

ANNUAL REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 2025



State of Alabama
ETHICS COMMISSION

ANNUAL REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 2025

FOR THE ALABAMA ETHICS COMMISSION
PRESENTED TO THE GOVERNOR AND
THE ALABAMA LEGISLATURE

IN COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 36-25-3(C), CODE OF ALABAMA, 1975

ALABAMA ETHICS COMMISSION

RSA Union Building, Suite 104
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Montgomery, Alabama 36104
(334) 242-2997
(334) 242-0248 Fax
www.ethics.alabama.gov



COMMISSIONERS

Brig Gen (R) Edward F. Crowell (USAF), Chair
J. David Dodd, Vice-Chair
Greg Pappas

STATE OF ALABAMA ETHICS COMMISSION

MAILING ADDRESS

P.O. BOX 4840
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36103-4840

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Thomas B. Albritton
Executive Director

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October 28, 2025

The Honorable Kay Ivey, Governor
State of Alabama
600 Dexter Avenue
Montgomery, Alabama 36130

Dear Governor Ivey:

On behalf of the Alabama Ethics Commission and in compliance with Section 36-25-3(c), Code of Alabama, 1975, I respectfully present to you and the Alabama Legislature the Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2025. Our Commissioners and Staff are very proud of the accomplishments presented in this report, and we continue diligently working to fulfill the responsibilities with which we are charged.

The Commission continues to collect fines and fees more effectively, and administrative efforts have reduced technological support costs and leased office expenses over the past years. Again, this past year, we did more with less. Please let me know if you have any questions and thank you for your service to our State.

The Commission is dedicated to building public confidence in the integrity of government. We greatly appreciate your support of the Alabama Ethics Commission.

Sincerely,

Thomas B. Albritton
Executive Director

OVERVIEW

HISTORY

The State of Alabama Ethics Commission was created by the Alabama Legislature in 1973 by Act No. 1056. The Code of Alabama §36-25-1 through §36-25-30 is also known as the Alabama ethics Law. This portion of the Code of Alabama established the ethics Commission and dictates the scope of work for the Commission. Changes to the Alabama ethics Law have been passed by the State Legislature at various times since the Commission's inception and are always a possibility in the future. Acts 75-130, 79-460, 79-698, 82-429, 86-321, 82-342, 95-194, 96-261, 97-651, 2000-797, 2001-474, 2010-462, 2010-763, 2010-764, 2011-259, 2011-632, 2011-674, 2012-433, 2012-509, 2013-172, 2014-71-, 2014-440, 2015-495, and 2016-128.

MISSION

The mission of this Commission is to ensure that public officials are independent and impartial; those decisions and policies are made in the proper governmental channels; that public office is not used for private gain; and, most importantly, that there is public confidence in the integrity of government. See §36-25-2.

COMMISSION APPOINTMENTS

Members of the Alabama Ethics Commission are appointed for five-year terms by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Speaker of the Alabama House of representatives on a rotating basis. Any member who vacates his or her position before their term has expired is replaced by the governor.

DUTIES

The duties of the Ethics Commission include investigating complaints; issuing advisory opinions; pre-certifying the legality of activities; ethics training; collecting Statement of economic interests' forms; enforcing Statement of economic interests form requirements; maintaining lobbyist and principal registration and filings; and maintaining extraordinary filings. The Legislature has granted jurisdiction to the Commission to interpret and enforce sections of the Fair Campaign Practices Act, as well.

