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state	law Ref.	Conflict of Interest rule text
Arizona	Title 38, Chap. 1, Art. 8, Sec.503 Exceptions, Employment prohibition	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.
	Title 38, Chap. 1, Art. 8, Sec.504 Prohibited acts	38-504. Prohibited acts A. A public officer or employee shall not represent another person for compensation before a public agency by which the officer or employee is or was employed within the preceding twelve months or on which the officer or employee serves or served within the preceding twelve months concerning any matter with which the officer or employee was directly concerned and in which the officer or employee personally participated during the officer's or employee's employment or service by a substantial and material exercise of administrative discretion. B. During the period of a public officer's or employee's employment or service and for two years thereafter, a public officer or employee shall not disclose or use for the officer's or employee's personal profit, without appropriate authorization, any information acquired by the officer or employee in the course of the officer's or employee's official duties which has been clearly designated to the officer or employee as confidential when such confidential designation is warranted because of the status of the
	cont.	confidentiality is necessary for the proper conduct of government business. A public officer or employee shall not disclose or use, without appropriate authorization, any information that is acquired by the officer or employee in the course of the officer's or employee's official duties and that is declared confidential by law. C. A public officer or employee shall not use or attempt to use the officer's or employee's official position to secure any valuable thing or valuable benefit for the officer or employee that would not ordinarily accrue to the officer or employee in the performance of the officer's or employee's official duties if the thing or benefit is of such character as to manifest a substantial and improper influence on the officer or employee with respect to the officer's or employee's duties.
Colorado	Constitution Article XXIX Ethics	Section 1. Purposes and Findings. (1) The people of the state of Colorado hereby find and declare that: (a) The conduct of public officers, members of the general assembly, local government officials, and government employees must hold the respect and confidence of the people; (b) They shall carry out their duties for the benefit of the people of the state; (c) They shall, therefore, avoid conduct that is in violation of their public trust or that creates a justifiable impression among members of the public that such trust is being violated; (d) Any effort to realize personal financial gain through public office other than compensation provided by law is a violation of that trust; and (e) To ensure propriety and to preserve public confidence, they must have the benefit of specific standards to guide their conduct, and of a penalty mechanism to enforce those standards. (2) The people of the state of Colorado also find and declare that there are certain costs associated with holding public office and that to ensure the integrity of the office, such costs of a reasonable and
Georgia	Title 45, Chap. 10. Sec. 1	§ 45-10-1. Establishment and text of code of ethics for government service generally. There is established for and within the state and for and in all governments therein a code of ethics for government service which shall read as follows: CODE OF ETHICS FOR GOVERNMENT SERVICE Any person in government service should: I. Put loyalty to the highest moral principles and to country above loyalty to persons, party, or government department. II. Uphold the Constitution, laws, and legal regulations of the United States and the State of Georgia and of all governments therein and never be a party to their evasion.

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	Tilte 45, Chap. 10. Sec. 1. con't.	<p>III. Give a full day's labor for a full day's pay and give to the performance of his duties his earnest effort and best thought.</p> <p>IV. Seek to find and employ more efficient and economical ways of getting tasks accomplished. V. Never discriminate unfairly by the dispensing of special favors or privileges to anyone, whether for remuneration or not, and never accept, for himself or his family, favors or benefits under circumstances which might be construed by reasonable persons as influencing the performance of his governmental duties. VI. Make no private promises of any kind binding upon the duties of office, since a government employee has no private word which can be binding on public duty.</p>
	Tilte 45, Chap. 10. Sec. 1. con't.	<p>VII. Engage in no business with the government, either directly or indirectly, which is inconsistent with the conscientious performance of his governmental duties. VIII. Never use any information coming to him confidentially in the performance of governmental duties as a means for making private profit. IX. Expose corruption wherever discovered. X. Uphold these principles, ever conscious that public office is a public trust.</p>
Hawaii	Revised Statutes, Chap. 84, 84-14	<p>§84-14 Conflicts of interests. (a) No employee shall take any official action directly affecting: (1) A business or other undertaking in which he has a substantial financial interest; or (2) A private undertaking in which he is engaged as legal counsel, advisor, consultant, representative, or other agency capacity. (b) No employee shall acquire financial interests in any business or other undertaking which he has reason to believe may be directly involved in official action to be taken by him. (c) No legislator or employee shall assist any person or business or act in a representative capacity before any state or county agency for a contingent compensation in any transaction involving the State. (d) No legislator or employee shall assist any person or business or act in a representative capacity for a fee or other compensation to secure passage of a bill or to obtain a contract, claim, or other transaction or proposal in which he has participated or will participate as a</p>
	con't.	<p>compensation on such bill, contract, claim, or other transaction or proposal before the legislature or agency of which he is an employee or legislator. (e) No employee shall assist any person or business or act in a representative capacity before a state or county agency for a fee or other consideration on any bill, contract, claim, or other transaction or proposal involving official action by the agency if he has official authority over that state or county agency unless he has complied with the disclosure requirements of section 84-17.</p>
