

Use of Official Position.txt

Rule: Teaching, Speaking, and Writing

State: Alabama

State: Alaska

State: Arizona

State: Arkansas

State: California

State: Colorado

PUBLIC UTILITY LAW
40-6-123. Standards of conduct.

(1) Members and staff of the commission shall conduct themselves in such a manner as to ensure fairness in the discharge of the duties of the commission, to provide equitable treatment of the public, utilities, and other parties, to maintain public confidence in the integrity of the commission's actions, and to prevent the appearance of impropriety or of conflict of interest. The standards set forth in this section apply at all times to the commissioners, to their staff, including administrative law judges, and to parties under contract with the commission for state business.

(2) The commissioners, staff who act in an advisory capacity to the commissioners, and administrative law judges shall refrain from financial, business, and social dealings that adversely affect their impartiality or interfere with the proper performance of their official duties.

(3) Neither commissioners, staff members, parties under contract for state work, or members of the immediate families of such persons shall request or accept any gift, bequest, or loan from persons who appear before the commission; except that commissioners and staff members may participate in meetings, conferences, or educational programs which are open to other persons.

(4) Commissioners shall not lend the prestige of their office to advance the private interests of others, nor shall they convey the impression that special influence can be brought to bear upon them.

(6) Violation of this section by a commissioner shall be grounds for the immediate removal of such commissioner by the governor.

State: Connecticut

State: Delaware

State: District of Columbia

EMPLOYEE ETHICS LAW
DC Personnel Regulations, Chapter 18, Part I
1804.3 An employee may engage in teaching activities, writing for publication, consultative activities, and speaking engagements that are not

prohibited by law, regulation, or agency standards, only if such activities are conducted outside of regular working hours, or while the employee is on annual leave or leave without pay.

1804.4 The information used by an employee engaging in an activity under § 1804.3 shall not draw on official data or ideas which have not become part of the body of public information, except nonpublic information that has been made available on request for use in such capacity, or unless the agency head gives written authorization for use on the basis that its use is in the public interest.

1804.5 If the employee receives compensation or anything of monetary value for engaging in an activity under § 1804.3, the subject matter shall not be devoted substantially to the responsibilities, programs, or operations of his or her agency, to his or her official duties or responsibilities, or to information obtained from his or her government employment.

State: Florida

STATE ETHICS LAW

Section 5. Honoraria

No employee may accept any honoraria whatsoever.

State: Georgia

State: Hawaii

State: Idaho

State: Illinois

State: Indiana

State: Iowa

State: Kansas

STATE ETHICS LAW

Chapter 46. Legislature

Article 2. State Governmental Ethics

46-232. Lobbying by state officer or employee; prohibited acts; exception

No state officer or employee shall engage in lobbying his own state agency, if he accepts compensation specifically attributable to such lobbying, other than that provided for the performance of his official duties. Nothing in this section shall prohibit a state officer or employee from lobbying without compensation other than that which he is entitled to receive for performance of his official duties.

State: Kentucky

State: Louisiana

STATE ETHICS LAW
PART II. ETHICAL STANDARDS FOR PUBLIC SERVANTS

§1118.1. Studies or position papers on public policy

A. If not otherwise prohibited by the code of ethics, any public employee of the executive, judicial, or legislative branch of state government or any local governmental subdivision who contracts with a person or governmental entity to provide political position papers, economic studies, or policy

statements relative to public policy concerning any rule, regulation, or legislation proposed, passed, or adopted by the state or any of its political subdivisions, or any entity receiving public funds, shall disclose the name and address of the person or governmental entity engaging his services, the amount of the contract, and the nature of the business or relationship.

B. The disclosure statements required by this Section shall be filed with the appropriate ethics body for public employees prior to the publication, dissemination, or public release of such paper, study, or statement.

State: Maine

State: Maryland

State: Massachusetts

State: Michigan

STATE ETHICS LAW
STATE ETHICS ACT (Act 196 of 1973)
15.342 Public officer or employee; prohibited conduct. [M.S.A. 4.1700(72)]
Sec. 2. (2) A public officer or employee shall not represent his or her personal opinion as that of an agency.