STAFF

Alabama Ethics Commission

Executive Director

Thomas B. Albritton

Executive Assistant to
the Director
Byron Butler

Special Assistant to the
Director
Cynthia Raulston

Chief of Finance
**Wanda Armstrong -
McConico**

Chief of Investigation
R. Christopher Clark

Legal Counsel
Brian Paterson

Retired State Employee
Vacant

Senior Special Agent
Dustin Lansford

Lobbyist Principal/
Paralegal
Kayla Pfeil

Senior Special Agent
Chris McCay

Special Investigator
April Innes

Special Agent
Brian Baker

Administrative Support
Assistant II
Jamaeica Singleton

Special Agent
Dylan Baker

Administrative Support
Assistant I
Vacant

Retired State Employee
Renee Peoples

**Alabama Ethics Commission
Commissioners
Fiscal Year 2025**



**Chairman
Ed Crowell
Montgomery
Term Expires: 8/31/2025**



**Vice-Chairman
J. David Dodd
Ft. Payne
Term Expires: 8/31/2028**



**Gregg Pappas
Montgomery
Term Expires: 8/31/2027**

Commission Meeting Dates:

October 2, 2024	February 5, 2025	June 4, 2025	October 1, 2025
December 4, 2024	April 2, 2025	August 6, 2025	December 3, 2025

Commission meetings were held in the Public Service Commission Hearing Room on the 9th floor or Purchasing Auditorium on 1st floor of the RSA Union Building beginning at 9:30 a.m.

Statistical Comparison

Fiscal Year 2025

	Fiscal Year 2023	Fiscal Year 2024	Fiscal Year 2025
Commission Meetings	6	8	8
Training Presentations	39	40	36
Statement of Economic Interests Forms Received	46809	41089	44800
Formal Advisory Opinions	3	6	5
Informal Advisory Opinions	704	620	878
Registered Lobbyists	619	545	589
Principals Represented by Lobbyists	921	1103	933
Complaints Filed	393	464	571
Complaints Closed After Preliminary Inquiry	268	361	313
Cases Presented to the Commissioners	60	88	100
Cases Handled Administratively	32	21	30
Cases Referred for Prosecution	10	3	13
Cases Prosecuted by Commission Staff	0	0	0
Cases Closed – No Probable Cause	18	11	13
Cases Dismissed By Commission	61	53	44
Administrative Penalties Assessed	31	21	20
Cases Continued	0	0	0
Fair Campaign Practices Act--Civil Appeals	26	65	61
Fines Collected	\$5,704.00	\$12,740.00	\$7,925.00
Restitution Collected	\$8,772.01	\$40.41	\$9,435.54
Lobbyists' Fees Collected	\$63,200.00	\$58,400.00	\$63,200.00
Miscellaneous Fees Collected	0	0	0
Other Fines	0	0	0
Refunds Against Disbursements	\$1,893.62	0	0
Prior Year Refunds	0	0	0
Prior Period Adjustment	0	0	0
Insurance Claims	0	2	1
General Fund Deposits	\$70,797.62	\$71,140.00	\$71,231.06
Staff Members on Sept. 30	15	15	14