Illinois	(5 ILCS 420/) Illinois Governmental Ethics Act., Article 3, Sec. 3-102 -- 3-103	<p>ARTICLE 3. CODE OF CONDUCT PART 1. RULES OF CONDUCT FOR LEGISLATORS Sec. 3 102. No legislator may accept any economic opportunity, under circumstances where he knows or should know that there is a substantial possibility that the opportunity is being afforded him with intent to influence his conduct in the performance of his official duties. Sec. 3 103. No legislator may charge to or accept from a person known to have a legislative interest a price, fee, compensation or other consideration for the sale or lease of any property or the furnishing of services which is substantially in excess of that which the legislator would charge in the ordinary course of business.</p>
	(5 ILCS 420/) Illinois Governmental Ethics Act., Article 3, Sec. 3-104 -- 3-107	<p>Sec. 3 104. No legislator in order to further his own economic interests, or those of any other person, may disclose or use confidential information acquired in the course of his official duties. Sec. 3 105. No legislator may accept a representation case where there is substantial reason for him to believe that it is being offered with intent to obtain improper influence over a State agency. Sec. 3 106. No legislator may use or attempt to use improper means to influence a State agency in any representation case in which the legislator or any person with whom he maintains a close economic association is participating. Sec. 3 107. No legislator may engage in other conduct which is unbecoming to a legislator or which constitutes a breach of public trust.</p>

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	(5 ILCS 420/) Illinois Governmental Ethics Act., Article 3, Part 2, Sec. 3-201 -- 3-202	PART 2. ETHICAL PRINCIPLES FOR LEGISLATORS Sec. 3 201. Where feasible, and taking into account the fact that legislative service is part time, a legislator should avoid accepting or retaining an economic opportunity which presents a substantial threat to his independence of judgment. Sec. 3 202. When a legislator must take official action on a legislative matter as to which he has a conflict situation created by a personal, family, or client legislative interest, he should consider the possibility of eliminating the interest creating the conflict situation. If that is not feasible, he should consider the possibility of abstaining from such official action. In making his decision as to abstention, the following factors should be considered; a. whether a substantial threat to his independence of judgment has been created by the conflict situation; b. the effect of his participation on public confidence in the integrity of the legislature;
	(5 ILCS 420/) Illinois Governmental Ethics Act., Article 3, Part 2, Sec. 3-202 -- 3-205	c. whether his participation is likely to have any significant effect on the disposition of the matter; d. the need for his particular contribution, such as special knowledge of the subject matter, to the effective functioning of the legislature. He need not abstain if he decides to participate in a manner contrary to the economic interest which creates the conflict situation. If he does abstain, he should disclose that fact to his respective legislative body. Sec. 3 203. When, despite the existence of a conflict situation, a legislator chooses to take official action on a matter, he should serve the public interest, and not the interest of any person. Sec. 3 204. No legislator should accept a representation case unless he believes there is merit to the position he is asked to represent. Sec. 3 205. A legislator participating in a representation case shall, wherever feasible, arrange for other persons to make appearances before the State agency.
	(5 ILCS 420/) Ethics Act., Article 3, Part 2, Sec. 3-206	Sec. 3 206. Sections 3 201 through 3 205 are intended only as guides to legislator conduct, and not as rules meant to be enforced by disciplinary action.
	Ethics Act, Rules of conduct for Legislators	PART 1. RULES OF CONDUCT FOR LEGISLATORS Sec. 3 101. (Repealed). Sec. 3 102. No legislator may accept any economic opportunity, under circumstances where he knows or should know that there is a substantial possibility that the opportunity is being afforded him with intent to influence his conduct in the performance of his official duties. Sec. 3 103. No legislator may charge to or accept from a person known to have a legislative interest a price, fee, compensation or other consideration for the sale or lease of any property or the furnishing of services which is substantially in excess of that which the legislator would charge in the ordinary course of business.
	Ethics Act, Rules of conduct for Legislators, con't.	Sec. 3 104. No legislator in order to further his own economic interests, or those of any other person, may disclose or use confidential information acquired in the course of his official duties. Sec. 3 105. No legislator may accept a representation case where there is substantial reason for him to believe that it is being offered with intent to obtain improper influence over a State agency. Sec. 3 106. No legislator may use or attempt to use improper means to influence a State agency in any representation case in which the legislator or any person with whom he maintains a close economic association is participating. Sec. 3 107. No legislator may engage in other conduct which is unbecoming to a legislator or which constitutes a breach of public trust.
Indiana	Title 2, Art. 2.1, Chap. 3, Sec. 2	IC 2-2.1-3-2 Statement of economic interests Sec. 2. (a) Not later than seven (7) calendar days following the first session day in January of each year every member of the general assembly shall file with the principal clerk of the house or secretary of the senate, respectively, a written statement of the member's or candidate's economic interests for the preceding calendar year.
	Title 2, Art. 2.1, Chap. 3, Sec. 9	IC 2-2.1-3-9 General assembly members; unlawful compensation; confidential information Sec. 9. No member of the general assembly shall accept any compensation from any employment, transaction or investment which was entered into or made as a result of material information of a confidential nature.

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	Title 2, Art. 2.1, Chap. 3, Sec. `10	IC 2-2.1-3-10 General assembly members; unlawful compensation; persons with economic interest in legislation Sec. 10. No member of the general assembly shall receive compensation for the sale or lease of any property or service which substantially exceeds that which the member of the general assembly would charge in the ordinary course of business from any person or entity whom he knows or, in the exercise of reasonable care and diligence should know, has an economic interest in a legislative matter.
