
Rule: Government Property

State: Alabama

STATE ETHICS LAW

Alabama Statutes Section 36-25-5

Use of official position or office for personal gain.

(a) No public official or public employee shall use or cause to be used his or her official position or office to obtain personal gain for himself or herself, or family member of the public employee or family member of the public official, or any business with which the person is associated unless the use and gain are otherwise specifically authorized by law. Personal gain is achieved when the public official, public employee, or a family member thereof receives, obtains, exerts control over, or otherwise converts to personal use the object constituting such personal gain.

(b) Unless prohibited by the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit a public official from introducing bills, ordinances, resolutions, or other legislative matters, serving on committees, or making statements or taking action in the exercise of his or her duties as a public official. A member of a legislative body may not vote for any legislation in which he or she knows or should have known that he or she has a conflict of interest.

(c) No public official or public employee shall use or cause to be used equipment, facilities, time, materials, human labor, or other public property under his or her discretion or control for the private benefit or business benefit of the public official, public employee, any other person, or principal campaign committee as defined in Section 17-22A-2, which would materially affect his or her financial interest, except as otherwise provided by law or as provided pursuant to a lawful employment agreement regulated by agency policy. Provided, however, nothing in this subsection shall be deemed to limit or otherwise prohibit communication between public officials or public employees and eleemosynary or membership organizations or such organizations communicating with public officials or public employees.

(d) No person shall solicit a public official or public employee to use or cause to be used equipment, facilities, time, materials, human labor, or other public property for such person's private benefit or business benefit, which would materially affect his or her financial interest, except as otherwise provided by law.

(e) No public official or public employee shall, other than in the ordinary course of business, solicit a thing of value from a subordinate or person or business with whom he or she directly inspects, regulates, or supervises in his or her official capacity.

(f) A conflict of interest shall exist when a member of a legislative body, public official, or public employee has a substantial financial interest by reason of ownership of, control of, or the exercise of power over any interest greater than five percent of the value of any corporation, company, association, or firm, partnership, proprietorship, or any other business entity of any kind or character which is uniquely affected by proposed or pending legislation; or who is an officer or director for any such corporation, company, association, or firm, partnership, proprietorship, or any other business entity of any kind or character which is uniquely affected by proposed or pending legislation.

(Acts 1973, No. 1056, p. 1699, §3; Acts 1975, No. 130, p. 603, §1; Acts 1995, No. 95-194, p. 269, §1; Act 2000-797, p. 1895, §1.)

State: Alaska

STATE ETHICS ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

9 Alaska Administrative Code 52.050. USE OF STATE TIME, PROPERTY, EQUIPMENT, OR OTHER FACILITIES. A public officer who uses state time, property, equipment, or other facilities to benefit the officer's personal or financial interest is not in violation of AS 39.52.120 (b)(3) if the officer's designated supervisor determines that the use is insignificant, the attorney general has not issued a general opinion against the use, and the attorney general does not advise the officer against the use. Eff. 4/24/94, Register 130 Authority: AS 39.52.110 AS 39.52.120 AS 39.52.950

STATE ETHICS LAW

Alaska Statute 39.52.120. Misuse of Official Position.

(a) A public officer may not use, or attempt to use, an official position for personal gain, and may not intentionally secure or grant unwarranted benefits or treatment for any person.

(b) A public officer may not

(1) seek other employment or contracts through the use or attempted use of official position;

(2) accept, receive, or solicit compensation for the performance of official duties or responsibilities from a person other than the state;

(3) use state time, property, equipment, or other facilities to benefit personal or financial interests;

(4) take or withhold official action in order to affect a matter in which the public officer has a personal or financial interest;

(5) attempt to benefit a personal or financial interest through coercion of a subordinate or require another public officer to perform services for the private benefit of the public officer at any time; or

(6) use or authorize the use of state funds, facilities, equipment, services, or another government asset or resource for partisan political purposes; this paragraph does not prohibit use of the governor's residence for meetings to discuss political strategy and does not prohibit use of state aircraft or the communications equipment in the governor's residence so long as there is no charge to the state for the use; in this paragraph, "for partisan political purposes"

(A) means having the intent to differentially benefit or harm a

(i) candidate or potential candidate for elective office; or

(ii) political party or group;

(B) but does not include having the intent to benefit the public interest at large through the normal performance of official duties.

(c) In addition to other provisions of this section, a public officer who is a member of the Board of Fisheries or the Board of Game may not act on a matter before the board if the public officer has not disclosed in the manner set out in AS 39.52.220 all personal or financial interests in a business or organization relating to fish or game resources.

(d) In this section, when determining whether a public officer is considered to be performing a task on government time, the attorney general and personnel board shall consider the public officer's work schedule as set by the public officer's immediate supervisor, if any. A public officer other than the governor and lieutenant governor who, during the work days, engages in political campaign activities other than minor, inconsequential, and unavoidable campaign activities shall take approved leave for the period of campaigning.

(e) Except for supplying information requested by the hearing officer or the entity with authority to make the final decision in the case, or when responding to contacts initiated by the hearing officer or the individual, board, or commission with authority to make the final decision in the case, a public officer may not attempt to influence the outcome of an administrative hearing by directly or indirectly contacting or attempting to contact the hearing officer or individual, board, or commission with authority to make the final decision in the case assigned to the hearing officer unless the

(1) contact is made in the presence of all parties to the hearing or the parties' representatives and the contact is made a part of the record; or

(2) fact and substance of the contact is promptly disclosed by the public officer to all parties to the hearing and the contact is made a part of the record.

(f) Use of state aircraft for partisan political purposes is permitted under (b) of this section only when the use is collateral or incidental to the normal performance of official duties and does not exceed 10 percent of the total of the use of the aircraft for official purposes and partisan political purposes, combined, on a single trip. A public officer who authorizes or makes any partisan political use of a state aircraft under (b) of this section shall disclose the authorization and use under AS 39.52.210 or 39.52.220 for each trip, and the person who uses the aircraft shall reimburse the state for the proportionate share of the actual cost of the use.

Alaska Statutes 39.52.150. Improper Influence in State Grants, Contracts, Leases, or Loans.

(a) A public officer, or an immediate family member, may not attempt to acquire, receive, apply for, be a party to, or have a personal or financial interest in a state grant, contract, lease, or loan if the public officer may take or withhold official action that affects the award, execution, or administration of the state grant, contract, lease, or loan.

(b) The prohibition in (a) of this section does not apply to a state grant, contract, or lease competitively solicited unless the officer

(1) is employed by the administrative unit awarding the grant, contract, or lease or is employed by the administrative unit for which the grant, contract, or lease is let; or

(2) takes official action with respect to the award, execution, or administration of the grant, contract, or lease.

(c) The prohibition in (a) of this section does not apply to a state loan if

(1) the public officer does not take or withhold official action that affects the award, execution, or administration of the loan held by the officer, or an immediate family member;

(2) the loan is generally available to members of the public; and

(3) the loan is subject to fixed eligibility standards.

(d) A public officer shall report in writing to the designated supervisor a personal or financial interest held by the officer, or an immediate family member, in a state grant, contract, lease, or loan that is awarded, executed, or administered by the agency the officer serves.

