

LOUISIANA COMMUNITY & TECHNICAL COLLEGE SYSTEM
Policy # 6.025

Title: CODE OF CONDUCT

Authority: Board Action

Original Adoption: 04/10/2002

Effective Date: 04/10/2002

Last Revision: Initial

Title 42:1101 through 1123 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, as amended, prescribe a code of ethics for all state officials and employees. All staff members of the LCTCS must comply with the requirements of the above-referenced code that may be found as Appendix A of this system policy.

In addition to the code of ethics for all state officials and employees, all staff members of the LCTCS shall conduct themselves in a manner that is in the best interest of the LCTCS as follows:

- LCTCS employees shall adhere to all federal, state, and municipal laws and ordinances. Employees shall also adhere to all college and system policies and procedures, as well as other guidelines and rules of all regulating agencies or entities having jurisdiction over college activities.
- Employees shall not conduct private business using system/college staff, equipment, systems, information processing resources (to include, but not limited to, hardware, software, communications networks, physical facilities, personal computers and printers, e-mail and voice mail), supplies or facilities; nor transport or use system/college equipment, systems, supplies or facilities for personal purposes.
- Employees may not conduct private business with the college or system.
- Employees may not earn additional compensation for work and/or projects for the college or system, which require the same skills or consist of the same responsibilities inherent in their position with the college or system, unless a separate contract or grant covers this work.
- Private business on the part of the employee may not conflict with the duties, responsibilities, or time commitment required by the employee's position with the college or system.
- Employees of the LCTCS with positions that allow/require participation in the selection process for textbooks or any materials from which the employee might personally gain shall completely withdraw from such process by not participating in any discussion or voting on any recommendation related thereto.
- Employees of the LCTCS shall not participate, directly or indirectly, in activities that relate to or consist of the sale or exchange of complimentary textbooks, software, laboratory manuals, or other educationally-related items that result in financial benefit to the employee.
- Employees of the LCTCS are required to maintain a courteous, professional, objective

attitude and appearance in the conduct of his/her job responsibility. No employee's conduct shall impede or disrupt other employees from carrying out their duties.

- Any LCTCS employee convicted of a felonious act shall immediately inform the college chancellor and/or system office president. College chancellors shall immediately inform the system president of such notification.

Violation of this code of conduct may result in disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment.

Appendix A – LCTCS Code of Conduct

CHAPTER 15. CODE OF GOVERNMENTAL ETHICS

PART I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

§1101. Declaration of policy

A. Whereas the people of the state of Louisiana have in Article X, Section 21 of the Louisiana Constitution mandated that the legislature enact a code of ethics for officials and employees of this state and its political subdivisions, the legislature does hereby enact a Code of Governmental Ethics.

B. It is essential to the proper operation of democratic government that elected officials and public employees be independent and impartial; that governmental decisions and policy be made in the proper channel of the governmental structure; that public office and employment not be used for private gain other than the remuneration provided by law; and that there be public confidence in the integrity of government. The attainment of one or more of these ends is impaired when a conflict exists between the private interests of an elected official or a public employee and his duties as such. The public interest, therefore, requires that the law protect against such conflicts of interest and that it establish appropriate ethical standards with respect to the conduct of elected officials and public employees without creating unnecessary barriers to public service. It is the purpose of this Chapter to implement these policies and objectives.

Acts 1979, No. 443, § 1, eff. April 1, 1980.

§1102. Definitions

Unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the following words and terms, when used in this Chapter, shall have the following meanings:

(1) "Action of a governmental entity" means any action on the part of a governmental entity or agency thereof including, but not limited to:

(a) Any decision, determination, finding, ruling, or order, including the judgment or verdict of a court or a quasi-judicial board, in which the governmental entity or any of its agencies has an interest, except in such matters involving criminal prosecutions.

(b) Any grant, payment, award, license, contract, transaction, decision, sanction, or approval, or the denial thereof, or the failure to act with respect thereto; and in which the governmental entity or any of its agencies has an interest, except in matters involving criminal prosecutions.

(c) As the term relates to a public servant of the state, any disposition of any matter by the legislature or any committee thereof; and as the term relates

to a public servant of a political subdivision, any disposition of any matter by the governing authority or any committee thereof.

(2)(a) "Agency" means a department, office, division, agency, commission, board, committee, or other organizational unit of a governmental entity. For purposes of this Chapter, "agency of the public servant" and "his agency" when used in reference to the agency of a public servant shall mean:

(i) For public servants in the twenty principal departments of the executive branch of state government, the office in which such public servant carries out his primary responsibilities; except

that in the case of the secretary, deputy secretary, or undersecretary of any such department and officials carrying out the responsibilities of such department officers it shall mean the department in which he serves; and except that in the case of public servants who are members or employees of a board or commission or who provide staff assistance to a board or commission, it shall mean the board or commission.

(ii) For the governor and lieutenant governor, it shall mean the executive branch of state government.

(iii) For public servants in the office of the governor or the lieutenant governor it shall mean their respective offices.

(iv) For public servants in the legislative branch of state government, it shall mean the agency or house of the legislature by which a public employee is employed and the legislative branch in the case of legislators.

(v) For public employees, except judges, of the supreme court, courts of appeal, district courts, and other courts authorized by Article V of the Constitution of 1974, it shall mean the court in which the public employee serves and any other court in which decisions of that court may be reviewed.

(vi) For public servants of political subdivisions, it shall mean the agency in which the public servant serves, except that for members of any governing authority and for the elected or appointed chief executive of a governmental entity, it shall mean the governmental entity. Public servants of political subdivisions shall include, but shall not be limited to, elected officials and public employees of municipalities, parishes, and other political subdivisions; sheriffs and their employees; district attorneys and their employees; coroners and their employees; and clerks of court and their employees.

(b) The board may adopt rules and regulations to provide for the application of this definition.

(3) "Agency head" means the chief executive or administrative officer of an agency or any member of a board or commission who exercises supervision over the agency.

(4) "Assist" means to act in such a way as to help, advise, furnish information to, or aid a person with the intent to assist such person.

(5) "Board" means the Board of Ethics.

(6) Repealed by Acts 1996, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 64, § 10, eff. Jan. 1, 1997.

(7) "Compensation" means any thing of economic value which is paid, loaned, granted, given, donated, or transferred or to be paid, loaned, granted, given, donated, or transferred for or in consideration of personal services to any person.

(8) "Controlling interest" means any ownership in any legal entity or beneficial interest in a trust, held by or on behalf of an individual or a member of his immediate family, either individually or collectively, which exceeds twenty-five percent of that legal entity.

(9) "Elected official" means any person holding an office in a governmental entity which is filled by the vote of the appropriate electorate. It shall also include any person appointed to fill a vacancy in such offices.

(10) "Ethics body" means the Board of Ethics.

(11) "Governing authority" means the body which exercises the legislative functions of a political subdivision.

(12) "Governmental entity" means the state or any political subdivision which employs the public employee or employed the former public employee or to which the elected official is elected, as the case may be.

(13) "Immediate family" as the term relates to a public servant means his children, the spouses of

his children, his brothers and their spouses, his sisters and their spouses, his parents, his spouse, and the parents of his spouse.