Ethics Training Fiscal Year 2025

Date	Attendees	Location
10/8/24	Regulatory Board Association	Montgomery, AL
11/8/24	Alabama Ethics Commissions (New Hire Employees)	Montgomery, AL
11/8/24	Association of Governmental Accountants - Montgomery Chapter	Montgomery, AL
11/21/24	Municipal Clerks Winter conference	Orange Beach, AL
12/3/24	Alabama City County Management Association	Auburn, AL
12/13/24	AMROA Conference	Auburn, AL
1/8/25	(Jefferson County S.O.) Law Enforcement Ethics and Professionalism	Birmingham, AL
1/14/25	Wiregrass (Dothan) Law Enforcement Ethics and Professionalism	Dothan, AL
1/16/25	ALGTI Training (Prattville)	Prattville, AL
1/20/25	Alabama Sheriff's Winter Conference (Birmingham)	Birmingham, AL
1/30/25	Alabama Probate Judges Association - Winter Conference (Tuscaloosa)	Tuscaloosa, AL
2/10/25	Alabama Association of School Business Officials	Tuscaloosa, AL
2/18/25	(Anniston) Law Enforcement Ethics and Professionalism	Anniston, AL
2/20/25	Alabama Conference of Black Mayors	Tuskegee, AL
2/26/25	Alabama Massage Therapy Licensing Board	Montgomery, AL
3/7/25	Municipal Clerks Institute	Tuscaloosa, AL
3/11/25	Central Alabama CPCU Chapter Luncheon	Montgomery, AL
3/14/25	Law Enforcement Officers (Wallace State Community College - Demopolis Campus)	Demopolis, AL
3/27/25	Association of County Commissions of Alabama	Prattville, AL
4/1/25	(Montgomery) Law Enforcement Ethics and Professionalism	Montgomery, AL
4/4/25	Law Enforcement Officers (Coastal Alabama Community College)	Bay Minette, AL
4/17/25	Montgomery Association of Government Accountants	Montgomery, AL
4/22/25	Municipal Clerks conference	Baldwin County, AL
4/30/25	(Dothan) Law Enforcement Ethics and Professionalism	Dothan, AL
5/2/25	City-County Government Seminar	Orange Beach, AL
6/6/25	Southern Union Community College	Wadley, AL
6/6/25	Municipal Court Officials (Regional Seminar)	Montgomery, AL
6/24/25	Birmingham Water Works Board	Birmingham, AL
6/26/25	Association of County Commissions of Alabama (ACCA)	Prattville, AL
8/1/25	Capital Defense Seminar (for the 24th Judicial Circuit)	Fayette, AL
8/9/25	Alabama Democrat Party	Virtual (Google Meet)
8/20/25	(Dothan) Law Enforcement Ethics and Professionalism	Dothan, AL
8/26/25	(Tuscaloosa) Law Enforcement Ethics and Professionalism	Northport, AL
8/29/25	(Jefferson County S.O.) Law Enforcement Ethics and Professionalism	Birmingham, AL
9/12/25	2025 Death Penalty Seminar/Workshop (SELMA)	Selma, AL
9/27/25	Municipal Clerks and Magistrates 2025 Annual Conference	Orange Beach, AL

Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2025 October 1, 2024 - September 30, 2025

EXPENDITURE	13th					Percent
	Fiscal Year 2025 Appropriation	Accounting Period	Outstanding Purchase Orders	Rollover to FY 26	TOTAL Expenditures	
*Personnel Costs	1,478,148.00	0.00	0.00	(59,812.98)	1,418,335.02	54.61%
Employee Benefits	739,025.00	0.00	0.00	(46,584.84)	692,440.16	26.66%
Travel In-State	8,807.00	100.00	0.00	(3,650.95)	5,156.05	0.20%
Travel Out-of-State	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	(1,001.16)	8,998.84	0.35%
Repairs and Maintenance	15,000.00	3,000.00	306.75	(10,354.88)	4,645.12	0.18%
Rentals and Leases	165,000.00	1,000.00	999.36	(6,047.79)	158,952.21	6.12%
Utilities and Communication	60,000.00	8,000.00	1,814.60	(23,741.50)	36,258.50	1.40%
Professional Services	195,000.00	22,000.00	22,475.54	(55.55)	194,944.45	7.51%
Supplies, Materials, and Operating Expenses	85,000.00	3,000.00	1,435.77	(22,166.37)	62,833.63	2.42%
Transportation Equipment Operations	25,000.00	1,500.00	3,564.66	(11,000.00)	14,000.00	0.54%
Transportation Equipment Purchases	85,000.00	0.00	0.00	(85,000.00)	0.00	0.00%
Other Equipment Purchases	3,000.00	0.00	0.00	(2,375.00)	625.00	0.02%
Miscellaneous	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
	2,868,980.00	38,600.00	30,596.68	(271,791.02)	2,597,188.98	100.00%

*Pursuant to Section 36-25-3(c), Code of Alabama, this amount includes the Executive Director's salary of \$226,590.00

Original FY 25 Budget Appropriation	2,339,223.00
Rollover from FY 24	425,339.77
Other/Cola	104,418.00
Total FY 25 Appropriation	<u>2,868,980.77</u>
Total FY 25 Expenditures	(2,597,188.98)
Rollover to FY 26	<u>(271,791.02)</u>
Remaining Balance	0.77 misc