State: Arizona

STATE ETHICS LAW

Arizona Statutes 38-363. Withholding or destruction of records or property of office by former officer; classification

A public officer whose office is abolished by law, or who, after expiration of the time for which he has been appointed or elected, or after he has resigned or been legally removed from office, knowingly and unlawfully withholds or detains from his successor, or other person entitled thereto, the records, papers, documents or other writings pertaining or belonging to his office, or who knowingly mutilates, destroys or takes away any thereof, or who knowingly and unlawfully withholds or detains from his successor, or other person entitled thereto, any money or property in his custody as such officer, is guilty of a class 4 felony.

Arizona Statutes 38-448. State employees; access to internet pornography prohibited; cause for dismissal; definitions

A. Except to the extent required in conjunction with a bona fide, agency approved research project or other agency approved undertaking, an employee of an agency shall not knowingly use agency owned or agency leased computer equipment to access, download, print or store any information infrastructure files or services that depict nudity, sexual activity, sexual excitement or ultimate sexual acts as defined in section 13-3501. Agency heads shall give, in writing, any agency approvals. Agency approvals are available for public inspection pursuant to section 39-121.

B. An employee who violates this section performs an act that is cause for discipline or dismissal of the employee and for an employee in state service is considered misuse or unauthorized use of state property pursuant to section 41-770.

C. All agencies shall immediately furnish their current employees with copies of this section. All agencies shall furnish all new employees with copies of this section at the time of authorizing an employee to use an agency computer.

D. For the purposes of this section:

1. "Agency" means:

- (a) All offices, agencies, departments, boards, councils or commissions of this state.
- (b) All state universities.
- (c) All community college districts.
- (d) All legislative agencies.
- (e) All departments or agencies of the state supreme court or the court of appeals.

2. "Information infrastructure" means telecommunications, cable and computer networks and includes the internet, the world wide web, usenet, bulletin board systems, on-line systems and telephone networks.

State: Arkansas

State: California

State: Colorado

State: Connecticut

State: Delaware

State: District of Columbia

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY ACT

Gov't Property and Procurement.txt

1806.1 A District employee shall not use or permit the use of government property, equipment, or material of any kind, including that acquired through lease, for other than officially approved purposes. An employee has a positive duty to protect and conserve government property, including such equipment, supplies, materials, and other items as may be issued or entrusted to him or her. Nothing in this subsection, however, shall serve to prohibit the following:

- (a) The acceptance of any material, article, or service which is available as part of any DC government program properly being dispensed or provided free to DC residents or visitors to the District;
- (b) The use of District facilities by recognized employee groups for authorized off-duty training or meeting purposes;
- (c) The use of government facilities or equipment under circumstances which do not increase the maintenance cost of such resources; for example, the use of existing library materials or government-purchased books is not prohibited; or
- (d) The temporary loan of office equipment such as dictaphones, typewriters, reference books, or similar equipment, provided that the District employee who would make use of such items does the following:
 - (1) Properly substantiates his or her need for same in writing;
 - (2) Acquires the prior approval of his or her supervisor;
 - (3) Limits their use to his or her own residence and then only for such purposes as will be considered of benefit to the DC government; and
 - (4) Duly notes the loan of such items on the agency's personal property records.

State: Florida

State: Georgia

State: Hawaii

State: Idaho

State: Illinois

State: Indiana

State: Iowa

State: Kansas

State: Kentucky

State: Louisiana

State: Maine

State: Maryland

State: Massachusetts

State: Michigan

State: Minnesota

State: Mississippi

State: Missouri

GUBERNATORIAL EXECUTIVE ORDER

Missouri Executive Order 92-04

CODE OF CONDUCT

5. Equipment, material and supplies purchased with public funds are intended for the performance of public purposes only.
- A. Employees shall use and maintain state equipment, materials and supplies in an efficient manner which will conserve future usefulness.
 - B. Employees shall use state equipment, materials and supplies solely for purposes related to the performance of state business.

State: Montana

State: Nebraska

State: Nevada

STATE ETHICS LAW

Nevada Revised Statutes 281A.400 General requirements; exceptions. A code of ethical standards is hereby established to govern the conduct of public officers and employees:

7. A public officer or employee, other than a member of the Legislature, shall not use governmental time, property, equipment or other facility to benefit his personal or financial interest. This subsection does not prohibit:

(a) A limited use of governmental property, equipment or other facility for personal purposes if:

(1) The public officer who is responsible for and has authority to authorize the use of such property, equipment or other facility has established a policy allowing the use or the use is necessary as a result of emergency circumstances;

(2) The use does not interfere with the performance of his public duties;

(3) The cost or value related to the use is nominal; and

(4) The use does not create the appearance of impropriety;

(b) The use of mailing lists, computer data or other information lawfully obtained from a governmental agency which is available to members of the general public for nongovernmental purposes; or

(c) The use of telephones or other means of communication if there is not a special charge for that use.

? If a governmental agency incurs a cost as a result of a use that is authorized pursuant to this subsection or would ordinarily charge a

member of the general public for the use, the public officer or employee shall promptly reimburse the cost or pay the charge to the governmental agency.

State: New Hampshire

State: New Jersey

COMMISSION RULE

V. Use of Board Facilities, Personnel, and Equipment

Use of the Board's facilities, personnel or equipment for any purpose other than in connection with the performance of a Commissioner's or Board employee's duties is prohibited and shall be considered a violation of this Code.

State: New Mexico

State: New York

STATE ETHICS LAW

§ 73. Business or professional activities by state officers and employees and party officers.

14. (a) No statewide elected official, state officer or employee, member of the legislature or legislative employee may participate in any decision to hire, promote, discipline or discharge a relative for any compensated position at, for or within any state agency, public authority or the legislature.

(b) This paragraph shall not apply to (i) the hiring of a relative by a legislator with a physical impairment, for the sole purpose of assisting with that impairment, as necessary and otherwise permitted by law; (ii) the temporary hiring of legislative pages, interns and messengers; or (iii) responding to inquiries with respect to prospective hires related to an individual covered by this paragraph.

15. No statewide elected official, state officer or employee, member of the legislature or legislative employee shall:

(a) participate in any state contracting decision involving the payment of more than one thousand dollars to that individual, any relative of that individual, or any entity in which that individual or any relative has a financial interest; or

(b) participate in any decision to invest public funds in any security of any entity in which that individual or any relative of that individual has a financial interest, is an underwriter, or receives any brokerage, origination or servicing fees.

16. (a) No statewide elected official, state officer or employee involved in the awarding of state grants or contracts may ask a current or prospective grantee or contractor, or any officer, director or employee thereof, to disclose: (i) the party affiliation of such grantee or contractor, or any officer, director or employee thereof; (ii) whether such grantee or contractor, or any officer, director or employee thereof, has made campaign contributions to any party, elected official, or candidate for elective office; or (iii) whether such grantee or contractor, or any officer, director or employee thereof, cast a vote for or against any elected official, candidate or political party.

(b) No statewide elected official or state officer or employee may award or decline to award any state grant or contract, or recommend, promise or threaten to do so, in whole or in part, because of a current or prospective grantee's or contractor's refusal to answer any inquiry prohibited by paragraph (a) of this subdivision, or giving or withholding or neglecting to make any contribution of money or service or any other valuable thing for any political purpose.