(14) "Legislator" means any person holding office in the Senate or the House of Representatives of the Louisiana Legislature which is filled by the vote of the appropriate electorate.

(15) "Participate" means to take part in or to have or share responsibility for action of a governmental entity or a proceeding, personally, as a public servant of the governmental entity, through approval, disapproval, decision, recommendation, the rendering of advice, investigation, or the failure to act or perform a duty.

(16) "Person" means an individual or legal entity other than a governmental entity, or an agency thereof.

(17) "Political subdivision" means any unit of local government, including a special district, authorized by law to perform governmental functions.

(18) "Public employee" means anyone, whether compensated or not, who is:

(a) An administrative officer or official of a governmental entity who is not filling an elective office.

(b) Appointed by any elected official when acting in an official capacity, and the appointment is to a post or position wherein the appointee is to serve the governmental entity or an agency thereof, either as a member of an agency, or as an employee thereof.

(c) Engaged in the performance of a governmental function.

(d) Under the supervision or authority of an elected official or another employee of the governmental entity.

A public employee shall be in such status on days on which he performs no services as well as days on which he performs services. The termination of any particular term of employment of a public employee shall take effect on the day the termination is clearly evidenced.

(19) "Public servant" means a public employee or an elected official.

(19.1) "Regulatory employee" means a public employee who performs the function of regulating, monitoring, or enforcing regulations of any agency.

(20) "Responsibility" in connection with a transaction involving a governmental entity means the direct administration or operating authority, whether intermediate or final, and either exercisable alone or with others, and either personally or through or with others or subordinates, to effectively direct action of the governmental entity, as the case may be, in respect to such transaction.

(20.1) "Service" means the performance of work, duties, or responsibilities, or the leasing, rental, or sale of movable or immovable property.

(21) "Substantial economic interest" means an economic interest which is of greater benefit to the public servant or other person than to a general class or group of persons, except:

(a) The interest that the public servant has in his position, office, rank, salary, per diem, or other matter arising solely from his public employment or office.

(b) The interest that a person has as a member of the general public.

(22)(a) "Thing of economic value" means money or any other thing having economic value, except promotional items having no substantial resale value; food, drink, or refreshments consumed by a public servant, including reasonable transportation and entertainment incidental thereto, while the personal guest of some person, and, with reference to legislators and employees in the legislative branch of state government only, reasonable transportation when organized primarily for educational or informational purposes, including food and drink incidental thereto, and includes but is not limited to:

(i) Any loan, except a bona fide loan made by a duly licensed lending institution at the normal rate

of interest, any property interest, interest in a contract, merchandise, service, and any employment or other arrangement involving a right to compensation.

(ii) Any option to obtain a thing of economic value, irrespective of the conditions to the exercise of such option.

(iii) Any promise or undertaking for the present or future delivery or procurement of a thing of economic value.

(b) In the case of an option, promise, or undertaking, the time of receipt of the thing of economic value shall be deemed to be, respectively, the time the right to the option becomes fixed, regardless of the conditions to its exercise, and the time when the promise or undertaking is made, regardless of the conditions to its performance.

(c) Things of economic value shall not include salary and related benefits of the public employee due to his public employment or salary and other emoluments of the office held by the elected official. Salary and related benefits of public employees of higher education institutions, boards, or systems shall include any supplementary compensation, use of property, or other benefits provided to such employees from funds or property accruing to the benefit of the institution, board, or system, as approved by the appropriate policy or management board, from an alumni organization recognized by the management board of a college or university within the state or from a foundation organized by the alumni or other supportive individuals of a college or university within the state the charter of which specifically provides that the purpose of the foundation is to aid said college or university in a philanthropic manner.

(d)(i) With reference to legislators and employees in the legislative branch of state government only, and for purposes of this Section, "reasonable transportation", when organized primarily for educational or for informational purposes, including on-site inspections, shall include transportation to any point within the boundaries of this state, including the territorial waters thereof, and to any offshore structure located on the outer continental shelf seaward of such territorial waters and offshore of Louisiana. With reference to employees in the legislative branch of state government, such transportation shall only be for official legislative purposes and shall have prior approval from the presiding officer of the respective house wherein such legislative employee is employed.

(ii) With references to legislators only, "reasonable transportation", when organized primarily for entertainment purposes incidental to food, drink, or refreshments, shall include transportation to any point within this state that is within a fifty-mile radius of the perimeter of the legislator's district, or within a fifty-mile radius of the perimeter of the parish wherein the state capitol is located if the legislator is conducting official business in said parish.

(23) "Transaction involving the governmental entity" means any proceeding, application, submission, request for a ruling or other determination, contract, claim, case, or other such particular matter which the public servant or former public servant of the governmental entity in question knows or should know:

(a) Is, or will be, the subject of action by the governmental entity.

(b) Is one to which the governmental entity is or will be a party.

(c) Is one in which the governmental entity has a direct interest. A transaction involving the agency of a governmental entity shall have the same meaning with respect to the agency.

Acts 1979, No. 443, § 1, eff. April 1, 1980. Amended by Acts 1980, No. 838, § 1; Acts 1983, No. 403, § 1; Acts 1985, No. 491, § 1; Acts 1986, No. 359, § 1; Acts 1988, No. 144, § 1; Acts 1990, No. 687, § 1, eff. July 20, 1990; Acts 1996, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 64, § §6, 10, eff. Jan. 1, 1997; Acts 1996,

1st Ex. Sess., No. 66, § 5, eff. Jan. 1, 1997; Acts 1998, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 163, § 1; Acts 1999, No. 418, § 1; Acts 1999, No. 851, § 1; Acts 1999, No. 1204, § 1, eff. Jan. 1, 2000.

PART II. ETHICAL STANDARDS FOR PUBLIC SERVANTS

§1111. Payment from nonpublic sources

A.(1) Payments for services to the governmental entity. No public servant shall receive anything of economic value, other than compensation and benefits from the governmental entity to which he is duly entitled, for the performance of the duties and responsibilities of his office or position; however, supplementary compensation or benefits provided to an employee of a public higher education institution, board, or system from funds or property accruing to the benefit of the institution, board, or system as approved by the appropriate policy or management board, through an alumni organization recognized by the management board of a college or university within the state or through a foundation organized by the alumni or other supportive individuals of a college or university within the state the charter of which specifically provides that the purpose of the foundation is to aid said college or university in a philanthropic manner shall be deemed for purposes of this Subsection as compensation and benefits from the government to which he is duly entitled.

(2) Any supplementary compensation or benefits provided to the commissioner of higher education or to an employee of the Board of Regents from funds or property accruing to the benefit of the board as approved by appropriate policy through a foundation organized to support higher education, including the Board of Regents, the charter of which specifically provides that the purpose of the foundation is to aid higher education in a philanthropic manner shall be deemed for purposes of this

Subsection as compensation and benefits from the government to which he is duly entitled.

B. Finder's fees. No public servant shall receive any thing of economic value from a person to whom the public servant has directed business of the governmental entity.

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 operations of the agency of the public servant and in which the public servant has participated; or

(b) Draws substantially upon official data or ideas which have not become part of the body of public information.

