

2015 SUMMARY OF ETHICS RULES



U.S. & FOREIGN COMMERCIAL SERVICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION

ETHICS LAW AND PROGRAMS DIVISION
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT GENERAL COUNSEL FOR ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
202-482-5384 – ethicsdivision@doc.gov – www.commerce.gov/ethics

Ethics



PUBLIC SERVICE IS A PUBLIC TRUST

As an employee of the U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service (US&FCS) of the International Trade Administration (ITA), you have been placed in a position of trust and are held to a high standard of ethical conduct. You not only have an obligation to perform your duties to the best of your abilities but also to familiarize yourself with U.S. Government ethics rules and policies and to comply with applicable restrictions, both when performing your ITA duties and, in some cases, when engaging in personal activities when off duty and after leaving ITA employment.

This contains a summary of ethics rules based on Federal conflict of interest statutes, regulations set forth in the Standards of Ethical Conduct for Employees of the Executive Branch, and other ethics laws and Department of Commerce policies. Additional information is available from the website of the Ethics Law and Programs Division at www.commerce.gov/ethics. However, it is always best to seek specific advice from an ethics official about the rules or their application to a specific situation.

Ethics Law and Programs Division: To obtain advice about ethics laws, you can contact a Commerce ethics official at: ethicsdivision@doc.gov or **202-482-5384**.

Designated Agency Ethics Official for the U.S. Department of Commerce:

Alternate Designated Agency Ethics Official:

David Maggi – Chief of the Ethics Law and Programs Division

Office of the Assistant General Counsel for Administration: In addition to information about ethics laws and policies, information on employment and labor law and general law issues is available on the website of the Office of the Assistant General Counsel for Administration:

<http://www.commerce.gov/os/ogc/office-assistant-general-counsel-administration>.

Employment and Labor Law Division: To obtain advice about employment and labor law issues, you can contact an employment law attorney at **202-482-5017**.

General Law Division: To obtain advice about appropriations laws, Federal advisory committees, joint projects, preservation and release of documents, and other general administrative law issues, you can contact a general law attorney at **202-482-5391**.

Office of Inspector General – The Ethics Law and Programs Division provides advice but does not investigate allegations of violations of law. To report fraud, waste, abuse, or other violations of law, or to request an investigation, contact the Office of Inspector General Hotline at 800-424-5197 or 202-482-2495 or hotline@oig.doc.gov.

GENERAL ETHICAL PRINCIPLES

1. *Public service is a public trust, requiring employees to place loyalty to the Constitution, the laws and ethical principles above private gain.*
2. *Employees shall not hold financial interests that conflict with the conscientious performance of duty.*
3. *Employees shall not engage in financial transactions using nonpublic Government information or allow the improper use of such information to further any private interest.*
4. *An employee shall not, except as permitted in ethics regulations, solicit or accept any gift or other item of monetary value from any person or entity seeking official action from, doing business with, or conducting activities regulated by the employee's agency, or whose interests may be substantially affected by the performance or non-performance of the employee's duties.*
5. *Employees shall put forth honest effort in the performance of their duties.*
6. *Employees shall not knowingly make unauthorized commitments or promises of any kind purporting to bind the Government.*
7. *Employees shall not use public office for private gain.*
8. *Employees shall act impartially and not give preferential treatment to any private organization or individual.*
9. *Employees shall protect and conserve Federal property and shall not use it for other than authorized activities.*
10. *Employees shall not engage in outside employment or activities, including seeking or negotiating for employment, that conflict with official Government duties and responsibilities.*
11. *Employees shall disclose waste, fraud, abuse, and corruption to appropriate authorities.*
12. *Employees shall satisfy in good faith their obligations as citizens, including all just financial obligations, especially those—such as Federal, State, or local taxes—that are imposed by law.*
13. *Employees shall adhere to all laws and regulations that provide equal opportunity for all Americans regardless of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, or handicap.*
14. *Employees shall endeavor to avoid any actions creating the appearance that they are violating the law or the ethical standards set forth in ethics regulations. Whether particular situations create an appearance that the law or these standards have been violated shall be determined from the perspective of a reasonable person with knowledge of the relevant facts.*

MISUSE OF GOVERNMENT RESOURCES

Basic Principle: Do Not Steal



As a U.S. Commercial Service employee you have access to equipment, services, supplies, and other resources that are paid for by the Government to promote public programs. Even the authority of your position, nonpublic information, and your ITA title are considered public property. You must be careful to use such resources only for Government purposes or, in a few cases, personal purposes that are specifically authorized, as listed below.