State: North Carolina

State: North Dakota

State: Ohio

State: Oklahoma

State: Oregon

State: Pennsylvania

State: Rhode Island

State: South Carolina

State: South Dakota

State: Tennessee

STATE COMMISSION LAW

§ 65-1-114. Public service commission officer; more than 25 years of service; possession of service weapon

A public service commission officer who is authorized to carry a firearm while on duty, and has more than twenty-five (25) years of honorable service, and leaves the service of the public service commission before retirement eligibility because of personnel actions executed under Acts 1995, ch. 305, may retain such employee's service weapon under the provisions of § 65-15-106(c)(3).

State: Texas

TEXAS CRIMINAL LAW

§ 39.02. Abuse of Official Capacity

(a) A public servant commits an offense if, with intent to obtain a benefit or with intent to harm or defraud another, he intentionally or knowingly:

(1) violates a law relating to the public servant's office or employment; or

(2) misuses government property, services, personnel, or any other thing of value belonging to the government that has come into the public servant's custody or possession by virtue of the public servant's office or employment.

(b) An offense under Subsection (a)(1) is a Class A misdemeanor.

(c) An offense under Subsection (a)(2) is:

(1) a Class C misdemeanor if the value of the use of the thing misused is less than \$20;

(2) a Class B misdemeanor if the value of the use of the thing misused is \$20 or more but less than \$500;

(3) a Class A misdemeanor if the value of the use of the thing misused is \$500 or more but less than \$1,500;

(4) a state jail felony if the value of the use of the thing misused is \$1,500 or more but less than \$20,000;

(5) a felony of the third degree if the value of the use of the thing misused is \$20,000 or more but less than \$100,000;

(6) a felony of the second degree if the value of the use of the thing misused is \$100,000 or more but less than \$200,000; or

(7) a felony of the first degree if the value of the use of the thing misused is \$200,000 or more.

(d) A discount or award given for travel, such as frequent flyer miles, rental car or hotel discounts, or food coupons, are not things of value belonging to the government for purposes of this section due to the administrative difficulty and cost involved in recapturing the discount or award for a governmental entity.

State: Utah

State: Vermont

GUBERNATORIAL EXECUTIVE ORDER

Executive Order 10-03, Adopted 09/13/03

II. General Conduct

An Appointee must conduct the affairs of his or her office in such a manner as to instill public trust and confidence.

F. An Appointee shall not use state property nor permit others to use state property unless the use is reasonably related to his or her official responsibilities or the conduct is permitted pursuant to a duly adopted state or agency personnel policy.

G. An Appointee shall not enter into any commitment to expend state funds unless the expenditure is reasonable and valuable to the state and made in accordance with all applicable statutes, rules or directives from the Secretary of the Agency of Administration.

State: Virginia

State: Washington

STATE ETHICS LAW

RCW 42.52.160 Use of persons, money or property for private gain.

(1) No state officer or state employee may employ or use any person, money, or property under the officer's or employee's official control or direction, or in his or her official custody, for the private benefit or gain of the officer, employee, or another.

(2) This section does not prohibit the use of public resources to benefit others as part of a state officer's or state employee's official duties.

(3) The appropriate ethics boards may adopt rules providing exceptions to this section for occasional use of the state officer or state employee, of de minimis cost and value, if the activity does not result in interference with the proper performance of public duties.

[1996 c 213 § 7; 1994 c 154 § 116; 1987 c 426 § 3. Formerly RCW 42.18.217.]

42.52.180 Use of public resources for political campaigns.

(1) No state officer or state employee may use or authorize the use of facilities of an agency, directly or indirectly, for the purpose of assisting a campaign for election of a person to an office or for the promotion of or opposition to a ballot proposition. Knowing acquiescence by a person with authority to direct, control, or influence the actions of the state officer or state employee using public resources in violation of this section constitutes a violation of this section. Facilities of an agency include, but are not limited to, use of stationery, postage, machines, and equipment, use of state employees of the agency during working hours, vehicles, office space, publications of the agency, and clientele lists of persons served by the agency.

(2) This section shall not apply to the following activities:

(a) Action taken at an open public meeting by members of an elected legislative body to express a collective decision, or to actually vote upon a motion, proposal, resolution, order, or ordinance, or to support or oppose a ballot proposition as long as (i) required notice of the meeting includes the title and number of the ballot proposition, and (ii) members of the legislative body or members of the public are afforded an approximately equal opportunity for the expression of an opposing view;

(b) A statement by an elected official in support of or in opposition to any ballot proposition at an open press conference or in response to a specific inquiry. For the purposes of this subsection, it is not a violation of this section for an elected official to respond to an inquiry regarding a ballot proposition, to make incidental remarks concerning a ballot proposition in an official communication, or otherwise comment on a ballot proposition without an actual, measurable expenditure of public funds. The ethics boards shall adopt by rule a definition of measurable expenditure;

(c) Activities that are part of the normal and regular conduct of the office or agency; and

(d) De minimis use of public facilities by statewide elected officials and legislators incidental to the preparation or delivery of permissible communications, including written and verbal communications initiated by them of their views on ballot propositions that foreseeably may affect a matter that falls within their constitutional or statutory responsibilities.

(3) As to state officers and employees, this section operates to the exclusion of RCW 42.17.130.

[1995 c 397 § 30; 1994 c 154 § 118.]

State: West Virginia

State: Wisconsin

State: Wyoming

STATE EXECUTIVE ORDER
Executive Order 1997-4

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D. The use of or allowing the use of property owned or held by the State of Wyoming [including leased property] for any purpose other than carrying on the official business of the State of Wyoming. Prohibited activities include:

- i. Selling or soliciting for personal gain any product or service such as cosmetics, food items, or household goods and services, during official office hours in or on property owned or held by the State of Wyoming. The agency head may make written exceptions to this prohibition for solicitation by non-profit organizations.
- ii. Transacting personal business during work hours to the extent that it interferes or detracts from the employee's performance of his duties.
- iii. Unless required for official business and previously approved by the public employee's supervisor, the use of any facility or building owned or leased by the State of Wyoming as the principal residence or address of any business other than the agency by whom the public employee is employed.

State: Federal

FEDERAL CRIMINAL LAW

18 U.S.C. § 641. Public money, property or records

Whoever embezzles, steals, purloins, or knowingly converts to his use or the use of another, or without authority, sells, conveys or disposes of any record, voucher, money, or thing of value of the United States or of any department or agency thereof, or any property made or being made under contract for the United States or any department or agency thereof; or

Whoever receives, conceals, or retains the same with intent to convert it to his use or gain, knowing it to have been embezzled, stolen, purloined or converted—

Shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; but if the value of such property in the aggregate, combining amounts from all the counts for which the defendant is convicted in a single case, does not exceed the sum of \$1,000, he shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

The word "value" means face, par, or market value, or cost price, either wholesale or retail, whichever is greater.

State: NARUC

Rule: Procurement

State: Alabama

State: Alaska

STATE ETHICS LAW

Alaska Statute 39.52.150. Improper Influence in State Grants, Contracts, Leases, or Loans.