(2) No public servant and no legal entity in which the public servant exercises control or owns an interest in excess of twenty-five percent, shall receive any thing of economic value for or in consideration of services rendered, or to be rendered, to or for any person during his public service unless such services are:

(a) Bona fide and actually performed by the public servant or by the entity;

(b) Not within the course of his official duties;

(c) Not prohibited by R.S. 42:1112 or by applicable laws or regulations governing nonpublic employment for such public servant; and

(d) Neither performed for nor compensated by any person from whom such public servant would be prohibited by R.S. 42:1115(A)(1) or (B) from receiving a gift.

(3)(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of the law to the contrary, and specifically the

provisions of this Section, an employee of the office of the clerk of court may research public records, prepare chains of title, or perform any other title abstract related work, for compensation from nonpublic sources, with the approval of the clerk of court, provided such services are not performed during the employee's assigned working hours, and does not interfere with the performance of his assigned duties.

(b) No clerk of court shall receive any compensation or any portion of compensation received by any employee from nonpublic sources for the performance of any services related to the preparation of chains of title or any other title abstract related work approved by the clerk of court to be done by an employee during his nonworking hours.

(c) A willful violation of this Paragraph shall subject the clerk of court to a conviction of a misdemeanor and a fine of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than two thousand dollars.

(d) The clerk of court of each parish in conjunction with the parish governing authority shall promulgate rules and regulations for the use of its facilities, records, and equipment by all abstractors, including deputy clerks, regarding availability, costs, and procedures.

D. Payments for future services. No public servant shall receive, directly or indirectly, any thing of economic value during the term of his public service in consideration of personal services to be rendered to or for any person subsequent to the term of such public service; however, a public servant may enter into a contract for prospective employment during the term of his public service unless otherwise prohibited by R.S. 42:1116.

E. Payments for rendering assistance to certain persons.

(1) No public servant, and no legal entity of which such public servant is an officer, director, trustee, partner, or employee, or in which such public servant has a substantial economic interest, shall receive or agree to receive any thing of economic value for assisting a person in a transaction, or in an appearance in connection with a transaction, with the agency of such public servant.

(2)(a) No elected official of a governmental entity shall receive or agree to receive any thing of economic value for assisting a person in a transaction or in an appearance in connection with a transaction with the governmental entity or its officials or agencies, unless he shall file a sworn written statement with the board prior to or at least ten days after initial assistance is rendered.

(b) The contents of the sworn written statement required by this Subsection shall be prescribed by the board and such statement shall be a public record.

(c) The board shall review all sworn statements filed in accordance with this Subsection. If the board determines that any such sworn statement is deficient or may suggest a possible violation of this Part, it shall, within ten days of the receipt of such statement, notify the elected official filing the statement of its findings. Such notification shall be deemed confidential and privileged and shall only be made public in connection with a public hearing by the board for an alleged violation of this Part where such would be relevant to the alleged violation for which the elected official is being investigated.

Acts 1979, No. 443, § 1, eff. April 1, 1980; Acts 1983, No. 403, § 1; Acts 1983, No. 697, § 1; Acts 1986, No. 359, § 1; Acts 1992, No. 1123, § 1; Acts 1995, No. 74, § 1, eff. June 12, 1995. {{NOTE: SEE ACTS 1983, NO. 403, § 2.}}

§1112. Participation in certain transactions involving the governmental 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 of which he may be reasonably expected to know

involving the governmental entity.

B. No public servant, except as provided in R.S. 42:1120, shall participate in a transaction involving the governmental entity in which, to his actual knowledge, any of the following persons has a substantial economic interest:

(1) Any member of his immediate family.

(2) Any person in which he has a substantial economic interest of which he may reasonably be expected to know.

(3) Any person of which he is an officer, director, trustee, partner, or employee.

(4) Any person with whom he is negotiating or has an arrangement concerning prospective employment.

(5) Any person who is a party to an existing contract with such public servant, or with any legal entity in which the public servant exercises control or owns an interest in excess of twenty-five percent, or who owes any thing of economic value to such public servant, or to any legal entity in which the public servant exercises control or owns an interest in excess of twenty-five percent, and who by reason thereof is in a position to affect directly the economic interests of such public servant.

C. Every public employee, excluding an appointed member of any board or commission, shall disqualify himself from participating in a transaction involving the governmental entity when a violation of this Part would result. The procedures for such disqualification shall be established by regulations issued pursuant to R.S. 42:1134(1).

D. No appointed member of any board or commission, except as provided in R.S. 42:1120.1 and R.S. 42:1120.2, shall participate or be interested in any transaction involving the agency when a violation of this Part would result.

Acts 1979, No. 443, § 1, eff. April 1, 1980; Acts 1983, No. 697, § 1; Acts 1985, No. 426, § 2; Acts 1987, No. 370, § 1.

§1113. Prohibited contractual arrangements

A. No public servant, excluding any legislator and any appointed member of any board or commission and any member of a governing authority of a parish with a population of ten thousand or less, or member of such a public servant's immediate family, or legal entity in which he has a controlling interest shall bid on or enter into any contract, subcontract, or other transaction that is under the supervision or jurisdiction of the agency of such public servant.

B. Other than a legislator, no appointed member of any board or commission, member of his immediate family, or legal entity in which he has a substantial economic interest shall bid on or enter into or be in any way interested in any contract, subcontract, or other transaction which is under the supervision or jurisdiction of the agency of such appointed member.

C. No legislator, member of his immediate family, or legal entity in which he has a controlling interest shall bid on or enter into or be in any way interested in any contract, subcontract, or other transaction involving the legislator's agency.

D.(1)(a) No legislator or person who has been certified by the secretary of state as elected to the legislature, or spouse of a legislator or person who has been certified as elected to the legislature, nor any corporation, partnership, or other legal entity in which the legislator or person who has been certified by the secretary of state as elected to the legislature or the spouse of a legislator or spouse of a person who has been certified by the secretary of state as elected to the legislature

owns any interest in, except publicly traded corporations, shall enter into any contract or subcontract with any branch, agency, department, or institution of state government or with the Louisiana Insurance Guaranty Association, the Louisiana Health Insurance Guaranty Association, or any other quasi public entity created in law unless the contract or subcontract is awarded by competitive bidding after being advertised and awarded in accordance with Part II of Chapter 10 of Title 38 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950 or is competitively negotiated through a request for proposal process or any similar competitive selection process in accordance with Chapters 16 or 17 of Title 39 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950.

(b)(i) For the purposes of this Section, a provider agreement entered into with the Department of Health and Hospitals under the state medical assistance program shall not be considered a contract or subcontract.

(ii) For the purposes of this Section, a foster parent provider agreement or a child care provider agreement entered into with the Department of Social Services shall not be considered a contract or subcontract.

(2) The provisions of this Subsection shall not prohibit the following:

(a) Completion of any contract or subcontract otherwise prohibited by this Subsection which was entered into prior to initial election to the legislature; however, no such contract or subcontract shall be renewed.

(b) Completion of any contract or subcontract otherwise prohibited by this Subsection which was entered into prior to July 1, 1995; however, no such contract or subcontract shall be renewed.

(c) Contracts for employment in a professional educational capacity in an elementary or secondary school or other educational institution.