PERMITTED USES

You can use:

- access to the Internet and a personal email account for personal research or to send a personal email;*
- U.S. Government printers and copiers for personal purposes* if such use does not consume excessive resources;
- your U.S. Government title for personal purposes if not likely to appear as acting in an official capacity as an ITA employee, as part of general biographical information (such as a biographical sketch in a book or on Facebook®), or when writing for a scientific or technical publication (if the publication includes a disclaimer that the views are your own and not the Department's); and
- frequent flier miles or other travel benefits earned from U.S. Government travel for personal purposes, including vacation travel.

** unless it is for a business purpose, a political purpose, a lobbying activity, will result in additional charges to the U.S. Government, is discriminatory, concerns sexually explicit materials, would violate a law, or would bring discredit to the U.S. Government*

PROHIBITED USES

You cannot use:

- a U.S. Government credit card for personal purchases (except those specifically authorized);
- access to the internet or an email account from a U.S. Government computer or mobile device:
 - to view sexually explicit material;
 - for for-profit activities or to run a business;
 - for political purposes, including by sending email to support or oppose a candidate or political party;
 - for prohibited discriminatory conduct;
 - for lobbying activities;
 - for any unlawful purpose or any activity that would bring discredit on the U.S. Department of Commerce.
- nonpublic information for any personal purpose, such as to make investments;
- your U.S. Government title for personal purposes (except in connection with a publication in a scientific or technical journal (with a disclaimer) or as part of a general biographical description);
- duty time for personal activities; or
- the authority of your U.S. Government position to help yourself or others on personal matters.

GIFTS AND BRIBES

Basic Principle: Avoid Undue Influence



There are three types of gifts you may encounter as a U.S. Government employee: personal gifts offered to you from someone outside the U.S. Government, personal gifts offered to you from another Federal employee, and a gift or donation offered to you for use by ITA for agency programs or operations, including for your official travel. Each of these types of gifts is covered by different rules. In addition, criminal statutes bar you from accepting a bribe, which is an offer of anything of value to take action (or fail to take action) as a Government employee, or a “salary supplementation,” which is a payment by anyone other than the U.S. Government to do your job.

PERSONAL GIFTS FROM NON-GOVERNMENT SOURCES

PERMITTED GIFTS

You can accept an unsolicited gift or invitation if it is:

- offered by someone with no business before Commerce and not offered because of your U.S. Government position;*
- from a relative or friend;
- US\$20 or less in value (if you received US\$50 or less in gifts from the same source during the year);*
- an invitation to a widely-attended gathering and your supervisor has approved your attendance;*
- a meal at which you are speaking in an official capacity;
- a discount available to the public as a whole or to all Federal employees;
- offered because of your spouse's employment;
- a card, plaque, or other item of little intrinsic value;
- an award for which you received approval from an ethics official;*
- a business meal outside the U.S. with non-U.S. citizens present if the cost is less than the local *per diem*;*
- a meal, lodging, or travel related to an outside business relationship;* or
- from a non-U.S. government and valued at US\$375 or less.

PROHIBITED GIFTS

You cannot accept a gift or invitation if it is:

- offered by someone that is regulated by the U.S. Department of Commerce, has or seeks business with Commerce, or can be affected by performance of your U.S. Government duties (unless it is listed as permitted in the column on the left);
- offered because of your U.S. Government position (unless it is listed as permitted in the column on the left); or
- specifically to take action (or fail to take action) as a U.S. Government employee.

** This provision does not apply if you are a political appointee and the donor of the gift or the host of the event is a registered lobbying organization (unless it is a 501(c)(3) organization or a media company) or if the invitation was extended by a registered lobbyist.*

GIFTS (continued)



PERSONAL GIFTS FROM OTHER U.S. GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

PERMITTED GIFTS

You can accept a gift or invitation from another Federal employee if it is:

- not from a subordinate;
- US\$10 or less in value;
- for a special, major non-recurring event (such as the birth or adoption of a child, retirement, serious illness, or wedding);
- food shared in the office;
- a gift of personal hospitality at the employee's home; or
- a gift to you as a host or hostess (such as wine or flowers).

You can also offer a gift to a supervisor if it is listed above as the type of gift that is permitted.

PROHIBITED GIFTS

You cannot accept a gift or invitation from another Federal employee if it is offered by a subordinate, unless it is

- US\$10 or less,
- for a major life event,
- food shared in the office, or
- a host or hostess gift.

