter to render an opinion in writing to the senate and assembly as to the effect of such amendment or amendments upon other provisions of the constitution. Upon receiving such opinion, if the amendment or amendments as proposed or as amended shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, and the ayes and noes taken thereon, and referred to the next regular legislative session convening after the succeeding general election of members of the assembly, and shall be published for three months previous to the time of making such choice; and if in such legislative session, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit each proposed amendment or amendments to the people for approval in such manner and at such times as the legislature shall prescribe; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the constitution on the first day of January next after such approval. Neither the failure of the attorney-general to render an opinion concerning such a proposed amendment nor his or her failure to do so timely shall affect the validity of such proposed amendment or legislative action thereon.

Formerly Art. 14, § 1; renumbered Art. 19, § 1, and amended Nov. 8, 1938; Nov. 4, 1941, eff. Jan. 1, 1942; amended Nov. 6, 2001, eff. Jan. 1, 2002.)

¹ So in original ("th" should be "the").