(a) A public officer, or an immediate family member, may not attempt to acquire, receive, apply for, be a party to, or have a personal or financial interest in a state grant, contract, lease, or loan if the public officer may take or withhold official action that affects the award, execution, or administration of the state grant, contract, lease, or loan.

(b) The prohibition in (a) of this section does not apply to a state grant, contract, or lease competitively solicited unless the officer

(1) is employed by the administrative unit awarding the grant, contract, or lease or is employed by the administrative unit for which the grant, contract, or lease is let; or

(2) takes official action with respect to the award, execution, or administration of the grant, contract, or lease.

(c) The prohibition in (a) of this section does not apply to a state loan if

(1) the public officer does not take or withhold official action that affects the award, execution, or administration of the loan held by the officer, or an immediate family member;

(2) the loan is generally available to members of the public; and

(3) the loan is subject to fixed eligibility standards.

(d) A public officer shall report in writing to the designated supervisor a personal or financial interest held by the officer, or an immediate family member, in a state grant, contract, lease, or loan that is awarded, executed, or administered by the agency the officer serves.

State: Arizona

STATE ETHICS LAW

38-503. Conflict of interest; exemptions; employment prohibition

A. Any public officer or employee of a public agency who has, or whose relative has, a substantial interest in any contract, sale, purchase or service to such public agency shall make known that interest in the official records of such public agency and shall refrain from voting upon or otherwise participating in any manner as an officer or employee in such contract, sale or purchase.

B. Any public officer or employee who has, or whose relative has, a substantial interest in any decision of a public agency shall make known such interest in the official records of such public agency and shall refrain from participating in any manner as an officer or employee in such decision.

C. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections A and B of this section, no public officer or employee of a public agency shall supply to such public agency any equipment, material, supplies or services, unless pursuant to an award or contract let after public competitive bidding, except that:

1. A school district governing board may purchase, as provided in sections 15-213 and 15-323, supplies, materials and equipment from a school board member.

2. Political subdivisions other than school districts may purchase through their governing bodies, without using public competitive bidding procedures, supplies, materials and equipment not exceeding three hundred dollars in cost in any single transaction, not to exceed a total of one thousand dollars annually, from a member of the governing body if the policy for such purchases is approved annually.

D. Notwithstanding subsections A and B of this section and as provided in sections 15-421 and 15-1441, the governing board of a school district or a community college district may not employ a person who is a member of the governing board or who is the spouse of a member of the governing board.

38-511. Cancellation of political subdivision and state contracts; definition

A. The state, its political subdivisions or any department or agency of either may, within three years after its execution, cancel any contract, without penalty or further obligation, made by the state, its political subdivisions, or any of the departments or agencies of either if any person significantly involved in initiating, negotiating, securing, drafting or creating the contract on behalf of the state, its political subdivisions or any of the departments or agencies of either is, at any time while the contract or any extension of the contract is in effect, an employee or agent of any other party to the contract in any capacity or a consultant to any other party of the contract with respect to the subject matter of the contract.

B. Leases of state trust land for terms longer than ten years cancelled under this section shall respect those rights given to mortgagees of the lessee by section 37-289 and other lawful provisions of the lease.

C. The cancellation under this section by the state or its political subdivisions shall be effective when written notice from the governor or the chief executive officer or governing body of the political subdivision is received by all other parties to the contract unless the notice specifies a later time.

D. The cancellation under this section by any department or agency of the state or its political subdivisions shall be effective when written notice from such party is received by all other parties to the contract unless the notice specifies a later time.

E. In addition to the right to cancel a contract as provided in subsection A of this section, the state, its political subdivisions or any department or agency of either may recoup any fee or commission paid or due to any person significantly involved in initiating, negotiating, securing, drafting or creating the contract on behalf of the state, its political subdivisions or any department or agency of either from any other party to the contract arising as the result of the contract.

F. Notice of this section shall be included in every contract to which the state, its political subdivisions, or any of the departments or agencies of either is a party.

G. For purposes of this section, "political subdivisions" do not include entities formed or operating under title 48, chapter 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19 or 22.

38-447. Violation of prohibition against acquisition of certain interests by public officers; classification

An officer or person prohibited by the laws of this state from making or being interested in contracts, or from becoming a vendor or purchaser at sales, or from purchasing evidences of indebtedness, who violates any provision of such laws, is guilty of a class 5 felony, and is forever disqualified from holding any office in this state.

State: Arkansas

State: California

STATE ETHICS LAW

§ 87450. Restrictions in Participation of State Officers in Decisions Relating to Contracts.

(a) In addition to the provisions of Article 1 (commencing with Section 87100), no state administrative official shall make, participate in making, or use his or her official position to influence any governmental decision directly relating to any contract where the state administrative official knows

or has reason to know that any party to the contract is a person with whom the state administrative official, or any member of his or her immediate family, has engaged in any business transaction or transactions on terms not available to members of the public, regarding any investment or interest in real property, or the rendering of goods or services totaling in value one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or more within 12 months prior to the time the official action is to be performed.

(b) As used in subdivision (a), "state administrative official" has the same meaning as defined in Section 87400.

History: Added by Stats. 1986, Ch. 653.

State: Colorado

STATE ETHICS LAW

§ 24-18-201. Interests in contracts

(1) Members of the general assembly, public officers, local government officials, or employees shall not be inter-ested in any contract made by them in their official capacity or by any body, agency, or board of which they are members or employees. A former employee may not, within six months following the termination of his employ-ment, contract or be employed by an employer who contracts with a state agency or any local government involving matters with which he was directly involved during his employment. For purposes of this section, the term:

(a) "Be interested in" does not include holding a minority interest in a corporation.

(b) "Contract" does not include:

(I) Contracts awarded to the lowest responsible bidder based on competitive bidding procedures;

(II) Merchandise sold to the highest bidder at public auctions;

(III) Investments or deposits in financial institutions which are in the business of loaning or receiving moneys;

(IV) A contract with an interested party if, because of geographic restrictions, a local government could not other-wise reasonably afford itself of the subject of the contract. It shall be presumed that a local government could not otherwise reasonably afford itself of the subject of a contract if the additional cost to the local government is greater than ten percent of a contract with an interested party or if the contract is for services that must be performed within a limited time period and no other contractor can provide those services within that time period.

(V) A contract with respect to which any member of the general assembly, public officer, local government official, or employee has disclosed a personal interest and has not voted thereon or with respect to which any member of the governing body of a local government has voted thereon in accordance with section 24-18-109(3)(b) or 31-4-404(3), C.R.S. Any such disclosure shall be made: To the governing body, for local government officials and employees; in accordance with the rules of the house of representatives and the senate, for members of the general assembly; and to the secretary of state, for all others.

§ 24-18-202. Interest in sales or purchases

Public officers and local government officials shall not be purchasers at any sale or vendors at any purchase made by them in their official capacity.

§ 24-18-203. Voidable contracts

Every contract made in violation of any of the provisions of section 24-18- 201 or 24-18-202 shall be voidable at the instance of any party to the contract except the officer interested therein.