State: Minnesota

State: Mississippi

State: Missouri

State: Montana

State: Nebraska

State: Nevada

State: New Hampshire

PUBLIC UTILITY LAW

Chapter 363 - The Public Utilities Commission

363:12-a Certain Speeches Authorized. – A commissioner may speak, write or lecture concerning the regulatory process in New Hampshire but shall be reimbursed only for actual expenses incurred therein.

State: New Jersey

PUBLIC UTILITY LAW

7. Acceptance of Compensation for Published Works

a. Publications

A Commissioner or Board employee who plans to publish work(s) related to his or her employ or alternatively, not created as part of his or her official duties, should report this activity to the Ethics Liaison Officer to determine whether or not this activity is in conformance with the New Jersey Conflicts of Interest Law, N.J.A.C. 19:61-6.6, N.J.S.A. 48:2-1, and other applicable law, including any relevant Executive Order.

i. Prior Written Notice Required

Before agreeing to undertake such activity, a Commissioner or Board employee shall provide written notice to the Board's Ethics Liaison Officer. Such notice shall include, but shall not necessarily be limited to, a detailed description of the proposed article or other writing to be published, the identification of the proposed publisher of and publication in which the writing will appear, an indication as to whether or not compensation will be received, and if compensation is to be paid, the amount of same, whether or not the publication is work related, whether or not compensation is being offered by an interested party and whether the publication is being prepared on work time.

State: New Mexico

STATE ETHICS LAW

10-16-4.1. Honoraria prohibited.

No legislator, public officer or employee may request or receive an honorarium for a speech or service rendered that relates to the performance of public duties. For the purposes of this section, "honorarium" means payment of money, or any other thing of value in excess of one hundred dollars (\$100), but does not include reasonable reimbursement for meals, lodging or actual travel expenses incurred in making the speech or rendering the service, or payment or compensation for services rendered in the normal course of a private business pursuit.

State: New York

STATE ETHICS LAW

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

5. No statewide elected official, state officer or employee, individual whose name has been submitted by the governor to the senate for confirmation to become a state officer or employee, member of the legislature or legislative employee shall, directly or indirectly:

(a) solicit, accept or receive any gift having more than a nominal value, whether in the form of money, service, loan, travel, lodging, meals, refreshments, entertainment, discount, forbearance or promise, or in any other form, under circumstances in which it could reasonably be inferred that the gift was intended to influence him, or could reasonably be expected to influence him, in the performance of his official duties or was intended as a reward for any official action on his part. No person shall, directly or indirectly, offer or make any such gift to a statewide elected official, or any state officer or employee, member of the legislature or legislative employee under such circumstances.

(b) solicit, accept or receive any gift, as defined in section one-c of the legislative law, from any person who is prohibited from delivering such gift pursuant to section one-m of the legislative law unless under the circumstances it is not reasonable to infer that the gift was intended to influence him; or

(c) permit the solicitation, acceptance, or receipt of any gift, as defined in section one-c of the legislative law, from any person who is prohibited from delivering such gift pursuant to section one-m of the legislative law to a third party including a charitable organization, on such official's designation or recommendation or on his or her behalf, under circumstances where it is reasonable to infer that the gift was intended to influence him.

5-a. (a) For the purpose of this subdivision only, the term "honorarium" shall mean any payment made in consideration for any speech given at a public or private conference, convention, meeting, social event, meal or like gathering.

(b) No statewide elected official or head of any civil department shall, directly or indirectly, solicit, accept or receive any honorarium while holding such elected office or appointed position.

(c) No member of the legislature or legislative employee shall, directly or indirectly, solicit, accept or receive any honorarium while holding such elected office or employment, other than honorarium paid in consideration for a speech given on a topic unrelated to the individual's current public employment or as earned income for personal services that are customarily provided in connection with the practice of a bona fide business, trade or profession, such as teaching, practicing law, medicine or banking, unless the sole or predominant activity thereof is making speeches.