(d) Contracts of sale pursuant to the expropriation of immovable property by any branch, agency, department, or institution of state government.

(e) Contracts of employment of a physician with the state or the charity hospitals of the state.

Acts 1979, No. 443, § 1, eff. April 1, 1980; Acts 1984, No. 830, § 1; Acts 1987, No. 730, § 1; Acts 1995, No. 1156, § 1; Acts 1997, No. 1279, § 1, eff. July 15, 1997; Acts 1998, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 119, § 1, eff. May 5, 1998.

§1114. Financial disclosure

A. Other than a legislator, each public servant and each member of his immediate family who derives any thing of economic value, directly, through any transaction involving the agency of such public servant or who derives any thing of economic value of which he may be reasonably expected to know through a person which (1) is regulated by the agency of such public servant, or (2) has bid on or entered into or is in any way financially interested in any contract, subcontract, or any transaction under the supervision or jurisdiction of the agency of such public servant shall disclose the following:

(1) The amount of income or value of any thing of economic value derived;

(2) The nature of the business activity;

(3) Name and address, and relationship to the public servant, if applicable; and

(4) The name and business address of the legal entity, if applicable.

B. Each legislator and each member of his immediate family who derives anything of economic value, directly, through any transaction involving the legislator's agency or who derives anything of economic value of which he may be reasonably expected to know through a person which has

bid on or entered into or is in any way financially interested in any contract, subcontract, or any transaction involving the legislator's agency shall disclose the following:

- (1) The amount of income or value of anything of economic value derived;
- (2) The nature of the business activity;
- (3) The name and address, and relationship to the legislator, if applicable; and
- (4) The name and business address of the legal entity, if applicable.

C.(1) Other than a legislator, each elected official, his spouse, and any business enterprise in which he has a substantial economic interest, who derives anything of economic value through a contract or other subcontract from the state or any political subdivision shall disclose the following:

- (a) The amount of income or value of anything of economic value derived;
- (b) The nature of the business activity;
- (c) The name and address, and relationship to the elected official, if applicable; and
- (d) The name and business address of the political subdivision, if applicable.

(2) For the purposes of this Subsection, a "business enterprise", shall be included in the disclosure statement only if the elected official and/or his spouse owns at least ten percent of such enterprise.

D. Repealed by Acts 1999, No. 2, § 3, April 22, 1999.

E. The disclosure statements required in this Section shall be filed each year with the appropriate ethics body by May first and shall include such information for the previous calendar year. Such statements shall be a matter of public record.

Acts 1979, No. 443, § 1, eff. April 1, 1980; Acts 1990, No. 1084, § 1; Acts 1997, No. 1279, § 1, eff. July 15, 1997; Acts 1999, No. 2, § 3, eff. April 22, 1999.

§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 his or her term of office, showing the following:

(1) Any and all income exceeding two hundred fifty dollars received during the immediately preceding 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 ten percent, which is received from any of the following:

- (a) The state or any political subdivision as defined in Article VI of the Constitution of Louisiana.
- (b) Services performed for or in connection with a gaming interest as defined in R.S. 18:1505.2(L)(3)(a).

(2) A certification that such member has filed his or her federal and state income tax return, or has filed for an extension of time for filing such tax return.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of this Subsection, any legislator who receives Medicaid funds may indicate on his financial disclosure report that information relative to ownership, financial interest and income derived therefrom, may be accessed through files on record with the Department of Health and Hospitals, Bureau of Health Standards.

B.(1) For purposes of this Section, "income" includes:

- (a) Any remuneration received under any verbal or written contract of employment.
- (b) Fees received for professional services, less expenses paid to third parties.
- (c) With respect to the sale or lease of immovable property, merchandise, or equipment, the net income, prior to taxation, received from the sale or lease of such immovable property, merchandise, or equipment.

(2) For purposes of this Section, "income" shall not include remuneration from the legislature,

salary from the full-time employment of the member's spouse, salary of the member's spouse when such spouse is an elected official, and benefits from a statewide public retirement system, and such amounts need not be reported.

C. The secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House of Representatives jointly shall prescribe the form for filing of reports by members of the legislature, as required by this Section. On or before June first of each year, the secretary shall notify each member of the Senate and the clerk shall notify each member of the House of Representatives that the report is due on July first. 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 filed such reports. Reports transmitted by the secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House of Representatives shall be deemed to have been filed with the Board of Ethics by the member, as of the date of filing with such clerical officer.

D. Failure to file a report, failure to timely file a report, failure to disclose required information, or filing a false report shall subject a member to penalties as provided by this Chapter, and also shall constitute contempt of the house to which the member belongs. Acts 1999, No. 2, § 2, eff. April 22, 1999; Acts 2001, No. 328, § 1.

§1115. Gifts

A. No public servant shall solicit or accept, directly or indirectly, any thing of economic value as a gift or gratuity from any person or from any officer, director, agent, or employee of such person, if such public servant knows or reasonably should know that such person:

- (1) Has or is seeking to obtain contractual or other business or financial relationships with the public servant's agency, or
- (2) Is seeking, for compensation, to influence the passage or defeat of legislation by the public servant's agency.

B. No public employee shall solicit or accept, directly or indirectly, anything of economic value as a gift or gratuity from any person or from any officer, director, agent, or employee of such person, if such public employee knows or reasonably should know that such person:

- (1) Conducts operations or activities which are regulated by the public employee's agency.
- (2) Has substantial economic interests which may be substantially affected by the performance or nonperformance of the public employee's official duty.

Acts 1979, No. 443, § 1, eff. April 1, 1980; Acts 1983, No. 403, § 1; Acts 1987, No. 730, § 1.

§1116.1. Random drug testing of elected officials

A. The legislature declares the interest of the state in ensuring that those who are elected to serve in public office at all levels of government are persons who have a respect for the laws they are to uphold and are persons of integrity, sound judgment, reliability, and seriousness of purpose. The legislature finds that the use of illegal drugs which may impair the physical or mental ability of an elected official to function effectively in all aspects of his duties cannot be tolerated, and therefore the state has a compelling interest in establishing a requirement that all elected officials demonstrate that they do not use illegal drugs, without the necessity of showing any measure of individualized suspicion.

B.(1) The board shall develop and administer a program of random drug testing for elected

officials, which shall require elected officials on a random basis to submit to a drug test which shall screen for the presence of illegal drugs. For the purposes of this Section, "illegal drug" means marijuana, opioids, cocaine, amphetamines, or phencyclidine, except that a drug taken in accordance with a lawful prescription shall not be considered an illegal drug.

(2) The board shall develop a plan which shall include a methodology for identifying and selecting those elected officials required to be tested for the use of illegal drugs. The board shall not disclose the name or identify the elected official selected for testing by name to the laboratory. Such plan shall include a confirmatory test to confirm that the positive results of the initial test are correct. The definitions and the drug testing procedures and standards as provided in Chapter 14 of Title 49 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950 shall be applicable to the program developed by the board.

(3) The board shall develop the random drug testing program in a manner that will be effective in detecting and deterring illegal drug use by elected officials. The commissioner of administration and the secretary of the Department of Health and Hospitals shall, at the request of the board, provide assistance in the development, design, and implementation of the random drug testing program.