Kansas	Chap46, Art. 2, Sec. 228	46-228. "Special interest" defined. "Special interest" means an interest of any person as herein defined (1) concerning action or non-action by the legislature on any legislative matter affecting such person <u>as distinct from affect upon the people of the state as a whole</u> , or (2) in the action or non-action of any state agency or state officer or employee upon any matter affecting such person <u>as distinct from affect upon the people of the state as a whole</u> .
	Chap46, Art. 2, Sec. 235	46-235. Restrictions on compensation of state officers and employees. No state officer or employee shall accept compensation for performance of official duties, other than that to which such person is entitled for such performance. No person shall pay or offer to pay any state officer or employee any compensation for performance of official duties, except a state officer or employee performing official duties in making payments to state officers and employees. The receipt of wages or salary from an individual's non-state employer during a period of service as a state officer or employee shall not be construed as compensation for performance of official duties.
	Chap46, Art. 2, Sec. 236	46-236. Certain solicitations by state officers and employees, candidates for state offices and state officers elect prohibited; exceptions. No state officer or employee, candidate for state office or state officer elect shall solicit any economic opportunity, gift, loan, gratuity, special discount, favor, hospitality, or service from any person known to have a special interest, under circumstances where such officer, employee, candidate or state officer elect knows or should know that a major purpose of the donor in granting the same could be to influence the performance of the official duties or prospective official duties of such officer, employee, candidate or state officer elect.
	Chap46, Art. 2, Sec. 228	46-240. Same; restrictions on compensation. No state officer or employee shall accept or agree to accept compensation, or any part thereof, for employment in a representation case of any kind, before a state agency, except workmen's compensation cases, which is contingent upon the result achieved or attained.
	Chap46, Art. 2, Sec. 241	46-241. Disclosure or use of confidential information by state officer or employee. No state officer or employee shall disclose or use confidential information acquired in the course of his or her official duties in order to further his or her own economic interest or those of any other person.
	Chap46, Art. 2, Sec. 242	46-242. Restrictions on acceptance of representation case and conduct therein by state officer or employee. (a) No state officer or employee shall accept a representation case before a state agency where such officer or employee knows or should know that it is obviously without merit and is being offered with intent to obtain improper influence over a state agency. (b) No state officer or employee shall use threat or promise of official action in an attempt to influence a state agency in any representation case.
	Chap46, Art. 2, Sec. 247	46-247. Individuals required to file written statements of substantial interests. The following individuals shall file written statements of substantial interests, as provided in K.S.A. 46-248 to 46-252, inclusive, and amendments thereto: (a) Legislators and candidates for nomination or election to the legislature.
Louisiana	Titte 42, Chap. 15	1111. Payment from nonpublic sources. A. (1) Payment for services to the government entity. No public servant shall receive anything of economic value, other than compensation and benefits from the government entity to which he is duly entitled, for th eperformance of the duties an dresponsibilites of his office or position.

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	con't.	1111. C. Payments for nonpublic service. (1) No public servant shall receive any thing of economic value for any service, the subject matter of Which: (a) Is devoted substantially to the responsibilities, programs, or operation of the agencet of the public servant and in which the public servant has participated; or
	con't.	1112. Participation in certain trnactions involving the government 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 or which he may be reasonably expected to know involving the government entity.
	con't.	1112. Participation in certain trnactions involving the government entity A. No public servant, except as provided in R.S. 42:1120, shall participate in a transaction involving th egovernment entity in which, to his actual knowledge, any of the following persons has a substantial economic interest: (1) Any member of his
	con't.	1114.1. Financial Disclosure; Legislators A. Each member of the legislature shall file a report with the clerical officer of the house to which he belongs, by July first of each year of hid or her term of office, showing the following: (1) Any and all income exceeding two hundred fifty dollars received during the immediately preceeding calendar year by such member, the spouse of such member or any business enterprise in which such member and/or his spouse owns at least 10%
	con't.	1114.1. Financial Disclosure; Legislators C....On or before July fifteenth, the secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House of Representatives shall transmit to the Board of Ethics copies of all disclosure reports filed with them, respectively, and shall notify the Board of Ethics in writing of any members who have not files such
	con't.	1120. Recusal from voting A. If nay elected official, in the discharge of a duty or responsibility of his office or position, would be required to vote on a matter whivh would be a violation or R.S. 42:1112, shall he shall recuse himself from voting. Notwithstanding the forgoing, an elected official shall not be required to recuse himself if he prepares and files the statement required by this section as provided herein.In such case, the elected official shall prepare in writing a statement describing the matter in question, the nature of the conflict or potential conflict, and the reasons why, despite the conflict, the elected official is able to cast a vote which is fair, objective , and in the public interest. Such statemnet will be files within 3 days of the vote.
Maryland	Title 15, Subtitle 5, Sec. 15-501 Restrictions on participation Subsec. (a)	15-501. Restrictions on participation (a) In general.- Except as otherwise provided in subsection (c) of this section, an official or employee may not participate in a matter if: (1) the official or employee or a qualifying relative of the official or employee has an interest in the matter and the official or employee knows of the interest; or (2) any of the following is a party to the matter: (i) a business entity in which the official or employee has a direct financial interest of which the official or employee reasonably may be expected to know; (ii) a business entity, including a limited liability company or a limited liability partnership, of which any of the following is an officer, director, trustee, partner, or employee: 1. the official or employee; or 2. if known to the official or employee, a qualifying relative of the official or employee; (iii) a business entity with which any of the following has applied for a position, is negotiating employment, or has arranged prospective employment: 1.