State: Connecticut

State: Delaware

State: District of Columbia

STATE ETHICS LAW

1816.1 An employee shall not be a party to a contract with the District government and shall not knowingly cause or allow a business concern or other organization owned or substantially owned or controlled by the employee to be a party to such a contract, unless a written determination has been made by the head of the procuring agency that there is a compelling reason for contracting with the employee, such as when the government's needs cannot reasonably otherwise be met.

1816.2 This policy is intended to avoid any conflict of interest that might arise between an employee's private interests and the employee's District government duties, and to avoid the appearance of favoritism or preferential treatment by the District government toward its employees.

1816.3 A "special government employee," as defined in § 1814.1, shall not be considered an employee for the purposes of this section unless one of the following is true:

(a) The contract arises directly out of the individual's activity as a special government employee;

(b) In the individual's capacity as a special government employee, the individual is in a position to influence the award of the contract; or

(c) Another conflict of interest is determined to exist.

State: Florida

STATE ETHICS RULES

112.313 Standards of conduct for public officers, employees of agencies, and local government attorneys.--

(1) DEFINITION.--As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires, the term "public officer" includes any person elected or appointed to hold office in any agency, including any person serving on an advisory body.

(3) DOING BUSINESS WITH ONE'S AGENCY.--No employee of an agency acting in his or her official capacity as a purchasing agent, or public officer acting in his or her official capacity, shall either directly or indirectly purchase, rent, or lease any realty, goods, or services for his or her own agency from any business entity of which the officer or employee or the officer's or employee's spouse or child is an officer, partner, director, or proprietor or in which such officer or employee or the officer's or employee's spouse or child, or any combination of them, has a material interest. Nor shall a public officer or employee, acting in a private capacity, rent, lease, or sell any realty, goods, or services to the officer's or employee's own agency, if he or she is a state officer or employee, or to any political subdivision or any agency thereof, if he or she is serving as an officer or employee of that political subdivision. The foregoing shall not apply to district offices maintained by legislators when such offices are located in the legislator's place of business or when such offices are on property wholly or partially owned by the legislator. This subsection shall not affect or be construed to prohibit contracts entered into prior to:

- (a) October 1, 1975.
- (b) Qualification for elective office.
- (c) Appointment to public office.
- (d) Beginning public employment.

State: Georgia

State: Hawaii

STATE ETHICS LAW

§84-15 Contracts. (a) A state agency shall not enter into any contract to procure or dispose of goods or services, or for construction, with a legislator, an employee, or a business in which a legislator or an employee has a controlling interest, involving services or property of a value in excess of \$10,000 unless:

- (1) The contract is awarded by competitive sealed bidding pursuant to section 103D-302;
 - (2) The contract is awarded by competitive sealed proposal pursuant to section 103D-303;
 - or
 - (3) The agency posts a notice of its intent to award the contract and files a copy of the notice with the state ethics commission at least ten days before the contract is awarded.
- (b) A state agency shall not enter into a contract with any person or business which is represented or assisted personally in the matter by a person who has been an employee of the agency within the preceding two years and who participated while in state office or employment in the matter with which the contract is directly concerned.

State: Idaho

State: Illinois

STATE ETHICS LAW

5 ILCS 430/5.45

Sec. 5 45. Procurement; revolving door prohibition.

(a) No former officer, member, or State employee, or spouse or immediate family member living with such person, shall, within a period of one year immediately after termination of State employment, knowingly accept employment or receive compensation or fees for services from a person or entity if the officer, member, or State employee, during the year immediately preceding termination of State employment, participated personally and substantially in the decision to award State contracts with a cumulative value of over \$25,000 to the person or entity, or its parent or subsidiary.

(b) No former officer of the executive branch or State employee of the executive branch with regulatory or licensing authority, or spouse or immediate family member living with such person, shall, within a period of one year immediately after termination of State employment, knowingly accept employment or receive compensation or fees for services from a person or entity if the officer or State employee, during the year immediately preceding termination of State employment, made a regulatory or licensing decision that directly applied to the person or entity, or its parent or subsidiary.

(c) The requirements of this Section may be waived (i) for the executive branch, in writing by the Executive Ethics Commission, (ii) for the legislative branch, in writing by the Legislative Ethics Commission, and (iii) for the Auditor General, in writing by the Auditor General. During the time period from the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly until the Executive Ethics Commission first meets, the requirements of this Section may be waived in writing by the appropriate ultimate jurisdictional authority. During the time period from the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly until the Legislative Ethics Commission first meets, the requirements of this Section may be waived in writing by the appropriate ultimate jurisdictional authority. The waiver shall be granted upon a showing that the prospective employment or relationship did not affect the decisions referred to in sections (a) and (b).

(d) This Section applies only to persons who terminate an affected position on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly.

State: Indiana

State: Iowa

STATE ETHICS LAW

68B.3. When public bids required--disclosure of income from other sales

1. An official, a state employee, a member of the general assembly, or a legislative employee shall not sell, in any one occurrence, any goods or services having a value in excess of two thousand dollars to any state agency unless the sale is made pursuant to an award or contract let after public notice and competitive bidding.
2. This section does not apply to the publication of resolutions, advertisements, or other legal propositions or notices in newspapers designated pursuant to law for the publication of legal propositions or notices and for which rates are fixed pursuant to law.
3. An official or member of the general assembly who sells goods or services to a political subdivision of the state shall disclose whether income has been received from commissions from the sales in the manner provided under section 68B.35.
4. For purposes of this section, "services" does not include instruction at an accredited education institution if the person providing the instruction meets the minimum education and licensing requirements established for instructors at the education institution.

State: Kansas

STATE ETHICS LAW

46-233. Contracts involving state officer or employee or legislator; prohibited acts, exceptions; challenging constitutionality of legislative action or enactment by legislator; prohibited acts

(a)(1) No state officer or employee shall in the capacity as such officer or employee be substantially involved in the preparation of or participate in the making of a contract with any person or business by which such officer or employee is employed or in whose business such officer or employee or any member of such officer's or employee's immediate family has a substantial interest and no such person or business shall enter into any contract where any state officer or employee, acting in such capacity, is a signatory to, has been substantially involved in the preparation of or is a participant in the making of such contract and is employed by such person or business or such officer or employee or any member of such officer's or employee's immediate family has a substantial interest in such person or business.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, whenever any individual has participated as a state officer or employee in the making of any contract with any person or business, such individual shall not accept employment with such person or business as an employee, independent contractor or subcontractor until two years after performance of the contract is completed or until two years after the individual terminates employment as a state officer or employee, whichever is sooner. This prohibition on accepting employment shall not apply in any case where a state officer or employee who participated in making a contract while employed by the state of Kansas is laid off or scheduled to be laid off from any state position on or after July 1, 2002. As used in this subsection (a)(2), "laid off" and "layoff" mean a state officer or employee in the classified service under the Kansas civil service act, being laid off under K.S.A. 75-2948, and amendments thereto.

(b) No individual shall, while a legislator or within one year after the expiration of a term as legislator, be interested pecuniarily, either directly or indirectly, in any contract with the state, which contract is funded in whole or in part by any appropriation or is authorized by any law passed during such term, except that the prohibition of this subsection (b) shall not apply to any contract interest in relation to which a disclosure statement is filed as provided by K.S.A. 46-239, and amendments thereto.