(4) The board shall adopt such rules and regulations as are necessary for the implementation of the random drug testing program in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act.

C. The program developed by the board shall require the elected official to submit to a drug test at a laboratory approved by the board. The board shall maintain a list of such approved laboratories which meet the drug testing standards as set forth in Chapter 14 of Title 49 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950. All costs of the program, including the cost of all drug tests, shall be paid by the board. The board shall pay the cost of any confirmatory test required by this Section.

D.(1) All information, interviews, reports, statements, memoranda, or test results received by the board through its drug testing program are confidential communications and may not be used or received in evidence, obtained in discovery, or disclosed in any public or private proceedings, except in a proceeding, hearing, or civil litigation for a violation of this Section.

(2) The results of a positive initial test shall only be disclosed to the tested elected official and to the person designated by the board to receive such information, but may be disclosed to the board or an authorized employee or agent of the board should the confirmatory test also indicate the presence of illegal drugs.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in this Subsection, no person shall disclose the name of the person selected for testing, the administration of the test, or the test results of any person tested pursuant to this Section to any person other than the board or an authorized employee or agent of the board, or the tested elected official.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of R.S. 42:1141(E)(12), an elected official shall be furnished a copy of the results of any drug test he has submitted to under the provisions of this Section and such elected official shall not be prohibited from disclosing the results of such drug test to any person.

E. No elected official shall test positive for illegal drugs nor refuse to submit to a drug test when requested to do so by the board pursuant to the provisions of this Section. A violation of this Section shall subject the elected official to the penalties provided by this Chapter. However, the board shall not impose any penalty on an elected official for testing positive for illegal drugs unless he has tested positive for illegal drugs on two separate occasions. For the purposes of this Subsection, a positive initial test and the confirmatory test of such positive initial test shall be considered one occasion.

Acts 1997, No. 1303, § 1.

NOTE: SEE ACTS 1997, NO. 1303, § 2 AND 3 FOR EFFECTIVENESS OF THIS SECTION.

§1117. Illegal payments

No public servant or other person shall give, pay, loan, transfer, or deliver or offer to give, pay, loan, transfer, or deliver, directly or indirectly, to any public servant or other person anything of economic value which such public servant or other person would be prohibited from receiving by any provision of this Part.

Acts 1979, No. 443, § 1, eff. April 1, 1980.

§1118. Influencing action by legislature or governing authority

No public servant shall solicit or receive any thing of economic value, directly or indirectly, for, or to be used by him or a member of his immediate family principally to aid in, (1) the accomplishment of the passage or defeat of any matter affecting his agency by the legislature, if his agency is a state agency, or by the governing authority, if his agency is an agency of a political subdivision, or (2) the influencing, directly or indirectly, of the passage or defeat of any matter affecting his agency by the legislature, if his agency is a state agency, or by the governing authority, if his agency is an agency of a political subdivision.

Acts 1979, No. 443, § 1, eff. April 1, 1980.

§1118.1. Studies or position papers on public policy

A. If not otherwise prohibited by the code of ethics, any public employee of the executive, judicial, or legislative branch of state government or any local governmental subdivision who contracts with a person or governmental entity to provide political position papers, economic studies, or policy statements relative to public policy concerning any rule, regulation, or legislation proposed, passed, or adopted by the state or any of its political subdivisions, or any entity receiving public funds, shall disclose the name

and address of the person or governmental entity engaging his services, the amount of the contract, and the nature of the business or relationship.

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

Acts 1992, No. 927, § 1.

§1119. Nepotism

A. No member of the immediate family of an agency head shall be employed in his agency.

B.(1) No member of the immediate family of a member of a governing authority or the chief executive of a governmental entity shall be employed by the governmental entity.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of Paragraph B(1):

(a)(i) Any local school board may employ any member of the immediate family of any board member or of the superintendent as a classroom teacher provided that such family member is certified to teach. Any school board member or superintendent whose immediate family member is employed by the school board shall recuse himself from any decision involving the promotion or assignment of teaching location of such employee.

(ii) In addition, within thirty days after the beginning of each school year, any school board member or superintendent whose immediate family member is employed by the school board shall file a disclosure statement with the Board of Ethics stating the facts of such employment. Any person who fails to timely file a disclosure statement under this Item may be assessed a late fee of fifty dollars per day, not to exceed one thousand five hundred dollars, subject to the provisions of R.S. 42:1157.2.

(b)(i) Any hospital service district with a population of one hundred thousand persons or less as of the most recent federal decennial census or hospital public trust authority located in such a district may employ a licensed physician or registered nurse who is a member of the immediate family of any district board or authority member or of the chief executive of the district or authority as a health care provider. The chief executive and any member of a board of a hospital service district or hospital public trust authority which employs such physician or registered nurse shall recuse himself from any decision involving the promotion, discipline, discharge, or assignment of any such employee who is a member of his immediate family.

(ii) In addition, no later than January thirtieth of each year, any chief executive and any member of a board of a hospital service district or hospital public trust authority whose immediate family member is employed

by the hospital service district or hospital public trust authority shall file a disclosure statement with the Board of Ethics stating the facts of such employment. Any person who fails to timely file a disclosure statement under this Item may be assessed a late fee of fifty dollars per day, not to exceed one thousand five hundred dollars, subject to the provisions of R.S. 42:1157.2.

C.(1) Any person serving in public employment on the effective date of this Section, whose employment is in violation of this Section, may continue in such employment and the provisions of this Section shall not be construed to hinder, alter, or in any way affect normal promotional advancements in public employment for such employee.

(2) The provisions of this Section shall not prohibit the continued employment of any public employee nor shall it be construed to hinder, alter, or in any way affect normal promotional advancements for such public employee where a member of public employees' immediate family becomes the agency head of such public employee's agency, provided that such public employee has been employed in the agency for a period of at least one year prior to the member of the public employee's immediate family becoming the agency head.

(3) The provisions of the Section shall not apply to pilots appointed by the governor pursuant to R.S. 34:943, 34:992, 34:1043, and 34:1072.

(4) The provisions of this Section shall not apply to the hiring of immediate family members of members of a governing authority of a municipality with less than two thousand population and which owns an electrical or gas distribution system. Any member of the governing authority which employs an immediate family member shall recuse himself from any decision involving the promotion, discipline, discharge, or assignment of work of his immediate family member. However, the provisions of this Paragraph shall only apply when, after proper advertisement, there is no other resident of the municipality who is qualified and has applied for the position of

employment.

D. A willful violation of this Section shall subject the agency head, member of the governing authority, or chief executive, as the case may be, the public employee having authority to hire and fire the employee, the immediate supervisor of the employee, and such employee, to disciplinary action and penalties provided by this Chapter.

Acts 1979, No. 443, § 1, eff. April 1, 1980. Amended by Acts 1982, No. 640, § 1; Acts 1992, No. 598, § 1; Acts 1995, No. 196, § 1, eff. June 14, 1995; Acts 1997, No. 329, § 1; Acts 1997, No. 342, § 1, eff. June 20, 1997; Acts 1999, No. 1349, § 2, eff. July 12, 1999.