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	Title 15, Subtitle 5, Sec. 15-501, Subsec. (a) con't.	employee; (iv) if the contract reasonably could be expected to result in a conflict between the private interest and the official State duties of the official or employee, a business entity that is a party to a contract with: 1. the official or employee; or 2. if known to the official or employee, a qualifying relative of the official or employee; (v) a business entity, either engaged in a transaction with the State or subject to regulation by the official's or employee's governmental unit, in which a direct financial interest is owned by another business entity if the official or employee: 1. has a direct financial interest in the other business entity; and 2. reasonably may be expected to know of both financial interests; or (vi) a business entity that: 1. the official or employee knows is a creditor or obligee of the official or employee, or of a qualifying relative of the official or employee, with respect to a thing of economic value; and 2. as a creditor or obligee, is in a position to affect directly and
	" "	relative.
	Title 15, Subtitle 5, Sec. 15-501 Exceptions (b)	. (b) <i>Exceptions.</i> - (1) The prohibitions of subsection (a) of this section do not apply if participation is allowed: (i) as to officials and employees subject to the authority of the Ethics Commission, by regulation of the Ethics Commission; (ii) by the opinion of an advisory body; or (iii) by another provision of this subtitle. (2) This section does not prohibit participation by an official or employee that is limited to the exercise of an administrative or ministerial duty that does not affect the disposition or decision with respect to the matter involved.
	Title 15, Subtitle 5, Sec. 15-501 Exceptions (c)	(c) <i>Participation notwithstanding conflict.</i> - An official or employee who otherwise would be disqualified from participation under subsection (a) of this section shall disclose the nature and circumstances of the conflict, and may participate or act, if: (1) the disqualification would leave a body with less than a quorum capable of acting; (2) the disqualified official or employee is required by law to act; or (3) the disqualified official or employee is the only individual authorized to act.
Maryland con't.	Title 15, Subtitle 5, Sec. 15-504 Employment Restrictions Subsec. (b)	15-504. Employment restriction - Representation or assistance. (b) Unit of State or political subdivision matter.- (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection, a member of the General Assembly may not, for compensation, assist or represent a party in any matter before or involving any unit of the State or a political subdivision of the State. (2) Paragraph (1) of this subsection does not apply to assistance to or representation of a party: (i) in matters relating to the performance of ministerial acts by a governmental unit; (ii) in matters involving the member's regular business, employment, or profession, in which contact with a governmental unit: 1. is an incidental part of the business, employment, or profession; 2. is made in the manner that is customary for persons in that business, employment, or profession; and 3. is not for contingent compensation;
	Title 15, Subtitle 5, Sec. 15-504 Employment Restrictions Subsec. (b)	(v) in a matter in which the assistance or representation, other than for contingent compensation, was commenced by the member of the General Assembly before: 1. the member filed a certificate of candidacy for election to the General Assembly at a time when the member was not an incumbent; or 2. if the member was appointed to fill a vacancy, the date of appointment.
	Title 15, Subtitle 5, Sec. 15-504 Employment Restrictions Subsec. (c)	(c) Certain State or local governmental agency matters.- (1) A member of the General Assembly may not assist or represent a person, including himself or herself, for compensation before a State or local governmental agency in any matter involving: (i) procurement; or (ii) the adoption of regulations. (2) Paragraph (1) of this subsection does not apply to an administrative proceeding conducted in accordance with Title 10, Subtitle 2 (Administrative Procedure Act - Contested Cases) of this article.

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	Title 15, Subtitle 5, Sec. 15-504 Employment Restrictions Subsec. (d)	(d) Former official or employee.- (2) (i) Except as provided in subparagraph (ii) of this paragraph, until the conclusion of the next regular session that begins after the member leaves office, a former member of the General Assembly may not assist or represent another party for compensation in a matter that is the subject of legislative action. (ii) The limitation under subparagraph (i) of this paragraph on representation by a former member of the General Assembly does not apply to the former member's representation of a municipal corporation, county, or State governmental entity.
Massachusetts	Title I, Chap. 268A, Sec. 6A	Conflict of interest of public official; reporting requirement. Section 6A. Any public official, as defined by section one of chapter two hundred and sixty-eight B, who in the discharge of his official duties would be required knowingly to take an action which would substantially affect such official's financial interests, unless the effect on such an official is no greater than the effect on the general public , shall file a written description of the required action and the potential conflict of interest with the state ethics commission established by said chapter two hundred and sixty-eight B.
	Title I, Chap. 268A, Sec. 6	Financial interest of state employee, relative or associates; disclosure (a) Except as permitted by this section, any state employee who participates as such employee in a particular matter in which to his knowledge he, his immediate family or partner, a business organization in which he is serving as officer, director, trustee, partner or employee, or any person or organization with whom he is negotiating or has any arrangement concerning prospective employment, has a financial interest, shall be punished by a fine of not more than three thousand dollars or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.