State: North Carolina

State: North Dakota

State: Ohio

STATE ETHICS LAW

Section 102.03

(H)(1) No public official or employee, except for the president or other chief administrative officer of or a member of a board of trustees of a state institution of higher education as defined in section 3345.011 of the Revised Code, who is required to file a financial disclosure statement under section 102.02 of the Revised Code shall solicit or accept, and no person shall give to that public official or employee, an honorarium.

Except as

provided in division (H)(2) of this section, this division and divisions (D), (E), and (F) of this section do not prohibit a public official or employee who is required to file a financial disclosure statement under section 102.02 of the Revised Code from accepting and do not prohibit a person from giving to that public official or employee the payment of actual travel expenses, including any expenses incurred in connection with the travel

for lodging, and meals, food, and beverages provided to the public official or employee at a meeting at which the public official or employee participates in a panel, seminar, or speaking engagement or provided to the public official or employee at a meeting or convention of a national organization to which any state agency, including, but not limited to, any state legislative agency or state institution of higher education as defined in Section 3345.011 of the Revised Code, pays membership dues. Except as provided in division (H)(2) of this section, this division and divisions (D), (E), and (F) of this section do not prohibit a public official or employee who is not required to file a financial disclosure statement under section 102.02 of the Revised Code from accepting and do not prohibit a person from promising or giving to that public official or employee an honorarium or the payment of travel, meal, and lodging expenses if the honorarium, expenses, or both were paid in recognition of demonstrable business, professional, or esthetic interests of the public official or employee that exist apart from public office or employment, including, but not limited to, such a demonstrable interest in public speaking and were not paid by any person or other entity, or by any representative or association of those persons or entities, that is regulated by, doing business with, or seeking to do business with the department, division, institution, board, commission, authority, bureau, or other instrumentality of the governmental entity with which the public official or employee serves.

State: Oklahoma

State: Oregon

STATE ETHICS LAW

Chapter 244 Government Ethics

244.042 Honoraria. (1) Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, a public official may not solicit or receive, whether directly or indirectly, honoraria for the public official or any member of the household of the public official if the honoraria are solicited or received in connection with the official duties of the public official.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, a candidate for public office may not solicit or receive, whether directly or indirectly, honoraria for the candidate or any member of the household of the candidate if the honoraria are solicited or received in connection with the official duties of the public office for which the person is a candidate.

(3) This section does not prohibit:

(a) The solicitation or receipt of an honorarium or a certificate, plaque, commemorative token or other item with a value of \$50 or less; or

(b) The solicitation or receipt of an honorarium for services performed in relation to the private profession, occupation, avocation or expertise of the public official or candidate. [2007 c.877 §24]

State: Pennsylvania

State: Rhode Island

State: South Carolina

State: South Dakota

State: Tennessee

State: Texas

State: Utah

State: Vermont

State: Virginia

State: Washington

State: West Virginia

STATE ETHICS LAW
§6B-2-5. Ethical standards for elected and appointed officials and public employees.

(n) Any person who is employed as a member of the faculty or staff of a public institution of higher education and who is engaged in teaching, research, consulting or publication activities in his or her field of expertise with public or private entities and thereby derives private benefits from such activities shall be exempt from the prohibitions contained in subsections (b), (c) and (d) of this section when the activity is approved as a part of an employment contract with the governing board of the institution or has been approved by the employee's department supervisor or the president of the institution by which the faculty or staff member is employed.

State: Wisconsin

STATE ETHICS LAW
19.56 Honorariums, fees and expenses. (1) Every state public official is encouraged to meet with clubs, conventions, special interest groups, political groups, school groups and other gatherings to discuss and to interpret legislative, administrative, executive or judicial processes and proposals and issues initiated by or affecting a department or the judicial branch.
(2) (a) Except as provided in par. (b), every official required to file who receives for a published work or for the presentation of a talk or participation in a meeting, any lodging, transportation, money or other thing with a combined pecuniary value exceeding \$50 excluding the value of food or beverage offered coincidentally with a talk or meeting shall, on his or her statement of economic interests, report the identity of every person from whom the official receives such lodging, transportation, money or other thing during his or her preceding taxable year, the circumstances under which it was received and the approximate value thereof.