You also cannot offer a gift to a supervisor unless it is listed as a gift that is permitted (see the column to the left).

GIFTS TO THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION

PERMITTED AGENCY GIFTS

You can accept a gift or donation of property or travel for ITA if:

- it will further an agency program,
- it is approved by the appropriate agency official, and
- acceptance will not create an appearance of loss of impartiality regarding agency programs or operations (which generally means that the donor is not an agency contractor or grantee).

PROHIBITED AGENCY GIFTS

You cannot accept a gift or donation for ITA if:

- it is a gift of services (other than for travel);
- it will not further an agency mission;
- acceptance will create an appearance of undue influence on agency activities, which in most cases bars acceptance of a gift from:
 - an ITA contractor (or bidder),
 - an ITA grantee (or applicant),
 - an ITA licensee (or applicant), or
 - someone with an interest in a controversial matter before ITA; or
- it is for U.S. Government travel and it:
 - was solicited or
 - is for first-class travel.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST AND DISQUALIFICATIONS

Basic Principle: No Self-Dealing and No Special Favors



You have a conflict of interest when your personal interests—or the interests of those close to you (your spouse, minor child, household member, or partner)—might differ from the interests of the Government and, therefore, might raise a question about actions you take as a U.S. Commercial Service employee. Ethics laws address this problem by requiring employees to disqualify themselves from working on matters in which there are such conflicts. Conflicts of interest can be created because of your financial interests, positions you hold outside ITA, or personal relationships you have.

FINANCIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

PERMITTED ACTIONS

No Conflict – No Disqualification

You can work on matters affecting a financial interest:

- in a stock* or bond* valued at US\$15,000 or less;
- in a broadly-diversified mutual fund*;
- in a sector-specific fund* (a fund that invests in a specific industry sector or U.S. state or country other than the U.S.) valued at \$50,000 or less;
- held by an adult child (not in your household); or
- covered by a conflict of interest waiver.

ACTIONS PERMITTED IN PART

Limited Disqualification – Disqualification Required Regarding Some Issues

You can participate in general policy matters, but not in matters involving specific parties, that will affect:

- a company in which you hold[†] stock* valued at US\$15,001-US\$25,000,
- financial interests of a member of your household who is not a spouse or minor child, or
- financial interests covered by a conflict of interest waiver.

PROHIBITED ACTIONS

Conflict of Interest

– Disqualification Required

You cannot work on a matter if agency action will affect:

- a company in which you hold:[†]
 - stock* in a company of greater than US\$15,000,
 - stock* in a company of greater than US\$25,000 regarding a policy matter affecting the company as a member of an industry sector,
 - stock* totaling greater than US\$50,000 in companies that will be affected by the matter at issue, or
 - interests in a sector-specific mutual fund* greater than US\$50,000; or
- financial interests you hold[†] that are not securities traded on a United States exchange, such as real estate, partnership holdings, securities traded only on a non-U.S. exchange, stock options, patent rights, etc.; or
- a company, organization, or other entity with which you:
 - are employed;
 - serve as an officer; or
 - serve on a governing board.

* if traded on a United States securities exchange

[†] or your spouse, minor child, household member, or general partner holds

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST AND DISQUALIFICATIONS

(continued)



CONFLICTS OF INTEREST BASED ON PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS

PERMITTED ACTIONS

No Conflict – No Disqualification

You can work on a matter in which one of the parties is (or is represented by) someone with whom you have a personal relationship if:

- the relationship concerns:
 - a close friend,
 - a former employer or client you worked for more than one year ago (career employees) or more than two years before your appointment (political appointees),
 - an organization in which you are a member but not active (other than by attending meetings and paying dues), or
 - someone with whom your business dealings are limited to routine consumer transactions or
- you have received special authorization to work on the matter notwithstanding the involvement of someone with whom you have a close personal or business relationship (which is obtained through the Ethics Law and Programs Division).

PROHIBITED ACTIONS

Conflict of Interest

– Disqualification Required

You cannot work on a matter in which one of the parties is (or is represented by):

- someone with whom you have a business or financial relationship;
- a close relative;
- an organization in which you are active;
- the employer or client (or prospective employer or client) of your parents, spouse, or dependent child;
- someone with whom you were employed or served as an agent, attorney, consultant, contractor, director, general partner, or trustee during the past year; or
- if you are a political appointee, for a period of two years after your appointment, someone with whom you were employed or served as an agent, attorney, consultant, contractor, director, general partner, or trustee during the two years before your appointment.

