

PENALTIES

An intentional violation of the revolving door prohibition or failure to obtain a required determination constitutes a Class A misdemeanor. The Executive Ethics Commission may also levy an administrative fine of \$5,000 or up to three times the total annual compensation that would have been obtained in violation of the revolving door prohibition.



THIS PUBLICATION IS FOR
INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES
ONLY AND IS NOT INTENDED
TO CONSTITUTE
A LEGAL OPINION.

OTHER PROHIBITIONS

Certain officers and employees, including agency heads, procurement officials, and chiefs of staff, are not subject to the determination process. Instead, they are banned from job opportunities, whether or not they participated in contracting, licensing or regulatory decisions, if their proposed employer was party to a contract with or was the subject of a licensing or regulatory decision made by the agency or office.

In addition to these revolving door prohibitions that apply to every State employee and officer, other prohibitions specific to your agency or position may affect your ability to accept employment after leaving the State. Contact your ethics officer for further information.

For further information, contact your ethics officer or the Executive Ethics Commission at (217) 558-1393.

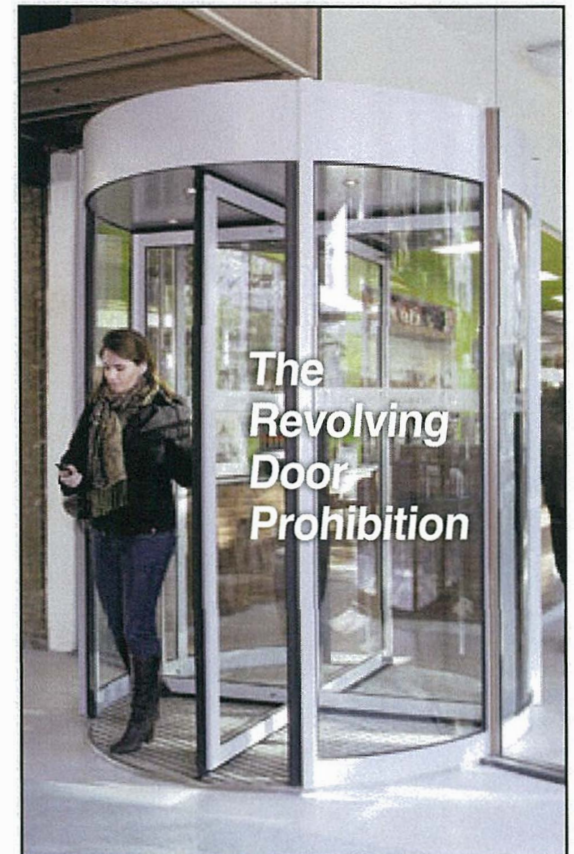



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EXECUTIVE ETHICS COMMISSION

SO, YOU'RE LEAVING STATE EMPLOYMENT...





SO, YOU'RE LEAVING STATE EMPLOYMENT

While working for the State, you may have gained knowledge, experience and contacts that are valuable to employers in the private sector. There's nothing wrong with that. But State law may limit the kind of work situations you and your family can accept for a year after you leave State employment.

Consider the following hypothetical case:

Mary, a manager at a State agency, approved a contract for her agency to purchase \$300,000 of office furniture from FurnCo. FurnCo was one of the three bidders on the contract, and while FurnCo's bid was not the lowest, it was close and Mary explained that she preferred the styles and colors offered by FurnCo. Six weeks after the contract was signed, Mary quit her job at the State agency and was hired as a vice-president at FurnCo.

Perhaps Mary truly believed that FurnCo's product was best for her agency. On the other hand, Mary may have awarded the contract to FurnCo in order to secure a future job with FurnCo.

In order to avoid even the appearance of impropriety in cases like Mary's, the General Assembly enacted a "revolving door" prohibition.



THE REVOLVING DOOR PROHIBITION

The prohibition forbids State officers and employees, and their spouses and immediate families living with them, from accepting employment or compensation from entities directly affected by certain decisions the State officer or employee made.

These prohibitions apply when State officers or employees, in the year prior to termination of State service, participated "personally and substantially":

1. in the award of State contracts, or in the issuance of State contract change orders with a cumulative value of \$25,000 or more.
2. in making a regulatory or licensing decision.

In Mary's case, for one year after Mary quit her job with the State of Illinois, neither she nor her spouse nor immediate family members living at home may accept employment from FurnCo (or its parent or subsidiary).



DOES THE REVOLVING DOOR APPLY TO ME?

Your agency or office is required to adopt policies that identify which positions may have the authority to participate personally and substantially in the award of State contracts or in regulatory or licensing decisions. If you are uncertain whether your position is subject to the ban, you should contact your agency's Ethics Officer.

OBTAINING A DETERMINATION—

If your position is subject to the revolving door ban, for the year following termination of State service, you are required to obtain a "determination" from your Executive Inspector General (EIG) before accepting non-State employment or compensation or fees for services.

The determination states whether your proposed job opportunity would violate the revolving door ban. The EIG has ten days to make that determination once you have submitted all of the required documents. This determination may be appealed to the Executive Ethics Commission by you or by the Attorney General within ten days.