	Title I, Chap. 268A, Sec. 6 con't.	Any state employee whose duties would otherwise require him to participate in such a particular matter shall advise the official responsible for appointment to his position and the state ethics commission of the nature and circumstances of the particular matter and make full disclosure of such financial interest, and the appointing official shall thereupon either (1) assign the particular matter to another employee; or (2) assume responsibility for the particular matter; or
	Title I, Chap. 268A, Sec. 6 con't.	(3) make a written determination that the interest is not so substantial as to be deemed likely to affect the integrity of the services which the commonwealth may expect from the employee, in which case it shall not be a violation for the employee to participate in the particular matter. Copies of such written determination shall be forwarded to the state employee and filed with the state ethics commission by the person who made the determination. Such copy shall be retained by the commission for a period of six years.
	Title I, Chap. 268A, Sec. 23	Supplemental provisions; standards of conduct (a) In addition to the other provisions of this chapter, and in supplement thereto, standards of conduct, as hereinafter set forth, are hereby established for all state, county, and municipal employees. (b) No current officer or employee of a state, county or municipal agency shall knowingly, or with reason to know: (1) accept other employment involving compensation of substantial value, the responsibilities of which are inherently incompatible with the responsibilities of his public office; (2) use or attempt to use his official position to secure for himself or others unwarranted privileges or exemptions which are of substantial value and which are not properly available to similarly situated individuals;
	Title I, Chap. 268A, Sec. 23 con't.	(3) act in a manner which would cause a reasonable person, having knowledge of the relevant circumstances, to conclude that any person can improperly influence or unduly enjoy his favor in the performance of his official duties, or that he is likely to act or fail to act as a result of kinship, rank, position or undue influence of any party or person. It shall be unreasonable to so conclude if such officer or employee has disclosed in writing to his appointing authority or, if no appointing authority exists, discloses in a manner which is public in nature, the facts which would otherwise lead to such a

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Michigan	Act 196 of 1973, 15.342	15.342 Public officer or employee; prohibited conduct. Sec. 2. (1) A public officer or employee shall not divulge to an unauthorized person, confidential information acquired in the course of employment in advance of the time prescribed for its authorized release to the public. (2) A public officer or employee shall not represent his or her personal opinion as that of an agency.(3) A public officer or employee shall use personnel resources, property, and funds under the officer or employee's official care and control judiciously and solely in accordance with prescribed constitutional, statutory, and regulatory procedures and not for personal gain or benefit. (4) A public officer or employee shall not solicit or accept a gift or loan of money, goods, services, or other thing of value for the benefit of a person or organization, other than the state, which tends to influence the manner in which the public officer or employee or another public officer or employee performs
	Act 196 of 1973, 15.342, con't	(5) A public officer or employee shall not engage in a business transaction in which the public officer or employee may profit from his or her official position or authority or benefit financially from confidential information which the public officer or employee has obtained or may obtain by reason of that position or authority. Instruction which is not done during regularly scheduled working hours except for annual leave or vacation time shall not be considered a business transaction pursuant to this subsection if the instructor does not have any direct dealing with or influence on the employing or contracting facility associated with his or her course of employment with this state.
	Act 196 of 1973, 15.342, con't	(6) Except as provided in section 2a, a public officer or employee shall not engage in or accept employment or render services for a private or public interest when that employment or service is incompatible or in conflict with the discharge of the officer or employee's official duties or when that employment may tend to impair his or her independence of judgment or action in the performance of official duties. (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.
Mississippi	Title 25, Chap. 4, Art. 3, 25-4-103	25-4-105. Certain actions, activities and business relationships prohibited or authorized; contracts in violation of section voidable; penalties. (1) No public servant shall use his official position to obtain pecuniary benefit for himself other than that compensation provided for by law, or to obtain pecuniary benefit for any relative or any business with which he is associated. (2) No public servant shall be interested, directly or indirectly, during the term for which he shall have been chosen, or within one (1) year after the expiration of such term, in any contract with the state, or any district, county, city or town thereof, authorized by any law passed or order made by any board of which he may be or may have been a member. (3) No public servant shall: (d) Perform any service for any compensation during his term of office or employment by which he attempts to influence a decision of the authority of the governmental entity of which he is a
	Title 25, Chap. 4, Art. 3, 25-4-103 con't.	(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (3) of this section, a public servant or his relative: (i) If a member of the Legislature or other public servant employed on less than a full-time basis, may represent a person or organization for compensation before an authority of the governmental entity other than an authority of the governmental entity of which he is an officer or employee. (5) No person may intentionally use or disclose information gained in the course of or by reason of his official position or employment as a public servant in any way that could result in pecuniary benefit for himself, any relative, or any other person, if the information has not been communicated to the public or is not public information. (5) No person may intentionally use or disclose information gained in the course of or by reason of his official position or employment as a public servant in any way that could result in pecuniary benefit for himself, any relative, or any other person, if the information has not been communicated to the public or is not public information.