§1120. Recusal from voting

A. If any elected official, in the discharge of a duty or responsibility of his office or position, would be required to vote on a matter which vote would be a violation of R.S. 42:1112, he shall recuse himself from voting. Notwithstanding the foregoing, 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 that is fair, objective, and in the public interest. Such statement shall be filed within three days of the vote with the chief clerical officer of the respective house of the legislature, of the legislative committee, of the governing authority, or of any other body in which the vote is taken, as the case may be, who shall cause the statement to be recorded in the official journal, minutes, or other official record of the body. In addition, the elected official shall be required to file a copy of such statement as it appears in such published or recorded official journal, minutes, or record, with the appropriate ethics body.

B. This Section shall not be applicable when the elected official is the sole decisionmaker in the discharge of the particular duty or responsibility of his office or position.

C. This Section shall not extend to any act of participation other than voting. Acts 1979, No. 443, § 1, eff. April 1, 1980; Acts 1988, No. 880, § 1.

§1120.1. Recusal from voting; Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans

If any member of the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans, in the discharge of a duty or responsibility of his office or position, would be required to vote on a matter which vote would be a violation of R.S. 42:1112 or 1113(B), he shall recuse himself from voting.

Acts 1985, No. 426, § 2.

§1120.2. Recusal from voting; Housing Authority Members

If a tenant of a housing authority who also serves as a member of the board of commissioners of that housing authority, in the discharge of a duty or responsibility of his office or position, would be required to vote on a matter which vote would be a violation of R.S. 42:1112, he shall recuse himself from voting. Acts 1987, No. 370, § 1.

§1121. Assistance to certain persons after termination of public service

A.(1) No former agency head or elected official shall, for a period of two years following the termination of his public service as the head of such agency or as an elected public official serving in such agency, assist another person, for compensation, in a transaction, or in an appearance in connection with a transaction, involving that agency or render any service on a contractual basis to or for such agency.

(2) No former member of a board or commission shall, for a period of two years following the termination of his public service on such board or commission, contract with, be employed in any capacity by, or be appointed to any position by that board or commission.

B. General rule for other public employees. No former public employee shall, for a period of two years following the termination of his public employment, assist another person, for compensation, in a transaction, or in an appearance in connection with a transaction in which such former public employee participated at any time during his public employment and involving the governmental entity by which he was formerly employed, or for a period of two years following termination of his public employment, render, on a contractual basis to or for the agency with which he was formerly employed, any service which such former public employee had rendered to the agency during the term of his public employment.

C. No legal entity in which a former public servant is an officer, director, trustee, partner, or employee shall, for a period of two years following the termination of his public service, assist another person, for compensation, in a transaction, or in an appearance in connection with a transaction in which such public servant at any time participated during his public service and involving the agency by which he was formerly employed or in which he formerly held office.

D. No former public servant shall share in any compensation received by another person for assistance which such former public servant is prohibited from rendering by this Section.

E. Termination of public service. For the purposes of Subsections B and C of this Section, termination of public employment or service means the termination of employment with the agency which employed the public employee, or the termination of public service with the agency in which an elected official served, when he participated in the transaction.

F.(1) Each officer and employee of the office of financial institutions, including the commissioner, shall be prohibited for a period of two years following the termination of his employment with the office of financial institutions from:

(a) Assisting another person for compensation in a particular transaction or in an appearance in connection with a particular transaction for which the officer or employee had responsibility to effectively direct the action of the

office of financial institutions at any time during his employment and which involves the office of financial institutions; or

(b) Rendering on a contractual basis to or for the office of financial institutions any service which the officer or employee rendered to the office of financial institutions during his employment there.

(2) However, the provisions of Paragraph (1) of this Subsection shall not apply to post-employment work done for or with a federally chartered agency regulating financial institutions or their holding companies.

(3) A legal entity in which a former officer or employee of the office of financial institutions is an officer, director, trustee, partner, or employee shall be prohibited for a period of two years following the termination of his employment, from assisting another person for compensation in a particular transaction or in an appearance in connection with a particular transaction for which such officer or employee had responsibility to effectively direct the action of the office of financial institutions at any time during his employment and which involves the office of financial

institutions. This restriction shall not apply to a legal entity which is a federally chartered agency regulating financial institutions or their holding companies. Subject to the provisions of Paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of this Subsection, such a legal entity may continue to participate in particular transactions commenced prior to termination of the employment with the office of financial institutions of the former officer or employee.

(4) No former officer or employee shall share in any compensation received by another person for assistance which such former officer or employee is prohibited from rendering by this Subsection.

(5) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, this Subsection shall be applicable to each officer and employee of the office of financial institutions and shall be the sole controlling provision on post-employment restrictions for such officers and employees.

G. Nothing in this Section shall prohibit a former member of a municipal governing authority from being appointed to fill a vacancy in the office of mayor regardless of the amount of time that has elapsed since the termination of the former member's service as a member of the municipal governing authority.

Acts 1979, No. 443, § 1, eff. April 1, 1980; H.C.R. No. 45, 1983 R.S.; H.C.R. No. 237, 1984 R.S.; Acts 1987, No. 893, § 1; HCR No. 203, 1988 R.S., eff. July 8, 1988; Acts 1993, No. 445, § 1; Acts 1997, No. 745, § 1; Acts 1997, No. 944, § 1; Acts 1997, No. 1059, § 1; Acts 1999, No. 274, § 1.

§1122. Continuation in certain pension and other plans by public servants

A. Pension and benefit plans. A public servant may continue in a bona fide pension, insurance, or other benefit plan maintained by a former employer, provided that such former employer makes no contributions in his behalf with respect to the period of his public service. However, a former employer may make contributions to a pension plan that is qualified under the Internal Revenue Code or to any pension, insurance, or other benefit plan, if such contributions are made on behalf of all former employees who continue in the plan.

B. Profit sharing or stock bonus plans. The rights acquired by a public servant under a bona fide profit sharing or stock bonus plan qualified under the Internal Revenue Code and maintained by a former employer may be retained by such public servant, provided the former employer makes no contributions on his behalf based upon profits derived during the period of his public service. Acts 1979, No. 443, § 1, eff. April 1, 1980.

§1123. Exceptions

This Part shall not preclude:

(1) Participation in the affairs of charitable, religious, nonprofit educational, public service, or civic organizations, bona fide organized public volunteer fire departments when no compensation is received, or the activities of political parties not proscribed by law. Provided, however, that the Code of Governmental Ethics shall apply to the purchase of fire trucks by bona fide organized public fire departments.

(2)(a) Awards for meritorious public contributions given by public service organizations.

(b) Awards of anything of economic value received by teachers or school employees pursuant to the provisions of R.S. 17:432, 432.1, or 433 for their outstanding achievement in the performance of their duties or responsibilities as teachers given by any person. However, this exception shall not apply to any award from any person or from any officer, director, agent, or employee of such

person, if the teacher receiving the award knows or reasonably should know that the person has substantial economic interests which may be substantially affected by the performance or nonperformance of the teacher's official duty.

(3) Sharing in any compensation received from the governmental entity by a person of which such public servant owns or controls less than ten percent, provided such public servant did not participate or assist in the procurement of such compensation, except as otherwise specifically prohibited by R.S. 42:1113.