(3) Notwithstanding s. 19.45:
(a) A state public official may receive and retain reimbursement or payment of actual and reasonable expenses and an elected official may retain reasonable compensation, for a published work or for the presentation of a talk or participation in a meeting related to a topic specified in sub. (1) if the payment or reimbursement is paid or arranged by the organizer of the event or the publisher of the work.

State: Wyoming

State: Federal

State: NARUC

Use of Official Position.txt

Rule: Fundraising

State: Alabama

State: Alaska

STATE ETHICS LAW
AS 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.

State: Arizona

State: Arkansas

State: California

State: Colorado

State: Connecticut

State: Delaware

State: District of Columbia

State: Florida

State: Georgia

EXECUTIVE ORDER / POLITICAL ACTIVITIES
Executive Order by the Governor of Georgia Dated 01/13/03
Section 12: Political Activities

- a. Employees wishing to take part in political activities are responsible for complying with applicable federal and state law.
- b. Employees are prohibited from soliciting or knowingly accepting any campaign contribution in a government building or office. "Knowingly" means to receive a contribution by personal hand-delivery from a contributor or his agent. This does not apply when a government-owned building or any portion thereof is rented for the specific purpose of holding a campaign fundraiser.
- c. Employees are permitted to express their opinions on political subjects and candidates and to take an active part in political campaigns outside of working hours, including the wearing of badges or buttons and displaying of bumper stickers and posters. Employees are encouraged to vote.
- d. Employees who wish to seek office must comply with applicable federal and state laws. Employees must notify the designated Ethics Officer prior to announcing or qualifying for any political position or office.

State: Hawaii

State: Idaho

State: Illinois

STATE ETHICS LAW
ILLINOIS STATE OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES ETHICS ACT (5 ILCS 430/)

Sec. 5 15. Prohibited political activities.

Use of Official Position.txt

(a) State employees shall not intentionally perform any prohibited political activity during any compensated time (other than vacation, personal, or compensatory time off). State employees shall not intentionally misappropriate any State property or resources by engaging in any prohibited political activity for the benefit of any campaign for elective office or any political organization.

(b) At no time shall any executive or legislative branch constitutional officer or any official, director, supervisor, or State employee intentionally misappropriate the services of any State employee by requiring that State employee to perform any prohibited political activity (i) as part of that employee's State duties, (ii) as a condition of State employment, or (iii) during any time off that is compensated by the State (such as vacation, personal, or compensatory time off).

(c) A State employee shall not be required at any time to participate in any prohibited political activity in consideration for that State employee being awarded any additional compensation or employee benefit, in the form of a salary adjustment, bonus, compensatory time off, continued employment, or otherwise.

(d) A State employee shall not be awarded any additional compensation or employee benefit, in the form of a salary adjustment, bonus, compensatory time off, continued employment, or otherwise, in consideration for the State employee's participation in any prohibited political activity.

(e) Nothing in this Section prohibits activities that are otherwise appropriate for a State employee to engage in as a part of his or her official State employment duties or activities that are undertaken by a State employee on a voluntary basis as permitted by law.

(f) No person either (i) in a position that is subject to recognized merit principles of public employment or (ii) in a position the salary for which is paid in whole or in part by federal funds and that is subject to the Federal Standards for a Merit System of Personnel Administration applicable to grant in aid programs, shall be denied or deprived of State employment or tenure solely because he or she is a member or an officer of a political committee, of a political party, or of a political organization or club.

