- 1 HB506
- 2 158618-1
- 3 By Representative Morrow
- 4 RFD: Ethics and Campaign Finance
- 5 First Read: 18-FEB-14

Τ	138618-1:N:U2/13/2014:LLR/UN LRS2014-804
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8	SYNOPSIS: Under existing law, a public employee who
9	receives a reward from a third party for exemplary
10	public service may be considered as using his or
11	her official position for personal gain.
12	This bill would provide that a public
13	employee who receives a reward from a third party
14	for exemplary public service would not be
15	considered as using his or her official position
16	for personal gain.
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18	A BILL
19	TO BE ENTITLED
20	AN ACT
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22	To amend Section 36-25-5 of the Code Alabama 1975,
23	relating to the use of official position or office for
24	personal gain; to provide that a public employee who receives
25	a reward from a third party for exemplary public service would
26	not be considered as using his or her official position for
27	personal gain.

			LEGISLATURE	

2 Section 1. This act may be known and may be cited as 3 the "Rewarding Exemplary Service by Public Employee Act."

Section 2. Section 36-25-5 of the Code Alabama 1975, is amended to read as follows:

"\$36-25-5.

- "(a) No public official or public employee shall use or cause to be used his or her official position or office to obtain personal gain for himself or herself, or family member of the public employee or family member of the public official, or any business with which the person is associated unless the use and gain are otherwise specifically authorized by law. Personal gain is achieved when the public official, public employee, or a family member thereof receives, obtains, exerts control over, or otherwise converts to personal use the object constituting such personal gain.
- "(b) Unless prohibited by the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit a public official from introducing bills, ordinances, resolutions, or other legislative matters, serving on committees, or making statements or taking action in the exercise of his or her duties as a public official. A member of a legislative body may not vote for any legislation in which he or she knows or should have known that he or she has a conflict of interest.
- "(c) No public official or public employee shall use or cause to be used equipment, facilities, time, materials,

human labor, or other public property under his or her discretion or control for the private benefit or business benefit of the public official, public employee, any other person, or principal campaign committee as defined in Section 17-22A-2, which would materially affect his or her financial interest, except as otherwise provided by law or as provided pursuant to a lawful employment agreement regulated by agency policy. Provided, however, nothing in this subsection shall be deemed to limit or otherwise prohibit communication between public officials or public employees and eleemosynary or membership organizations or such organizations communicating with public officials or public employees.

- "(d) No person shall solicit a public official or public employee to use or cause to be used equipment, facilities, time, materials, human labor, or other public property for such person's private benefit or business benefit, which would materially affect his or her financial interest, except as otherwise provided by law.
- "(e) No public official or public employee shall, other than in the ordinary course of business, solicit a thing of value from a subordinate or person or business with whom he or she directly inspects, regulates, or supervises in his or her official capacity.
- "(f) A conflict of interest shall exist when a member of a legislative body, public official, or public employee has a substantial financial interest by reason of ownership of, control of, or the exercise of power over any

interest greater than five percent of the value of any corporation, company, association, or firm, partnership, proprietorship, or any other business entity of any kind or character which is uniquely affected by proposed or pending legislation; or who is an officer or director for any such corporation, company, association, or firm, partnership, proprietorship, or any other business entity of any kind or character which is uniquely affected by proposed or pending legislation.

- "(q) A public employee may not be deemed to be using his or her official position for personal gain if a third party wishes to provide a reward for exemplary service by the public employee if each of the following conditions are met:
 - "(1) The reward is unsolicited.

- "(2) Solely in the opinion of the rewarding individual or entity, the public employee has provided exemplary public service.
- "(3) The Ethics Commission is notified by the rewarding individual or entity of the name of the public employee to be rewarded, the exemplary public service provided to justify the reward, and the dollar amount of the reward prior to the reward being issued."

Section 3. This act shall become effective immediately following its passage and approval by the Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.