RESTRICTIONS ON INVESTMENTS AND ACTIVITIES

If disqualification as described above will prevent you from performing important ITA duties, you should not make the investment or engage in the activity. In addition, you cannot:

- use nonpublic information to make an investment decision;
- if you file a public financial disclosure report (OGE Form 278), invest in an Initial Public Offering (IPO) except in the same manner as available to members of the public generally; or
- if you serve in the U.S. Commercial Service outside the United States, invest in your country of assignment, unless you are Locally Engaged Staff or are investing in a residence with the approval of the Chief of Mission.

NON-U.S. GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND ACTIVITIES

Basic Principle: Avoid Divided Loyalties



Work outside ITA or engaging in other personal activities is permitted if it will not impair your ability to perform your Government duties, will not create the perception that you are using your public office for private gain, and is not expressly prohibited by law.

PERMITTED ACTIVITIES

- You can work for anyone who does not have matters before your office (unless otherwise prohibited (see the column to the right)).
- You can teach and write for pay if the subject is not related to the programs, policies, or operations of Commerce.
- You can teach and write about Commerce programs, operations, and policies if you do not disclose nonpublic information and are not paid (but prior agency review is required in some cases and prior approval is required for noncareer SES members).
- You can contact a Federal agency on behalf of:
 - your spouse, child, or parent; an estate or trust you administer; or someone for whom you have a power of attorney but only if you receive prior approval;
 - another Federal employee in a personnel matter if you do not receive payment; or
 - a Federal employee organization unless it concerns Government financial benefits, a claim against the Government, or is in the context of an administrative proceeding.
- You can practice law as a personal activity if you do not represent clients before a U.S. Federal agency or a U.S. Federal court and do not advise on matters in which the U.S. Government has an interest.

PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES

- You cannot be employed by, or hold a position with, a non-U.S. government.
- You cannot contact a U.S. Federal agency or court on behalf of someone else (but see the permitted activities in the column on the left for exceptions).
- You cannot be employed by someone whose financial interests can be affected by performance of your ITA duties (unless such duties can be easily reassigned).
- You cannot hold a position as an officer or board member of an organization whose financial interests can be affected by performance of your ITA duties (unless such duties can be easily reassigned).
- You cannot be paid for teaching, speaking, or writing about programs, policies, and operations of Commerce, or, if noncareer SES, about subjects related to Commerce activities, unless teaching a course that is part of the regular curriculum of an educational institution (and prior approval is required from an ethics official if you are a noncareer SES member).
- If you are a noncareer SES member or Presidential appointee, there are limits on outside earned income and on working or affiliating with organizations that create a fiduciary relationships.
- If you serve overseas, you cannot be employed locally (unless you are Locally Engaged Staff or are working in the diplomatic community or for a U.S. school).

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

Basic Principle: Do Not Mix Politics and Public Service



It is important that the public have confidence that U.S. Government employees will conscientiously implement the policies of the President and senior Administration officials without regard to the employees' own political affiliations and that Government resources will not be used to try to influence elections. At the same time Federal employees have a right to participate in elections as private citizens. To insulate U.S. Government employees from undue political influence, to ensure the objectivity of U.S. Government operations, and to protect employees' rights as citizens, Federal law imposes restrictions on some political activities of employees while ensuring the right to engage in other political activities, as summarized below.

PERMITTED ACTIVITIES

All Employees: You can:

- give funds to a candidate or party;
- attend a political fund-raiser, rally, or other campaign event;
- vote;
- sign a political petition;
- display a political bumper sticker on your car, wear a political button (when not on duty and not on Federal premises), and put a political sign on your lawn; and
- run for office in a non-partisan election.

Employees who are not career SES members: You can also:

- assist in the management of a campaign;
- serve as an officer in a political group;
- make telephone calls and otherwise solicit votes (but not funds) for a candidate;
- stuff envelopes for a campaign; and
- speak at a political event.

EMPLOYEES OUTSIDE THE U.S.

U.S. citizens: You cannot participate in U.S. elections overseas while representing the U.S. Government and cannot participate in non-U.S. elections.

Non-U.S. citizens: You can participate in non-U.S. elections when not on duty and not on U.S. Government premises.

PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES

All Employees: You cannot:

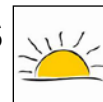
- engage in political activities while on U.S. Government premises;
- engage in political activities while on duty;
- use U.S. Government resources for political activities, including your agency title, or access to email or the internet;
- ask for or accept political contributions (even during non-duty hours) (except that if you are a U.S. Government union member you can seek contributions from a non-subordinate union member for a union multi-candidate fund);
- host a political fund-raiser;
- use the authority of your ITA position to support or oppose a partisan candidate or political party;
- run as a candidate in a partisan election (except as an independent candidate in local elections in Washington, D.C., its suburbs, and other designated areas); or
- ask for or accept volunteer services from a subordinate.