State: Indiana

State: Iowa

State: Kansas

State: Kentucky

STATE ETHICS LAW / CODE OF ETHICS

Title III. Executive Branch

Chapter 11A. Executive Branch Code of Ethics (Refs & Annos)

11A.055 Raising of funds for certain activities permitted

(1) Any provision of KRS Chapter 11A to the contrary notwithstanding, a state agency or a public servant may raise funds, either individually or as a department or agency, for a charitable nonprofit organization granted a tax ex-emption by the Internal Revenue Service under Section 501c of the Internal Revenue Code [FN1] without violating the provisions of this chapter. Raising of funds shall include but not be limited to holding events for the benefit of the charitable organization, contacting potential donors, providing prizes, and engaging in other forms of fundraising and providing the funds thus raised to the charitable organization.

(2) Any provision of KRS Chapter 11A to the contrary notwithstanding, a state agency or a public servant may raise funds, either individually or as a department or agency, for crime prevention, drug and alcohol abuse prevention, and traffic safety programs without violating the provisions of this chapter. Raising of funds shall include but not be limited to holding events for the benefit of a program specified in this section, contacting potential donors, providing prizes, and engaging in other forms of fundraising and providing the funds thus raised to the program.

State: Louisiana

PUBLIC UTILITY RULES / SPECIAL ORDER
LOUISIANA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
EX PARTE SPECIAL ORDER NO. 43-2003

All Commissioners and Commission Staff shall continue to abide by the Code of Governmental Ethics rules as set forth by the Legislature in Louisiana Revised Statutes 42:1101 and following, administered by the Louisiana Board of Ethics. In addition, the Commission shall adhere to the following restrictions, in addition to the Statutory Ethics Rules:

...

3. Commissioners shall be prohibited from holding any fundraiser within 72 hours before or after a regularly scheduled Business & Executive

Session.

4. Commissioners shall be required to give 30 days public notice of any fundraiser occurring within 6 months before or 6 months after a Commissioner's election.

State: Maine

State: Maryland

State: Massachusetts

State: Michigan

State: Minnesota

State: Mississippi

State: Missouri

State: Montana

State: Nebraska

State: Nevada

State: New Hampshire

STATE ETHICS LAW
New Hampshire State Code of Ethics - RSA 21-G: 21

21-G:24 Acceptance of Campaign Contributions. A public official or a public employee who is a candidate for an elective office that is not subject to the reporting requirements of RSA 664 and who accepts a financial contribution or other form of political contribution from an entity which is or is likely to become subject to that public official's or public employee's duties shall make a disclosure of such contributions to the secretary of state within 5 days of receipt of such contributions. The disclosure shall be in writing and on such form as the secretary of state shall prescribe.

State: New Jersey

Use of Official Position.txt

State: New Mexico

State: New York

State: North Carolina

State: North Dakota

State: Ohio

State: Oklahoma

STATE ETHICS LAWS

§ 360 Coercing political participation of state employees

No public employee or public officer, as defined in Section 304 of Title 51 of the Oklahoma Statutes, shall directly or indirectly coerce, attempt to coerce, command, advise or direct any state employee to pay, lend or contribute any part of his or her salary or compensation, time, effort or anything else of value to any party, committee, organization, agency or person for political purposes. No public employee or official shall retaliate against any employee for exercising his or her rights or for not participating in permitted political activities as provided in Ethics Commission Rule

10-1-4.1 Any person convicted of willfully violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a felony and shall be punished by the imposition of a fine of not more than Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00) or by imprisonment for not longer than two (2) years, or by both said fine and imprisonment.

257:10-1-3. Use of public funds, property, time, and personnel to influence elections

(a) A person shall not use or authorize the use of public funds, property, or time, to participate or assist in the organization of or preparation for a fundraiser for a campaign or in any solicitation of funds for or against a candidate for state office or a ballot measure.

(b) A person shall not use or authorize the use of public funds, property, or time to produce, print, publish, broadcast, or otherwise disseminate material designed or timed to influence the results of an election for state office or a ballot measure, except political activities or statements inherent to or part of the function of a candidate or an elective officer or in the performance of a state officer's or state employee's duties or as allowed by law, regardless of the lack of specific reference to the election.

