

STATE ETHICS

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

WHICH OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES ARE SUBJECT TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE STATE ETHICS COMMISSION?

The Maryland Code Annotated, General Provisions Article, Title 5 and Code of Maryland Regulations (“COMAR”) 19A.02.01 and .02 address the conflict of interest provisions of the State Ethics Law. The following employees and officials are directly subject to Ethics Commission conflict of interest jurisdiction:

1. Employees of the State of Maryland or its agencies.
2. Employees of the judicial branch of government with the exception of judges and certain judicial officers (who are subject to the Judicial Ethics Committee).
3. Members of most State boards and commissions.
4. State officials including the offices of Governor, Lt. Governor, Attorney General, Comptroller, Treasurer, State’s Attorney, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Register of Wills, and Sheriff.
5. Employees of the legislative branch of government.

Note: Members of the General Assembly are subject to Ethics Commission jurisdiction for financial disclosure purposes only (for conflicts of interest they are subject to the Joint Committee on Legislative Ethics).

Members of boards and commissions may be eligible for certain conflict of interest exemptions.

WHAT ACTIVITIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE CONFLICT OF INTEREST PROVISIONS ADMINISTERED BY THE STATE ETHICS COMMISSION?

The Ethics Law contains the following general types of provisions:

1. An employee, in his or her State employment capacity, may not participate in a matter in which he or she, or certain relatives (spouse, father, mother, sister, brother, or child), has an interest.
2. An employee may not participate in a matter involving as a party a business entity in which he or she or certain relatives (spouse, father, mother, sister, brother, or child) may have employment, prospective employment, contractual or creditor relationships.
3. An employee may not have financial interests in or be employed by an entity regulated by the agency with which he or she is affiliated. Employment includes membership on a private board of directors having such a relationship, even if there is no compensation paid to the employee for participation on the board of directors.
4. An employee may not have a financial interest in, or be employed by, an entity having or negotiating a contract with the agency with which the employee is affiliated. Employment includes membership on a private board of directors having such a relationship, even if there is no compensation paid to the employee for participation on the board of directors.
5. An employee may not hold any secondary employment relationship that would impair the employee's impartiality and independence of judgment.
6. An employee may not intentionally use the prestige of the employee's office for his or her own private gain or that of another, influence the award of a State or local contract to a specific person, initiate a solicitation for a person to retain the compensated services of a lobbyist, or use public resources or title to solicit a political contribution.
7. An employee whose duties include matters substantially relating to the subject matter of any contract with the State, while a State employee, may not become an employee of the party contracting with the State.
8. An employee may not assist or represent any party for contingent compensation in any matter involving any State agency except in a judicial or quasi-judicial proceeding. An employee of the judicial branch may not represent any party before a court or agency of the judicial branch.

9. A former State employee may not assist or represent anyone, for compensation, other than the State in a case, contract, or other specific matter involving the State, if that matter is one in which the employee significantly participated as a State employee.
10. A State employee may not solicit any gift, and may not knowingly accept any gift, directly or indirectly, from any person, whom the State employee, knows or has reason to know:
 - a. is doing or seeking to do business of any kind with the employee's agency;
 - b. is engaged in activities that are regulated or controlled by the employee's agency;
 - c. has financial interests that may be substantially affected in a specific way by the employee;
 - d. is a lobbyist with respect to the matters within the employee's functional jurisdiction; or
 - e. is an association, or an entity acting on behalf of an association, that is engaged only in representing counties or municipal corporations.

There are a number of exceptions to this prohibition as outlined in Md. Code Ann., Gen. Prov, § 5-505.

11. A State employee or former employee may not disclose or use for the employee's own economic benefit, or that of another, confidential information acquired by reason of the employee's public position.
12. State Ethics Law requires new financial disclosure filers to receive two (2) hours of MANDATORY ethics training within six (6) months of being required to file

I have read and understand this document regarding the Public Ethics Law, and I agree to abide by the provisions summarized above. **I understand that this is a general summary only and should not be relied upon as a substitute for the Law itself or for the mandatory training required by Law for certain financial disclosure filers.** More information on each provision is available on the State Ethics Commission's website at <http://ethics.maryland.gov>.

Date

Signature of Employee