(4) Sharing in any compensation received from the governmental entity by a person of which such public servant owns or controls any portion thereof, provided such compensation was received by such person as a result of having made the lowest sealed competitive bid on a contract or subcontract and having had such bid accepted by the governmental entity or the general contractor, and provided such public servant did not participate or assist in the procurement of the acceptance of such low bid, except as otherwise specifically prohibited by R.S. 42:1113.

(5) Campaign contributions for use in meeting campaign expenses by any public servant who is or becomes a candidate for election to the same or another public office.

(6) Any activity of any public employee of a public higher education institution in this state who is covered by the tenure policy of the Board of Regents or the tenure policies and the administration of the tenure policies by the three higher education management boards and which activity is required by either regional or professional accreditation standards of organizations recognized by the Council on Postsecondary Accreditation.

(7) The employment with the office of mental health of the Department of Health and Hospitals of a licensed physician who is a member of the psychiatric faculty of and compensated by Tulane University.

(8) Any individual employed in the maritime industry from serving as an appointed member of the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans.

(9)(a) The receipt of or sharing in the proceeds of any patent, copyright, licensing right, or royalty by faculty or staff members of a public higher education institution or management board resulting from any activity of the faculty or staff member, which is consistent with and pursuant to the mission of the college or university to advance knowledge or further the economic development of the state and which activity has been approved by the campus head and the management board of the employing college or university.

(b) The performance of services for compensation for any person, by faculty or staff members of a public higher education institution, provided the services consist of consulting related to the academic discipline or expertise of said public employee, or the continued performance of such services by former faculty or staff members of a public higher education institution subsequent to the termination of their public service and notwithstanding contrary provisions of R.S. 42:1121, and provided the services have been approved in writing by the chief administrative officer of the public employee's institution in accordance with rules and procedures established by the management board of the institution, which rules and procedures have been approved by the Board of Regents and the Board of Ethics.

(10)(a) The negotiation or entering into a contract as defined in Subparagraph (b) of this Paragraph, provided that such contract has been

approved in accordance with a procedure established by the appropriate higher education management board which procedure has been approved by the Board of Regents and the Board of Ethics. Such an approval procedure shall require a finding and certification by the appropriate management board to the Board of Regents that entering into such contract will contribute to the

economic development of the state and that entering into such contract will not interfere or conflict with the employee's obligation to the university. Semiannually, the Board of Regents shall report all such certifications to the committees on commerce of the Senate and House of Representatives or any subcommittee designated by either standing committee.

(b) A contract between an institution of higher education and a member of its faculty, research staff, or athletic coaching staff or a legal entity in which such employee has a substantial economic interest, regarding the disposition of any patent, copyright, licensing right, or royalty which is attached to a discovery, technique, or technology resulting from the research done by such employee in the course of his employment with the institution, or regarding an activity related to or resulting from the athletic coaching or research activity of such employee conducted in the course of his employment with the institution.

(11)(a) The employment with the office of public health of the Department of Health and Hospitals of retired public health physicians by professional services contracts for part-time clinician services in parish health units. However, a yearly contract shall not exceed twenty percent of the retired employee's former salary. A retired physician shall be employed under this Subparagraph only if there are no public health physicians available to perform the services.

(b) The employment with the Department of Health and Hospitals of retired registered nurses by contract to perform health care services. However, such a contract shall be deemed to be null and void in the event that a registered nurse becomes available to perform the services. A retired registered nurse shall be employed under this Subparagraph only if the nurse was retired on April 1, 1990, and there are no registered nurses available to perform the services.

(12) Any tenant of a housing authority, as defined in R.S. 40:382, from serving on the board of commissioners of that housing authority.

(13) The acceptance by an elected official of anything of economic value as a gift or gratuity from any person when the value of such gift does not exceed one hundred dollars per event, up to an aggregate amount of five hundred dollars in a calendar year from any person, and when the nature of the gift is limited to a cultural or sporting event within the boundaries of this state including the territorial waters thereof, including entertainment reasonably incidental thereto. The provisions of this Paragraph shall also be applicable to an elected official who is on official business of his governmental entity outside of the boundaries of this state as long as said elected official is entitled to compensation or reimbursement from his agency for such official business.

(14) Persons employed by public school systems to provide special education and related services pursuant to R.S. 17:1941 et seq. to exceptional children, as defined by R.S. 17:1943(1), from performing, on a private fee basis and outside of school hours, those same special education and related services for their own students or any other persons eligible to receive such services from their school system during school hours, provided that the child's parents or guardian are advised, in writing, of the procedures through which their child may be evaluated for eligibility to receive such services for free through the school system. With respect to any child already receiving such services for free through the school system, the notice shall explain the procedures through which the child's eligibility to receive additional services for free from the school system may be reviewed.

(15) The use by a duly commissioned law enforcement officer of a publicly owned law enforcement vehicle in connection with the private employment of such law enforcement officer in providing traffic control or security services for a private employer when such use is approved by and in accordance with the policy of the law enforcement officer's public employer, which

policy shall be published in the official journal of the parish prior to becoming effective and shall provide for appropriate charges for the use of public vehicles for private employment.

(16)(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of R.S. 42:1102(22), when making a public speech, the acceptance by a member of the legislature of food, refreshments, and lodging reasonably related to making such speech, as well as reasonable transportation from his home, or the capitol, to and from the site of the speaking engagement from the sponsoring group or organization, provided the public speech is given in any state of the United States or Canada and provided such member of the legislature files an affidavit with the Board of Ethics, within sixty days of making such public speech, disclosing the name of the sponsoring group or organization and the amount expended on his behalf by the sponsoring group or organization on food and refreshments, lodging, and transportation.

(b) For the purposes of this Paragraph, the phrase "public speech" shall mean a speech, or other oral presentation, including a panel discussion, or radio or television appearance before the public at large, or before any civic, political, religious, educational, or eleemosynary group or organization by a member of the legislature in his capacity as a legislator.

(17)(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of R.S. 42:1111(C)(2)(d) or 1113(A), in municipalities with a population no greater than five thousand, in accordance with the most recent decennial census, a member of any municipal governing authority or any mayor from being a compensated director, officer, or employee of any national or state bank or state or federally chartered savings and loan association or savings bank into which funds of the municipality are deposited.

(b) This exception shall be effective only when the following conditions are met:

(i) Publication of notice has been made on two separate occasions in the official journal of the municipality, the first of which is at least fifteen days prior to public hearing on the matter. Such notice shall include the name of the financial institution(s) in which municipal funds are to be deposited and the amount of such deposit(s).

(ii) In municipalities where more than one financial institution is located, average annual deposits of municipal funds in one such financial institution shall not exceed the average annual deposits in any other such financial institution by more than ten percent, except in cases where funds are deposited pursuant to competitive bid.

(iii) The municipal funds are deposited with the approval of the municipal governing authority and the mayor.

(c) This exception shall not affect the application of R.S. 42:1112.