Career SES members: You also cannot:

- assist a campaign (even during non-duty hours) or
- hold office in a political organization.

SEEKING EMPLOYMENT AND POST-EMPLOYMENT ACTIVITIES

Basic Principle: Avoid Divided Loyalties



SEEKING EMPLOYMENT OUTSIDE THE GOVERNMENT

You are free to look for career opportunities outside the Federal Government but cannot work as a Federal employee on any matter that would affect anyone you have contacted about possible future employment or who has contacted you about such employment, until you or the other party indicate the end of discussions.

Notice Requirements: If you are a member of the SES or Senior Foreign Service (SFS), a political appointee, or someone otherwise required to file a public financial disclosure report (OGE Form 278), you must notify an ethics official within three days of the employment contact that you will not participate in matters affecting the financial interests of the prospective employer. If you are a procurement official for a procurement valued at US\$100,000 or more, you must notify your supervisor and an ethics official about employment contacts.

POST-EMPLOYMENT RESTRICTIONS ON ALL EMPLOYEES

PERMITTED ACTIVITIES

You can engage in an activity after leaving Federal service that:

- does not entail representing others before the U.S. Government;
- entails representing others before the U.S. Government regarding a matter on which you did not participate and was not under your official responsibility during your last year of Federal service (unless you are a senior employee and the activity is listed as prohibited below);
- entails representing others before the U.S. Government on a matter that does not involve specific parties (unless you are a senior employee and the activity is listed as prohibited in the column on the right); or
- entails representing the District of Columbia or, as an elected official, a U.S. state or local government before the U.S. Federal Government.

PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES

After leaving Federal service you cannot:

- represent others before a Federal agency or Federal court regarding a specific-party matter on which you worked;
- represent others before a U.S. Federal agency or Federal court within two years of leaving ITA regarding a specific-party matter that was under your official responsibility during your last year of Federal service;
- disclose or use nonpublic information, such as personal privacy information, census information, information on treaty negotiations, trade secrets, and procurement information; or
- receive compensation for the representational activities of others (such as partners) before the Federal Government during a period you worked for the U.S. Government.

(Also see the additional restrictions below if you are a senior employee, political appointee, procurement official, or attorney.)

POST-EMPLOYMENT RESTRICTIONS (continued)



ADDITIONAL POST-EMPLOYMENT RESTRICTIONS ON ALL SENIOR EMPLOYEES (employees with a base pay of \$158,554.50 or more)

PERMITTED ACTIVITIES

In addition to the activities listed above as permitted for all employees, you can:

- represent an institution of higher education, a hospital, or a medical research organization before ITA or Commerce concerning a matter that is not a specific-party matter on which you worked or which was under your official responsibility.

PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES

In addition to the restrictions listed above that apply to all employees, if you are a senior employee you cannot, within one year after leaving the U.S. Government:

- represent others before ITA (or, for the Director-General, the entire U.S. Department of Commerce);
- represent a non-U.S. government before any branch of the U.S. Government (including Congress); or
- assist or advise a non-U.S. government regarding its dealings with the United States Government.

(Also see the restrictions below if you are a political appointee, procurement official, or attorney.)

ADDITIONAL POST-EMPLOYMENT RESTRICTIONS ON POLITICAL APPOINTEES

PERMITTED ACTIVITIES

In addition to the activities listed above as allowed for all employees, you can:

- represent an institution of higher education, a hospital, or a medical research organization before ITA concerning a matter that is not a specific-party matter on which you worked or which was under your official responsibility.

PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES

In addition to the restrictions listed above that apply to all employees (and senior employees, if applicable), if you are a political appointee you cannot:

- for the remainder of the President's term serve as a lobbyist before any political appointee in the Executive Branch of the U.S. Government and
- if you are a senior employee, for two years represent others before ITA or, for the Director-General, the entire Department of Commerce.

(Also see the additional restrictions below if you are a procurement official or attorney.)

POST-EMPLOYMENT RESTRICTIONS (continued)



ADDITIONAL POST-EMPLOYMENT RESTRICTIONS ON PROCUREMENT OFFICIALS AND PROGRAM MANAGERS

PERMITTED ACTIVITIES

See the list above for what is permitted for all employees.

PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES

If you are a procurement official or program manager, you cannot accept compensation from the contractor of a procurement of \$10,000,000 or more within one year of working on the procurement.

FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE AND ETHICS TRAINING

Basic Principles: Tell the Whole Truth and Keep Informed



Employees holding certain positions are required to disclose certain financial and employment interests, positions held outside the Government, the acceptance of gifts and travel reimbursements, and agreements regarding past or future employment. Disclosure reports are used by Department ethics officials to advise employees regarding conflicts of interest and means to avoid or resolve conflicts. The financial disclosure reports of the most senior officials are available to members of the public. It is important that information provided on financial disclosure reports be accurate. Employees who file such reports, as well as other employees, are required to attend ethics briefings, either annually or every three years.

PROCUREMENT OFFICIALS AND OTHER EMPLOYEES WITH DUTIES THAT AFFECT THE PUBLIC

- OGE Form 450 Filers -

REPORTS: If you are a procurement official or have duties that could affect members of the public, you may be designated as required to file a confidential financial disclosure report (OGE Form 450); if so, you must:

- file a new entrant OGE Form 450 within 30 days of entering into your position and
- file an annual OGE Form 450 every year by February 15.

This form is available on the website of the Ethics Law and Programs Division – www.commerce.gov/ethics. Your human resources office can advise you on whether you are required to file an OGE Form 450.

ETHICS TRAINING: You are required to receive ethics training:

- by attending an ethics briefing once every three years and
- by reviewing ethics materials (which are provided by the Ethics Law and Programs Division) during years in which you do not attend an ethics briefing.

MEMBERS OF THE SENIOR EXECUTIVE SERVICE AND SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, AND POLITICAL APPOINTEES

- OGE Form 278 Filers -

REPORTS: If you are a political appointee or serve in the Senior Executive Service or Senior Foreign Service or a position at a similar level, you are required to file a public financial disclosure report (OGE Form 278); if so, you must:

- file a new entrant OGE Form 278 within 30 days of appointment;
- file an annual OGE Form 278 every year by May 15;
- file a termination OGE Form 278 within 30 days after leaving Federal service;
- file a Transaction Report (OGE Form 278-T) within 30 days of a transaction regarding a security greater than \$1,000 in value; and
- file a Notice of Employment Negotiation within 3 business days of an employment contact.

These forms are available on the web page of the Ethics Law and Programs Division (www.commerce.gov/ethics).

ETHICS TRAINING: You are required to receive ethics training every year.

CITATIONS TO APPLICABLE LAW



Misuse of Government Resources

18 United States Code (U.S.C.) § 641
5 Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.) §§ 2635.701–2635.705
Department of Commerce Internet Use Policy

Gifts and Bribes

5 U.S.C. §§ 7342, 7351, and 7353
15 U.S.C. § 1522
18 U.S.C. §§ 201 and 209
5 C.F.R. §§ 2635.201–2635.205 and 2635.301–2635.304
41 C.F.R. Part 304-1
Ethics Pledge, Executive Order No. 13490, 74 Fed. Reg. 4673 (1/21/2009)

Conflicts of Interest and Disqualifications

15 U.S.C. § 78u-1
18 U.S.C. § 208
5 C.F.R. §§ 2635.401–2635.403, 2635.501–2635.503, and 2640.201–2640.202
Ethics Pledge, Executive Order No. 13490, 74 Fed. Reg. 4673 (1/21/2009)
3 Foreign Affairs Manual (FAM) Part 4120

Non-Federal Employment and Activities

18 U.S.C. §§ 203, 205, and 208
5 C.F.R. §§ 2635.801–2635.809
3 FAM Part 4120

Political Activities

5 U.S.C. §§ 7321–7326
5 C.F.R. §§ 734.201–734.702

Seeking Employment and Post-Employment Activities

5 U.S.C. app. 4 § 101 note [Pub. L. No. 112-105, § 17(a), 126 Stat. 291, 303]
18 U.S.C. §§ 207 and 208
41 U.S.C. §§ 423 and 2103
5 C.F.R. Parts 2635 and 2641
15 C.F.R. §§ 15.11–15.18

Financial Disclosure and Ethics Training

5 U.S.C. App. 4 §§ 101-111
5 C.F.R. Part 2634 and §§ 2638.701–2638.705

Prepared by the Ethics Law and Programs Division, Office of the Assistant General Counsel for Administration, United States Department of Commerce – 202-482-5384 – ethicsdivision@doc.gov – April 1, 2015