(c) No individual, while a legislator or within one year after the expiration of a term as a legislator, shall represent any person in a court proceeding attacking any legislative action taken or enactment made during any term such individual served as a legislator as being unconstitutional because of error in the legislative process with respect to such action or enactment unless such legislator voted no upon the enactment of the measure and declared on the record, during such term, that such legislation was unconstitutional. The prohibition of this subsection (c) shall not apply to a current or former legislator charged with a violation of such legislative action or enactment.

(d) Subsections (a) and (b) shall not apply to the following:

- (1) Contracts let after competitive bidding has been advertised for by published notice; and
- (2) contracts for property or services for which the price or rate is fixed by law.

(e) When used in this section:

(1) "Substantial interest" shall have the same meaning ascribed thereto by K.S.A. 46-229, and amendments thereto, and any such interest held within the preceding 12 months of the act or event of participating in the preparation of making a contract.

(2) "Substantially involved in the preparation or participate in the making of a contract" means having approved or disapproved a contract or having provided significant factual or specific information or advice or recommendations in relation to the negotiated terms of the contract.

State: Kentucky

State: Louisiana

STATE ETHICS LAW

§1112. Participation in certain transactions involving the governmental entity

A. No public servant, except as provided in R.S. 42:1120, shall participate in a transaction in which he has a personal substantial economic interest of which he may be reasonably expected to know involving the governmental entity.

B. No public servant, except as provided in R.S. 42:1120, shall participate in a transaction involving the governmental entity in which, to his actual knowledge, any of the following persons has a substantial economic interest:

- (1) Any member of his immediate family.
- (2) Any person in which he has a substantial economic interest of which he may reasonably be expected to know.
- (3) Any person of which he is an officer, director, trustee, partner, or employee.
- (4) Any person with whom he is negotiating or has an arrangement concerning prospective employment.
- (5) Any person who is a party to an existing contract with such public servant, or with any legal entity in which the public servant exercises control or owns an interest in excess of twenty-five percent, or who owes any thing of economic value to such public servant, or to any legal entity in which the public servant exercises control or owns an interest in excess of twenty-five percent, and who by reason thereof is in a position to affect directly the economic interests of such public servant.

C. Every public employee, excluding an appointed member of any board or commission, shall disqualify himself from participating in a transaction involving the governmental entity when a violation of this Part would result. The procedures for such disqualification shall be established by regulations issued pursuant to R.S. 42:1134(1).

D. No appointed member of any board or commission, except as provided in R.S. 42:1120.1, 7 1120.2, or 1120.3, shall participate or be interested in any transaction involving the agency when a violation of this Part would result.

State: Maine

STATE ETHICS LAW

5 § 18-A CONFLICT OF INTEREST; CONTRACT WITH THE STATE

2. Prohibition. An executive employee may not have any direct or indirect pecuniary interest in or receive or be eligible to receive, directly or indirectly, any benefit that may arise from any contract made on behalf of the State when the state entity that employs the executive employee is a party to the contract.

3. Violative contract void. Any contract made in violation of this section is void.

4. Exemptions. This section does not apply:

- A. To purchases by the Governor under authority of Title 1, section 814;
- B. To contracts made with a corporation that has issued shares to the public for the general benefit of that corporation; or

C. If an exemption is approved by the Director of the Bureau of General Services within the Department of Administrative and Financial Services or the director's designee based upon one of the following and if the director gives notice of the granting of this exemption to all parties bidding on the contract in question with a statement of the reason for the exemption and if an opportunity is provided for any party to appeal the granting of the exemption:

- (1) When the private entity or party that proposes to contract with the State and that employs the executive employee, based upon all relevant facts, is the only reasonably available source to provide the service or product to the State, as determined by the director; or
- (2) When the director determines that the amount of compensation to be paid to the private entity or party providing the service or product to

the State is de minimis.

State: Maryland

STATE ETHICS LAW

§ 15-508. Submission of bids

Ineligible persons

(a) An individual or a person that employs an individual who assists an executive unit in the drafting of specifications, an invitation for bids, a request for proposals for a procurement, or the selection or award made in response to an invitation for bids or request for proposals may not:

- (1) submit a bid or proposal for that procurement; or
- (2) assist or represent another person, directly or indirectly, who is submitting a bid or proposal for that procurement.

Exceptions

(b) For purposes of subsection (a) of this section, assisting in the drafting of specifications, an invitation for bids, or a request for proposals for a procurement does not include:

- (1) providing descriptive literature such as catalogue sheets, brochures, technical data sheets, or standard specification "samples", whether requested by an executive agency or provided on an unsolicited basis;
- (2) submitting written comments on a specification prepared by an agency or on a solicitation for a bid or proposal when comments are solicited from two or more persons as part of a request for information or a prebid or preproposal process;
- (3) providing specifications for a sole source procurement made in accordance with § 13-107 of the State Finance and Procurement Article;
- (4) providing architectural and engineering services for:
 - (i) programming, master planning, or other project planning services; or
 - (ii) the design of a construction project if:

1. the design services do not involve lead or prime design responsibilities or construction phase responsibilities on behalf of the State; and
2. A. the anticipated value of the procurement contract at the time of advertisement is at least \$2,500,000 and not more than \$100,000,000; or
B. regardless of the amount of the procurement contract, the payment to the individual or person for the design services does not exceed \$500,000; or

(5) providing specifications for an unsolicited proposal procurement made in accordance with § 13-107.1 of the State Finance and Procurement Article.

State: Massachusetts

STATE ETHICS LAW

268A:7. Financial interest in contracts of state agency; application of section.

Section 7. A state employee who has a financial interest, directly or indirectly, in a contract made by a state agency, in which the commonwealth or a state agency is an interested party, of which interest he has knowledge or has reason to know, shall be punished by a fine of not more than three thousand dollars or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

This section shall not apply if such financial interest consists of the ownership of less than one percent of the stock of a corporation.

This section shall not apply:

- (a) to a state employee who in good faith and within thirty days after he learns of an actual or prospective violation of this section makes full disclosure of his financial interests to the contracting agency and terminates or disposes of the interest, or
- (b) to a state employee other than a member of the general court who is not employed by the contracting agency or an agency which regulates the activities of the contracting agency and who does not participate in or have official responsibility for any of the activities of the contracting agency, if the contract is made after public notice or where applicable, through competitive bidding, and if the state employee files with the state ethics commission a statement making full disclosure of his interest and the interests of his immediate family in the contract, and if in the case of a contract for personal services (1) the services will be provided outside the normal working hours of the state employee, (2) the services are not required as part of the state employee's regular duties, the employee is compensated for not more than five hundred hours during a calendar year, and (3) the head of the contracting agency makes and files with the state ethics commission a written certification that no employee of that agency is available to perform those services as a part of their regular duties,
- (c) to the interest of a member of the general court in a contract made by an agency other than the general court or either branch thereof, if his

direct and indirect interests and those of his immediate family in the corporation or other commercial entity with which the contract is made do not in the aggregate amount to ten percent of the total proprietary interests therein, and the contract is made through competitive bidding and he files with the state ethics commission a statement making full disclosure of his interest and the interests of his immediate family,

(d) to a special state employee who does not participate in or have official responsibility for any of the activities of the contracting agency and who files with the state ethics commission a statement making full disclosure of his interest and the interest of his immediate family in the contract, or

(e) to a special state employee who files with the state ethics commission a statement making full disclosure of his interest and the interests of his immediate family in the contract, if the governor with the advice and consent of the executive council exempts him.