(c) Subsections (a) and (b) shall not prevent:

(1) use of a meeting room, auditorium or similar space in a public facility, provided that:

(A) if a fee is normally charged for use of the facility, the fee is the same for all candidates for state office, political parties or ballot measure committees for such use;

(B) the facility is not required for public purposes during the applicable time period;

(C) the same opportunity for use of the facility is given to all candidates for a particular office who request its use on a first-come-first-serve basis;

(D) the same opportunity for use of the facility is given to all political parties which request its use on a first-come-first-serve basis; and

(E) the same opportunity for use of the facility is given to all ballot measure committees which request its use on a first-come-first-serve basis;

(2) incidental use of public building sidewalks, common grounds, parking lots and areas within public buildings;

(3) the handing out of leaflets, brochures, or partisan or nonpartisan campaign materials on sidewalks, common grounds, or parking lots and within public buildings which are not used for the conduct of state government business; or

(4) any other activity the exercise of which is guaranteed by the Oklahoma Constitution or the United States Constitution.

(d) A person shall not authorize the use of state officers or state employees for the purposes set forth in Subsections (a) and (b) while in a uniform that identifies him or her as a state officer or state employee or during the hours that the state officer or state employee is officially in work status for a governmental entity.

(e) A person shall not print or distribute or cause to be printed or distributed, at public expense, a newsletter or other mass mailing of promotional

material on behalf of an elective officer from the day the officer files a declaration of candidacy through the date of the election for the office.

(f) A person shall not solicit, verbally or in writing, in a facility ordinarily used for the conduct of state government business, a contribution from a state employee.

(g) A person shall not distribute or post, or cause to be distributed or posted, in a facility ordinarily used for the conduct of state government

business, a communication designed to influence the outcome of an election for state office or a ballot measure.

(h) This section, except for Subsection (e), does not apply to:

(1) activities that are part of the ordinary conduct of the governmental entity; and

(2) nonpartisan voter registration activities.

(i) A person shall not make or accept a contribution in the State Capitol Building; provided, if a contribution is delivered in the mail to an address in the State Capitol Building and the committee for which the contribution is intended returns the contribution to the contributor within six (6) business days of receipt or delivery, it shall not be deemed to be accepted in violation of the provisions of this subsection. Amended Laws 1995. Amended Laws 1996. Amended Laws 2007.

257:10-1-5. Solicitation of and contributions by state employees

(a) An elective officer or the officer's agent shall not knowingly solicit, directly or indirectly, a campaign contribution from an employee in the officer's governmental entity.

(b) A state officer or state employee shall not provide an advantage or disadvantage to an employee or applicant for employment under the Merit System of Personnel Administration concerning the applicant's or employee's:

(1) employment;

(2) conditions of employment; or

(3) application for employment;

based on the employee's or applicant's contribution or promise to contribute, or failure to make a contribution to a political party or committee. Amended Laws 1995.

State: Oregon

State: Pennsylvania

State: Rhode Island

State: South Carolina

State: South Dakota

State: Tennessee

State: Texas

State: Utah

State: Vermont

State: Virginia

State: Washington

State: West Virginia

State: Wisconsin

State: Wyoming

State: Federal

State: NARUC

Rule: Service as Expert Witness

State: Alabama

State: Alaska

State: Arizona

State: Arkansas

State: California

State: Colorado

State: Connecticut

State: Delaware

PUBLIC UTILITY LAW
§ 113. Testimony by member, employee or investigator of Commission.

No member, employee or investigator of the Commission shall be required to give testimony in any court suit to which the Commission is not a party with regard to information obtained by such member or employee in the discharge of official duty.

State: District of Columbia

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 ETHICS LAW
STATE ETHICS ACT (Act 196 of 1973)
15.342 Public officer or employee; prohibited conduct. [M.S.A. 4.1700(72)]
Sec. 2. (2) A public officer or employee shall not represent his or her personal opinion as that of an agency.