(18) A licensed physician who is a member of a board of commissioners for any hospital service district authorized by Chapter 10 of Title 46 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950 located within a parish which has a population of twenty-five thousand or less from contracting or subcontracting from another provider with the hospital over which the board exercises jurisdiction. However, such licensed physician shall recuse himself from participating in any transaction before the board relating to any contracts entered into by him and permitted by this Paragraph.

(19) Any member of the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission from holding or obtaining a renewal of oyster leases with the state, personally or through legal entities in which he has ownership interests, even though such leases are subject to the supervision and jurisdiction of the commission, provided that such member shall disqualify himself from participating in any transaction involving the said oyster leases.

(20) An airport authority member or employee in an airport in any parish having a population of less than two hundred thousand persons, according to the most recent census, or an airport

authority member or employee in an airport in any parish having a population of two hundred thousand persons or more according to the most recent census if the airport over which such an airport authority has jurisdiction does not have scheduled air service, from using any of the services available at the airport over which he exercises jurisdiction or by which he is employed; provided the services are available to the member or employee subject to the same terms, conditions, and availability as to any other member of the public, whether such services are obtained directly from the airport or from a fixed-based operator. The provisions of this Paragraph shall not apply to the Louisiana Airport Authority.

(21) A building inspector employed by a municipality with a population of twenty-five thousand persons or less as of the most recent federal decennial census, a member of such building inspector's immediate family, or a legal entity in which such building inspector has a controlling interest from performing construction services that are under the supervision or jurisdiction of the agency or governmental entity of the building inspector, provided such services are not performed during the building inspector's assigned working hours, do not interfere with the performance of his assigned duties, and do not include construction services performed for the agency or governmental entity of the building inspector. Under no circumstances shall the building inspector inspect his own work, the work of his immediate family, or the work of a legal entity in which the building inspector has a controlling interest. A "building inspector" shall mean any person employed by a municipality who tests, examines, or issues a permit for compliance with a building code as defined in R.S. 33:4771.

(22)(a) Any mayor or member of a governing authority of a municipality with a population of one thousand five hundred or less, or legal entity in which he has a controlling interest, from entering into any transaction that is under the supervision or jurisdiction of the municipality. However, such member shall recuse himself from participating in any matter before the governing authority relating to any transactions entered into by him and permitted by this Paragraph.

(b) This exception shall be effective only when the Board of Ethics has developed regulations to implement this exemption in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act.

(23) Any member of the state or regional advisory committees for the office for citizens with developmental disabilities from being employed by a private, nonprofit, corporation, agency, organization, or association that receives state funds under contractual agreement with the office for citizens with developmental disabilities. However, such member shall recuse himself from participating in any action of the committee specifically relating to such contracts with the office for citizens with developmental disabilities for the receipt of state funds.

(24) Any member of the State Licensing Board for Contractors from serving on such board even if he, a member of his immediate family, or a business in which he has a substantial economic interest has participated in a transaction that comes before such board for administrative action. However, such member shall recuse himself from participating in any administrative hearing specifically relating to such transaction. Investigations of such transactions by the staff of the State Licensing Board for Contractors without the direct involvement of such board shall not constitute a violation of this Chapter.

(25) Any client who is not also a vendor of a charitable organization from serving on its board of directors or advisory board, provided that such clients do not constitute twenty percent or more of the board of directors or advisory board. For the purposes of this Paragraph, "charitable organization" shall mean a nonprofit board or association of a communitybased HIV/AIDS service corporation or organization domiciled in this state and qualified with the United States Internal Revenue Service for an exemption from federal income tax under Section 501(c)(3), (4), (5), (6),

(7), (8), (10), or (19) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(26) The acceptance by a public servant of anything of economic value as a gift or gratuity from any person when the value of such gift or gratuity does not exceed one hundred dollars per event, for flowers or a donation in connection with the death of a member of the immediate family of a public servant.

(27) Any board member of the Sabine River Authority who owns a lot contiguous to the "lease back" or "shore line" area of Toledo Bend Reservoir from exercising his option to lease the shore line area contiguous to his lot and obtain a permit for "domestic use", as defined in R.S. 38:2329, of the authority's water. As used in this Paragraph, the "lease back" area, which is also known as the "shore line", is that area owned by the Sabine River Authority, state of Louisiana, that is the property lying between the contour of 172 feet above mean sea level (the normal pool stage) and the contour of 175 feet above mean sea level, or a distance of 50 feet running horizontally from the 172 contour, whichever is greater, and which area is subject to an option to lease by the landowner of the contiguous lot as is provided in the Policy, Rules and Regulations of the Sabine River Authority as adopted by the board of commissioners on August 24, 1967.

(28) The lease of school buses by city, parish, and other local public school boards as provided in R.S. 17:158.7.

(29) A mayor of a municipality with a population not in excess of five thousand persons who is a licensed physician from contracting for the provision of health care services with the health insurer for the employees of his municipality.

(30) A public servant, a legal entity in which he has a controlling interest, or a member of his immediate family, from donating services, movable property, or funds to his agency. Nothing herein shall be construed to allow a public servant to make an appointment of a person which is otherwise prohibited by this Chapter.

(31)(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of R.S. 42:1121, any former city or parish school board member who holds a valid Louisiana teaching certificate from being employed by his former school board for any classroom teacher position with such board which requires a valid Louisiana teaching certificate.

(b) This exception shall apply only in parishes with a population not in excess of thirty-six thousand people, as determined by the latest federal decennial census.

Acts 1979, No. 443, § 1, eff. April 1, 1980; Acts 1983, No. 719, § 1; Acts 1985, No. 220, § 1, eff. July 6, 1985; Acts 1985, No. 426, § 2; Acts 1986, No. 374, § 1; Acts 1987, No. 229, § 1; Acts 1987, No. 370, § 1; Acts 1987, No. 491, § 1; Acts 1987, No. 593, § 1, eff. July 9, 1987; Acts 1987, No. 624, § 1; Acts 1988, No. 623, § 1, eff. July 14, 1988; Acts 1989, No. 187, § 1; Acts 1990, No. 97, § 1; Acts 1991, No. 1037, § 1; Acts 1992, No. 846, § 1, eff. July 8, 1992; Acts 1993, No. 220, § 1, eff. June 2, 1993; Acts 1993, No. 257, § 1, eff. June 2, 1993; Acts 1993, No. 965, § 2, eff. August 15, 1993; Acts 1993, No. 1037, § 1; Acts 1995, No. 289, § 2; Acts 1995, No. 1156, § 1; Acts 1995, No. 1157, § 1; Acts 1996, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 64, § 11, eff. Jan. 1, 1997; Acts 1997, No. 501, § 1; Acts 1997, No. 848, § 1; Acts 1997, No. 893, § 1; Acts 1997, No. 1107, § 1; Acts 2000, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 140, § 2, eff. April 19, 2000; Acts 2001, No. 323, § 1; Acts 2001, No. 325, § 1; Acts 2001, No. 580, § 1; Acts 2001, No. 946, § 2, eff. June 26, 2001; Acts 2001, No. 998, § 1; Acts 2001, No. 1015, § 1; Acts 2001, No. 1127, § 1.

{NOTE: SEE ACTS 1992, NO. 846, § 2, FOR APPLICABILITY OF PARAGRAPH 19.}