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Nebraska	Disclosure Act, 49-1499	49-1499. Legislature; discharge of official duties; potential conflict; actions required. (1) A member of the Legislature who would be required to take any action or make any decision in the discharge of his or her official duties that may cause financial benefit or detriment to him or her, a member of his or her immediate family, or a business with which he or she is associated, which is distinguishable from the effects of such action on the public generally or a broad segment of the public, shall take the following actions as soon as he or she is aware of such potential conflict or should reasonably be aware of such potential conflict, whichever is sooner: (a) Prepare a written statement describing the matter requiring action or decision and the nature of the potential conflict, and if he or she will not abstain from voting, deliberating, or taking other action on the matter, the statement shall state why, despite the potential conflict, he or she intends to vote or otherwise participate; and
	Disclosure Act, 49-1499 con't.	to be filed with the Clerk of the Legislature to be held as a matter of public record. (2) Nothing in this section shall prohibit any member of the Legislature from voting, deliberating, or taking other action on any matter that comes before the Legislature. (3) The member of the Legislature may abstain from voting, deliberating, or taking other action on the matter on which the potential conflict exists. He or she may have the reasons for the abstention recorded in the Legislative Journal.
New Jersey	Title 52, Chap. 13, Sec.23	(c) A code of ethics formulated pursuant to this section to govern and guide the conduct of the members of the Legislature, State officers and employees or special State officers and employees in any State agency in the Legislative Branch, or any portion of such code, shall not be effective unless it has first been approved by the Legislature by concurrent resolution. (d) Violations of a code of ethics shall promulgated pursuant to this section shall be cause for removal, suspension, demotion or other disciplinary action by the State officer or agency having the power of removal or discipline.
	Title 52, Chap. 13, Sec.23 con't.	(e) A Code od ethics for officers and employees of a state agency shall conform to the folowing general standards: (1) No State officer or employee or specila officer or employee should have any interest, financil or otherwise, direct or indirect, or engage in any business or transaction or professional activity, which is in substantial conflict with the proper discharge of his duties in the public interest. (3) No State officer or employee or special State officer or employee should use or attempt to use his official position to secure unwarranted privileges or advantages for himself or others.
	Title 52, Chap. 13, Sec.23 con't.	(4) No state officer or employee or special state officer or employee should act in his official capacity in any manner wherein he has a direct or indirect personal financial interest that might reasonably be expected to impair his objectivity or independence of judgement. (5) No state officer or employee or special state officer or employee should undertake any employmnet oe service, whether compensated or not, which might reasonably be expected to impair his objectivity and independence of judgement in the exercise of his official
New Mexico	Chap. 10, Art. 16, Sec.2	10-16-2. Definitions. (2007) E. "financial interest" means an interest held by an individual or the individual's family that is: (1) an ownership interest in business; or (2) any employment or prospective employment for which negotiations have already begun; G. "public officer or employee" means any person who has been elected to, appointed to or hired for any state office and who receives compensation in the form of salary or is eligible for per diem or mileage <u>but excludes</u>

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	Chap. 10, Art. 16, Sec.3	10-16-3. Ethical principles of public service; certain official acts prohibited; penalty. (2007)A. A legislator, public officer or employee shall treat the legislator's, public officer's or employee's government position as a public trust. The legislator, public officer or employee shall use the powers and resources of public office only to advance the public interest and not to obtain personal benefits or pursue private interests incompatible with the public interest. B. Legislators, public officers and employees shall conduct themselves in a manner that justifies the confidence placed in them by the people, at all times maintaining the integrity and discharging ethically the high responsibilities of public service. C. Full disclosure of real or potential conflicts of interest shall be a guiding principle for determining appropriate conduct. At all times, reasonable efforts shall be made to avoid undue influence and abuse of office in public service.
	Chap. 10, Art. 16, Sec.3 con't.	D. No legislator, public officer or employee may request or receive, and no person may offer a legislator, public officer or employee, any money, thing of value or promise thereof that is conditioned upon or given in exchange for promised performance of an official act. Any person who knowingly and willfully violates the provisions of this subsection is guilty of a fourth degree felony and shall be sentenced pursuant to the
	Chap. 10, Art. 16, Sec.6	10-16-6. Confidential information. (2007) No legislator, public officer or employee shall use or disclose confidential information acquired by virtue of the legislator's, public officer's or employee's state employment or office for the legislator's, public officer's, employee's or another's private gain.
	Chap. 10, Art. 16, Sec.9	10-16-9. Contracts involving legislators; representation before state agencies. B. A legislator shall not appear for, represent or assist another person in a matter before a state agency, unless without compensation or for the benefit of a constituent, except for legislators who are attorneys or other professional persons engaged in the conduct of their professions and, in those instances, the legislator shall refrain from references to the legislator's legislative capacity except as to matters of scheduling, from communications on legislative stationery and from threats or implications relating to legislative actions.
New York	Chap. 47, Article 4, Sec. 74, Subsec. 1 and 2	§ 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.
	Chap. 47, Article 4, Sec. 74, Subsec. 3	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.

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	Chap. 47, Article 4, Sec. 74, Subsec. 3, con't.	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.
	Chap. 47, Article 4, Sec. 74, Subsec. 3, con't.	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.
	Chap. 47, Article 4, Sec. 74, Subsec. 4	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.
North Dakota	Tilte 16, Chap. 16	16.1-09-01. Declaration of Policy. The Legislative assembly declares that public office is a public trust, and in order to continue the faith and confidence of the people of the state in that trust and in their government, the people have a right to be assured that the interest of holders of or candidates for public office present no conflict with public trust.