State: Minnesota

State: Mississippi

State: Missouri

State: Montana

State: Nebraska

STATE ETHICS LAW

49-14,104. Official or full-time employee of executive branch; not to represent a person or act as an expert witness; when; violation; penalty.

(1) An official or full-time employee of the executive branch of state government shall not represent a person or act as an expert witness for compensation before a government body when the action or nonaction of the government body is of a nonministerial nature, except in a matter of public record in a court of law.

(2) This prohibition shall not apply to an official or employee acting in an official capacity.

(3) Any person violating this section shall be guilty of a Class III misdemeanor.

State: Nevada

State: New Hampshire

State: New Jersey

State: New Mexico

State: New York

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: Texas

State: Utah

State: Vermont

State: Virginia

State: Washington

State: West Virginia

State: Wisconsin

State: Wyoming

State: Federal

State: NARUC

Rule: Recommendations and Character Testimony

State: Alabama

State: Alaska

State: Arizona

State: Arkansas

State: California

State: Colorado

State: Connecticut

State: Delaware

State: District of Columbia

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

PUBLIC UTILITY LAW

386.200. 1. Every commissioner, the public counsel and every person employed or appointed to office, either by the commission or by the public counsel, is hereby forbidden and prohibited to solicit, suggest, request or recommend, directly or indirectly, to any public utility, corporation or person subject to the supervision of the commission, or to any officer, attorney, agent or employee thereof, the appointment of any person to any office, place, position or employment. And every such public utility, corporation and person, and every officer, attorney, agent and employee thereof, is hereby forbidden and prohibited to offer to any commissioner, the public counsel, or to any person employed by the commission or by the public counsel, any office, place, appointment or position, or to offer or give to any commissioner, to the public

Use of Official Position.txt

counsel, or to any person employed or appointed to office by the commission or by the public counsel, any free pass or transportation or any reduction in fare to which the public generally are not entitled or free carriage for property or any present, gift, entertainment or gratuity of any kind.

2. If any commissioner, the public counsel, or any person employed or appointed to office by the commission or the public counsel, shall violate any provision of this section he shall be removed from the office held by him. Every commissioner, the public counsel, and every person

State: Montana

State: Nebraska

State: Nevada

State: New Hampshire

State: New Jersey

State: New Mexico

State: New York

PUBLIC UTILITY RULES
§ 15. Certain acts prohibited

Every commissioner, and every person employed or appointed to office in the department is hereby forbidden and prohibited to solicit, suggest, request or recommend, directly or indirectly, to any corporation or person subject to the supervision of the commission, or to any officer, attorney, agent or employee thereof, the appointment of any person to any office, place, position or employment. And every such corporation and person, and every officer, attorney, agent and employee thereof, is hereby forbidden and prohibited to offer to any commissioner or to any person employed by the department any office, place, appointment or position, or to offer or give to any commissioner, or to any officer employed or appointed to office in the department any free pass or transportation or any reduction in fare to which the public generally are not entitled or free carriage for property or any present, gift or gratuity of any kind. If any commissioner or any person employed or appointed to office in the department shall violate any provision of this section he shall be removed from office. Every commissioner and every person employed or appointed to office in the department shall be and be deemed to be a public officer. Any employee or agent of the department who divulges any confidential information which may come to his knowledge during the course of any inspection or examination of the property, accounts, records or memoranda of any person, corporation or municipality subject to the jurisdiction of the commission, except insofar as he may be directed by the commission, or by a court or judge, or authorized by law, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

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: Texas

State: Utah

State: Vermont

State: Virginia

State: Washington

State: West Virginia

State: Wisconsin

State: Wyoming

State: Federal

FEDERAL ETHICS LAW

B. Recommendations for Employment by Members of Congress

5 U.S.C. § 3303. Competitive service; recommendations of Senators or Representatives

An individual concerned in examining an applicant for or appointing him in the competitive service may not receive or consider a recommendation of the applicant by a Senator or Representative, except as to the character or residence of the applicant.

State: NARUC