This section shall not apply to a state employee who provides services or furnishes supplies, goods and materials to a recipient of public assistance, provided that such services or such supplies, goods and materials are provided in accordance with a schedule of charges promulgated by the department of transitional assistance or the division of health care policy and finance and provided, further, that such recipient has the right under law to choose and in fact does choose the person or firm that will provide such services or furnish such supplies, goods and materials.

This section shall not prohibit a state employee from teaching or performing other related duties in an educational institution of the commonwealth; provided, that such employee does not participate in, or have official responsibility for, the financial management of such educational institution; and provided, further, that such employee is so employed on a part-time basis. Such employee may be compensated for such services, notwithstanding the provisions of section twenty-one of chapter thirty.

This section shall not prohibit a state employee from being employed on a part-time basis by a facility operated or designed for the care of mentally ill or mentally retarded persons, public health, correctional facility or any other facility principally funded by the state which provides similar services and which operates on an uninterrupted and continuous basis; provided that such employee does not participate in, or have official responsibility for, the financial management of such facility, that he is compensated for such part-time employment for not more than four hours in any day in which he is otherwise compensated by the commonwealth, and at a rate which does not exceed that of a state employee classified in step one of job group XX of the general salary schedule contained in section forty-six of chapter thirty, and that the head of the facility makes and files with the state ethics commission a written certification that there is a critical need for the services of the employee. Such employee may be compensated for such services, notwithstanding the provisions of section twenty-one of chapter thirty.

This section shall not preclude an officer or employee of the Massachusetts Port Authority from eligibility for any residential sound insulation program administered by said Authority, provided that any such officer or employee has no responsibility for the administration of said program.

268A:8. Public building or construction contracts.

Section 8. No state, county or municipal employee and no person acting or purporting to act on behalf of such employee, or any state, county or municipal agency, shall with respect to any public building or construction contract which is about to be or which has been competitively bid, require the bidder to make application to or furnish financial data to, or to obtain, or procure, any of the surety bonds or insurance specified in connection with such contract or specified by any law from any particular insurance or surety company, agent, or broker. This section shall not prevent the exercise by such employee on behalf of a state, county, or municipal agency of its right to approve the form, sufficiency, or manner of execution of the surety bonds and insurance furnished by the insurance or surety company selected by the bidder to underwrite said insurance and bonds. Any provisions in any invitation for bids, or in any of the contract documents, in conflict with this section are hereby declared to be contrary to the public policy of this commonwealth. Whoever violates any provision of this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

State: Michigan

STATE ETHICS LAW

15.342 Public officer or employee; prohibited conduct. [M.S.A. 4.1700(72)]

Sec. 2. ...

(7) Except as provided in section 2a, a public officer or employee shall not participate in the negotiation or execution of contracts, making of loans, granting of subsidies, fixing of rates, issuance of permits or certificates, or other regulation or supervision relating to a business entity in which the public officer or employee has a financial or personal interest.

State: Minnesota

State: Mississippi

State: Missouri

State: Montana

STATE ETHICS LAW

2-2-201. Public officers, employees, and former employees not to have interest in contracts. (1) Members of the legislature; state, county, city, town, or township officers; or any deputies or employees of an enumerated governmental entity may not be interested in any contract made by them in their official capacity or by any body, agency, or board of which they are members or employees if they are directly involved with the contract. A former employee may not, within 6 months following the termination of employment, contract or be employed by an employer who contracts with the state or any of its subdivisions involving matters with which the former employee was directly involved during employment.

(2) In this section, the term:

(a) "be interested in" does not include holding a minority interest in a corporation;

(b) "contract" does not include:

(i) contracts awarded based on competitive procurement procedures conducted after the date of employment termination;

(ii) merchandise sold to the highest bidder at public auctions;

(iii) investments or deposits in financial institutions that are in the business of loaning or receiving money;

(iv) a contract with an interested party if, because of geographic restrictions, a local government could not otherwise reasonably afford itself of the subject of the contract. It is presumed that a local government could not otherwise reasonably afford itself of the subject of a contract if the additional cost to the local government is greater than 10% of a contract with an interested party or if the contract is for services that must be performed within a limited time period and no other contractor can provide those services within that time period.

(c) "directly involved" means the person directly monitors a contract, extends or amends a contract, audits a contractor, is responsible for conducting the procurement or for evaluating proposals or vendor responsibility, or renders legal advice concerning the contract;

(d) "former employee" does not include a person whose employment with the state was involuntarily terminated because of a reduction in force or other involuntary termination not involving violation of the provisions of this chapter.

State: Nebraska

STATE ETHICS LAW

49-14,102. Contracts with government bodies; procedure; purpose. (1) Except as otherwise provided by law, no public official or public employee, a member of that individual's immediate family, or business with which the individual is associated shall enter into a contract valued at two thousand dollars or more, in any one year, with a government body unless the contract is awarded through an open and public process.

(2) For purposes of this section, an open and public process includes prior public notice and subsequent availability for public inspection during the regular office hours of the contracting government body of the proposals considered and the contract awarded.

(3) No contract may be divided for the purpose of evading the requirements of this section.

(4) This section shall not apply to a contract when the public official or public employee does not in any way represent either party in the transaction.

(5) This section prohibits public officials and public employees from engaging in certain activities under circumstances creating a substantial conflict of interest. This section is not intended to penalize innocent persons, and a contract shall not be absolutely void by reason of this section.

49-14,103. Contract; conflict of interest; voidable; decree. (1) A contract involving a prohibited conflict of interest under section 49-14,102 shall be voidable only by decree of a court of proper jurisdiction in an action brought by any citizen of this state as to any person that entered into the contract or took assignment thereof, with actual knowledge of the prohibited conflict. In the case of a person other than an individual, the actual knowledge must be that of an individual or body finally approving the contract for the person.

State: Nevada

STATE ETHICS LAW

NRS 281A.400 General requirements; exceptions. A code of ethical standards is hereby established to govern the conduct of public officers and employees:

3. A public officer or employee shall not participate as an agent of government in the negotiation or execution of a contract between the government and any private business in which he has a significant pecuniary interest.

NRS 281A.430 Contracts in which public officer or employee has interest prohibited; exceptions.

1. Except as otherwise provided in this section and NRS 281A.530 and 332.800, a public officer or employee shall not bid on or enter into

a contract between a governmental agency and any private business in which he has a significant pecuniary interest.

2. A member of any board, commission or similar body who is engaged in the profession, occupation or business regulated by such board or commission, may, in the ordinary course of his business, bid on or enter into a contract with any governmental agency, except the board, commission or body of which he is a member, if he has not taken part in developing the contract plans or specifications and he will not be personally involved in opening, considering or accepting offers.