		16.1-09-02. Statement of interests to be filed. Every candidate for elective office shall file a statement of interests as required by this chapter.
		16.1-09-03. Contents of statement of interests. Filing applies to candidates spouse as well as the candidate, and must include all sources of income, all businesses and trusts, list of all associations or institutions, and identity of all business offices relationships with the past year.
		16.1-09-04. Secretary of state prescribes filing format and maintains all interest statement documents.
		16.1-09-06. Attorney General or state's attorney investigate all complaints, and all complaint information is kept confidential until such time as the investigation results in a court action, starting at the district court level.

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Ohio	Title 1, Chap. 102, Sec. 3	102.03 Representation by present or former public official or employee prohibited. (A)(1) No present or former public official or employee shall, during public employment or service or for twelve months thereafter, represent a client or act in a representative capacity for any person on any matter in which the public official or employee personally participated as a public official or employee through decision, approval, disapproval, recommendation, the rendering of advice, investigation, or other substantial exercise of administrative discretion. (4) For a period of one year after the conclusion of employment or service as a member or employee of the general assembly, no former member or employee of the general assembly shall represent, or act in a representative capacity for, any person on any matter before the general assembly, any committee of the general assembly, or the controlling board.
	Title 1, Chap. 102, Sec. 3, con't.	(D) No public official or employee shall use or authorize the use of the authority or influence of office or employment to secure anything of value or the promise or offer of anything of value that is of such a character as to manifest a substantial and improper influence upon the public official or employee with respect to that person's duties. (E) No public official or employee shall solicit or accept anything of value that is of such a character as to manifest a substantial and improper influence upon the public official or employee with respect to that person's duties.
	Title 1, Chap. 102, Sec. 031.	102.031 Conflicts of interest of member of general assembly. (A) As used in this section: (1) "Business associate" means a person with whom a member of the general assembly is conducting or undertaking a financial transaction. (2) "Contribution" has the same meaning as in section 3517.01 of the Revised Code. (3) "Employee" does not include a member of the general assembly whose nonlegislative position of employment does not involve the performance of or the authority to perform administrative or supervisory functions; or whose nonlegislative position of employment, if the member is a public employee, does not involve a substantial and material exercise of administrative discretion in the formulation of public policy, expenditure of public funds, enforcement of laws and rules of the state or a county or city, or execution of other public trusts.
	Title 1, Chap. 102, Sec. 031, con't.	(B) No member of the general assembly shall vote on any legislation that the member knows is then being actively advocated if the member is one of the following with respect to a legislative agent or employer that is then actively advocating on that legislation: (1) An employee; (2) A business associate; (3) A person, other than an employee, who is hired under contract to perform certain services, and that position involves a substantial and material exercise of administrative discretion in the formulation of public policy.
	Title 1, Chap. 102, Sec. 04.	102.04 No compensation to elected or appointed state official other than from agency served. (A) Except as provided in division (D) of this section, no person elected or appointed to an office of or employed by the general assembly or any department, division, institution, instrumentality, board, commission, or bureau of the state, excluding the courts, shall receive or agree to receive directly or indirectly compensation other than from the agency with which he serves for any service rendered or to be rendered by him personally in any case, proceeding, application, or other matter that is before the general assembly or any department, division, institution, instrumentality, board, commission, or bureau of the state, excluding the courts.
	Title 1, Chap. 102, Sec. 04, con't.	(B) Except as provided in division (D) of this section, no person elected or appointed to an office of or employed by the general assembly or any department, division, institution, instrumentality, board, commission, or bureau of the state, excluding the courts, shall sell or agree to sell, except through competitive bidding, any goods or services to the general assembly or any department, division, institution, instrumentality, board, commission, or bureau of the state, excluding the courts.

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Oklahoma	Title 51, Sec. 302	§51-302. Legislative intent. It is the intent of the Legislature that the law reflect the following items: 1. That the operation of government be properly conducted so that public officials are independent and impartial and that a public office is not used for private gain other than the remuneration provided by law. Public interest, therefore, requires that the law protect against any conflict of interest and establish standards for the conduct of elected officials and government employees in situations where conflicts may exist; 2. That the government attract those citizens best qualified to serve. Thus, the law against conflict of interest must be so designed as not to impede unreasonably or unnecessarily the recruitment and retention by government of those best qualified to serve. Public officials should not be denied the opportunity, available to all other citizens, to acquire and retain private economic interests except when such interests conflict with the responsibility of such officials to the public;
	Title 51, Sec. 302, con't.	6. That no officer or employee of any political subdivision of this state have any interest, financial or otherwise, direct or indirect; engage in any business transaction or professional activities; or incur any obligation of any nature that is in substantial conflict with the proper discharge of duties in the public interest;
	Title 51, Sec. 303	§51-303. Administration of act. A. The provisions of the Political Subdivisions Ethics Act shall be administered as follows: 1. The Ethics Commission created in Section 1 of Article XXIX of the Oklahoma Constitution shall administer the Political Subdivisions Ethics Act with respect to candidates or candidate committees for county office, campaigns for or against county ballot measures and public officials and public employees elected or appointed to serve in county
Tennessee	Title 3, Chap. 6, Sec. 102	3-6-102. Legislative intent. — It is the intent of the general assembly that the integrity of the processes of government be secured and protected from abuse. The general assembly recognizes that a public office is a public trust and that the citizens of Tennessee are entitled to a responsive, accountable, and incorruptible government. The Tennessee ethics commission is established to sustain the public's confidence in government by increasing the integrity and transparency of state and local government through regulation of lobbying activities, financial disclosure requirements, and ethical conduct.