3. A full- or part-time faculty member or employee of the Nevada System of Higher Education may bid on or enter into a contract with a governmental agency, or may benefit financially or otherwise from a contract between a governmental agency and a private entity, if the contract complies with the policies established by the Board of Regents of the University of Nevada pursuant to NRS 396.255.

4. A public officer or employee, other than an officer or employee described in subsection 2 or 3, may bid on or enter into a contract with a governmental agency if the contracting process is controlled by rules of open competitive bidding, the sources of supply are limited, he has not taken part in developing the contract plans or specifications and he will not be personally involved in opening, considering or accepting offers. If a public officer who is authorized to bid on or enter into a contract with a governmental agency pursuant to this subsection is a member of the governing body of the agency, the public officer, pursuant to the requirements of NRS 281A.420, shall disclose his interest in the contract and shall not vote on or advocate the approval of the contract.

State: New Hampshire

State: New Jersey

State: New Mexico

STATE ETHICS LAW

10-16-7. Contracts involving public officers or employees.

A state agency shall not enter into any contract with a public officer or employee of the state or with a business in which the public officer or employee has a substantial interest unless the public officer or employee has disclosed his substantial interest and unless the contract is awarded pursuant to the Procurement Code; provided that this section does not apply to a contract of official employment with the state or to contracts made pursuant to the provisions of the University Research Park Act [21-28-1 to 21-28-25 NMSA 1978].

State: New York

STATE ETHICS LAW

Sec. 74. Code of ethics. 1. Definition. As used in this section: The term "state agency" shall mean any state department, or division, board, commission, or bureau of any state department or any public benefit corporation or public authority at least one of whose members is appointed by the governor or corporations closely affiliated with specific state agencies as defined by paragraph (d) of subdivision five of section fifty-three-a of the state finance law or their successors.

The term "legislative employee" shall mean any officer or employee of the legislature but it shall not include members of the legislature.

2. Rule with respect to conflicts of interest. No officer or employee of a state agency, member of the legislature or legislative employee should have any interest, financial or otherwise, direct or indirect, or engage in any business or transaction or professional activity or incur any obligation of any nature, which is in substantial conflict with the proper discharge of his duties in the public interest.

3. Standards.

a. No officer or employee of a state agency, member of the legislature or legislative employee should accept other employment which will impair his independence of judgment in the exercise of his official duties.

b. No officer or employee of a state agency, member of the legislature or legislative employee should accept employment or engage in any business or professional activity which will require him to disclose confidential information which he has gained by reason of his official position or authority.

c. No officer or employee of a state agency, member of the legislature or legislative employee should disclose confidential information acquired by him in the course of his official duties nor use such information to further his personal interests.

d. No officer or employee of a state agency, member of the legislature or legislative employee should use or attempt to use his official position to secure unwarranted privileges or exemptions for himself or others.

e. No officer or employee of a state agency, member of the legislature or legislative employee should engage in any transaction as representative or agent of the state with any business entity in which he has a direct or indirect financial interest that might reasonably tend to conflict with the proper discharge of his official duties.

f. An officer or employee of a state agency, member of the legislature or legislative employee should not by his conduct give reasonable basis for the impression that any person can improperly influence him or unduly enjoy his favor in the performance of his official duties, or that he is affected by the kinship, rank, position or influence of any party or person.

g. An officer or employee of a state agency should abstain from making personal investments in enterprises which he has reason to believe may be directly involved in decisions to be made by him or which will otherwise create substantial conflict between his duty in the public interest and his private interest.

h. An officer or employee of a state agency, member of the legislature or legislative employee should endeavor to pursue a course of conduct which will not raise suspicion among the public that he is likely to be engaged in acts that are in violation of his trust.

i. No officer or employee of a state agency employed on a full-time basis nor any firm or association of which such an officer or employee is a member nor corporation a substantial portion of the stock of which is owned or controlled directly or indirectly by such officer or employee, should sell goods or services to any person, firm, corporation or association which is licensed or whose rates are fixed by the state agency in which such officer or employee serves or is employed.

4. Violations. In addition to any penalty contained in any other provision of law any such officer, member or employee who shall knowingly and intentionally violate any of the provisions of this section may be fined, suspended or removed from office or employment in the manner provided by law. Any such individual who knowingly and intentionally violates the provisions of paragraph b, c, d or i of subdivision three of this section shall be subject to a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed ten thousand dollars and the value of any gift, compensation or benefit received as a result of such violation. Any such individual who knowingly and intentionally violates the provisions of paragraph a, e or g of subdivision three of this section shall be subject to a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed the value of any gift, compensation or benefit received as a result of such violation.

§ 73. Business or professional activities by state officers and employees and party officers.

4. (a) No statewide elected official, state officer or employee, member of the legislature, legislative employee or political party chairman or firm or association of which such person is a member, or corporation, ten per centum or more of the stock of which is owned or controlled directly or indirectly by such person, shall (i) sell any goods or services having a value in excess of twenty-five dollars to any state agency, or (ii) contract for or provide such goods or services with or to any private entity where the power to contract, appoint or retain on behalf of such private entity is exercised, directly or indirectly, by a state agency or officer thereof, unless such goods or services are provided pursuant to an award or contract let after public notice and competitive bidding. This paragraph shall not apply to the publication of resolutions, advertisements or other legal propositions or notices in newspapers designated pursuant to law for such purpose and for which the rates are fixed pursuant to law.

State: North Carolina

State: North Dakota

State: Ohio

State: Oklahoma

State: Oregon

State: Pennsylvania

State: Rhode Island

State: South Carolina

STATE ETHICS CODE

SECTION 8-13-760. Employment by government contractor of former public official, member, or employee who was engaged in procurement.

Except as is permitted by regulations of the State Ethics Commission, it is a breach of ethical standards for a public official, public member, or public employee who is participating directly in procurement, as defined in Section 11-35-310(22), to resign and accept employment with a person contracting with the governmental body if the contract falls or would fall under the public official's, public member's, or public employee's official responsibilities.

SECTION 8-13-775. Public official, member, or employee with official function related to contracts not permitted to have economic interest in contracts.

A public official, public member, or public employee may not have an economic interest in a contract with the State or its political subdivisions if the public official, public member, or public employee is authorized to perform an official function relating to the contract. Official function means writing or preparing the contract specifications, acceptance of bids, award of the contract, or other action on the preparation or award of the contract. This section is not intended to infringe on or prohibit public employment contracts with this State or a political subdivision of this State nor does it prohibit the award of contracts awarded through a process of public notice and competitive bids if the public official, public member, or public employee has not performed an official function regarding the contract.

State: South Dakota

State: Tennessee

STATE COMMISSION LAW

§ 65-1-114. Public service commission officer; more than 25 years of service; possession of service weapon

A public service commission officer who is authorized to carry a firearm while on duty, and has more than twenty-five (25) years of honorable service, and leaves the service of the public service commission before retirement eligibility because of personnel actions executed under Acts 1995, ch. 305, may retain such employee's service weapon under the provisions of § 65-15-106(c)(3).

State: Texas

State: Utah

State: Vermont

State: Virginia

State: Washington

State: West Virginia

State: Wisconsin

State: Wyoming

State: Federal

State: NARUC