	Title 2, Chap. 10, Sec. 105	2-10-105. Filing of contribution, loan and expenditure statements — Deadlines — Certification of treasurers and other officers — Retention of records — Additional reporting requirements. — (a) Each candidate for state public office and political campaign committee in a state election shall file with the registry of election finance a statement of all contributions received and all expenditures made by or on behalf of such candidate or such committee. The statement of each candidate for state public office shall include the date of the receipt of each contribution, and the statement of a political campaign committee in a state election shall include the date of each expenditure that is a contribution to a
	Title 8, Chap. 50, Sec. 501	8-50-501. Disclosure statements of conflict of interests by certain public officials. — (a) Disclosure of the interests named in § 8-50-502 shall be made to the Tennessee ethics commission by candidates for and appointees to the following offices: (1) Each member of the general assembly;
Utah	Title 36, Chap. 19, Sec. 1	36-19-1. Conflict of interest -- Prohibition of benefit. (1) A legislator, member of his household, or client shall not be a party to or have an interest in the profits or benefits of a state contract when the state contract is the direct result of a bill sponsored by the legislator unless the contract is let in compliance with state procurement policies and is open to the general public. (2) Any person violating this section shall be guilty of a
Vermont		No specific code of ethics for legislators; lobbyists only.
Washington	Chap. 42.52 Ethics in Public Service	42.52.020 Activities incompatible with public duties. No state officer or state employee may have an interest, financial or otherwise, direct or indirect, or engage in a business or transaction or professional activity, or incur an obligation of any nature, that is in conflict with the proper discharge of the state officer's or state employee's official duties.

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<p>Chap. 42, Sec. 52, Subsec. 030</p>	<p>42.52.030 Financial interests in transactions. (1) No state officer or state employee, except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, may be beneficially interested, directly or indirectly, in a contract, sale, lease, purchase, or grant that may be made by, through, or is under the supervision of the officer or employee, in whole or in part, or accept, directly or indirectly, any compensation, gratuity, or reward from any other person beneficially interested in the contract, sale, lease, purchase, or grant. (2) No state officer or state employee may participate in a transaction involving the state in his or her official capacity with a person of which the officer or employee is an officer, agent, employee, or member, or in which the officer or employee owns a beneficial interest, except that an officer or employee of an institution of higher education or the Spokane intercollegiate research and technology institute may serve as an officer, agent, employee, or member, or on the board of directors, board of trustees, advisory board, or committee or review panel for any nonprofit institute, foundation, or</p>
<p>Chap. 42, Sec. 52, Subsec. 070</p>	<p>42.52.070 Special privileges. Except as required to perform duties within the scope of employment, no state officer or state employee may use his or her position to secure special privileges or exemptions for himself or herself, or his or her spouse, child, parents, or other persons.</p>
<p>Chap. 42, Sec. 52, Subsec. 110</p>	<p>42.52.110 Compensation for official duties or nonperformance. No state officer or state employee may, directly or indirectly, ask for or give or receive or agree to receive any compensation, gift, reward, or gratuity from a source for performing or omitting or deferring the performance of any official duty, unless otherwise authorized by law except: (1) The state of Washington; or (2) in the case of officers or employees of institutions of higher education or of the Spokane intercollegiate research and technology institute, a governmental entity, an agency or instrumentality of a governmental entity, or a nonprofit corporation organized for the benefit and support of the state employee's agency or other state agencies pursuant to an agreement with the state employee's agency.</p>
<p>Chap. 42, Sec. 52, Subsec. 310</p>	<p>42.52.310 Legislative Ethics Board. (1) The legislative ethics board is created, composed of nine members, selected as follows: (a) Two senators, one from each of the two largest caucuses, appointed by the president of the senate; (b) Two members of the house of representatives, one from each of the two largest caucuses, appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives; (c) Five citizen members: (i) One citizen member chosen by the governor from a list of three individuals submitted by each of the four legislative caucuses; and (ii) One citizen member selected by three of the four other citizen members of the legislative ethics board. (2) Except for initial members and members completing partial terms, nonlegislative members shall serve a single five-year term. (3) No more than three of the public members may be identified with the same political party.</p>
<p>Chap. 42, Sec. 52, Subsec. 310, con't.</p>	<p>(4) Terms of initial nonlegislative board members shall be staggered as follows: One member shall be appointed to a one-year term; one member shall be appointed to a two-year term; one member shall be appointed to a three-year term; one member shall be appointed to a four-year term; and one member shall be appointed for a five-year term. (5) A vacancy on the board shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment. (6) Legislative members shall serve two-year terms, from January 31st of an odd-numbered year until January 31st of the next odd-numbered year. (7) Each member shall serve for the term of his or her appointment and until his or her successor is appointed. (8) The citizen members shall annually select a chair from among themselves.</p>