Advisory Opinions Approved in Fiscal Year 2025
October 1, 2024 - September 30, 2025

Advisory Opinion No.
Based on Fiscal Year

Topic Summary

Richard E. Fikes
425 Harrison Shipman Road
Jasper, Alabama 35503

2024-05 Public Employee / Outside Employment / Use of Office for Personal Gain

A public employee who is a licensed attorney may continue to perform legal services for private clients provided he does not represent any client before his public employer and not use his position, including confidential information obtained from his position and equipment, facilities, time, materials, human labor, or other public property under his discretion or control, to benefit himself or his business.

K. Paul Carbo, Jr.
411 Azalea Road
Mobile, Alabama 36609

2024-06 Public Official / Conflict of Interest / Use of Office for Personal Gain

A city council member may apply for a grant from the city where they serve as a council member provided he does not use his position, including confidential information obtained from his position and equipment, facilities, time, materials, human labor, or other public property under his discretion or control, to obtain the grant or otherwise benefit himself or his private business.

Ken Hamilton
Volunteer Firefighter

Public Official / Conflict of Interest

2025-01

A member of a town council who serves as an uncompensated, volunteer firefighter may vote on, attempt to influence, or otherwise participate in legislation before the Council affecting the volunteer fire department provided neither he, his family members, nor a business with which he is associated would uniquely benefit from his vote.

Advisory Opinions Approved in Fiscal Year 2025
October 1, 2024 - September 30, 2025

Advisory Opinion No.
Based on Fiscal Year

Topic Summary

Jeffrey Barksdale
District Attorney
34th Judicial Circuit

Post Office Box 119
Russellville, AL 35653

2025-02

An elected district attorney may teach an online or evening course in business law for compensation at a university, provided this part-time employment occurs outside of the regular business hours of the office of the district attorney, the district attorney does not use equipment facilities, time, materials, human labor or other public property under their discretion or control in the performance of the part-time employment and did not use his or her position as leverage to obtain the part-time employment.

A district attorney may engage in part-time or self-employment for compensation with a non-state entity, provided the employment occurs outside of the regular business hours of the office of the district attorney, the district attorney does not use equipment facilities, time, materials, human labor or other public property under their discretion or control in the performance of the part-time employment and did not use his or her position as leverage to obtain the part-time employment.

Gregory L. S. Harris
Gregory L. S. Harris and Associates L.L.C.
229 South Wilson Avenue
Prichard, Alabama 36610

Public Employee / Conflict of Interest / Independent Contractor

2025-03

A person hired as an independent contractor through a private company is not considered to be a “public employee” for the purposes of the Ethics Act.

The Ethics Act does not prohibit an independent contractor providing services to a municipality from providing additional services through their separate business to the municipality.

Informal Opinions Approved the 1st Quarter of Fiscal Year 2025

October 1 - December 31, 2024*

Informal Opinion No.	Summary
*Per Administrative Rule 340-X-1-.04, informal opinions are confidential. What follows is a basic summary of the most frequently asked questions and the general answers given. This summary is not to be relied upon or to be a summary of every informal we have given. Many informals we give are on the same issue and many requests involve issues under another agency's jurisdiction to which we refer the requestor.	
1.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from accepting employment with a private entity provided they did not regulate, audit or investigate the private entity and provided they do not represent the interests of their new private employer before their former public employer for a period of two years.
2.	The FCPA does not prohibit a public official from using campaign funds for purchases under certain circumstances, provided they are not converted to personal use.
3.	The Ethics Act permits public officials to attend events that have been pre-certified by the Director of the Ethics Commission.
4.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from campaigning for a position as a public official or serving as a public official under certain circumstances.
5.	The FCPA permits excess campaign funds to be used in certain circumstances provided they are not converted to personal use.
6.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit public employees from soliciting non-lobbyists for participation in a fundraising event.
7.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from secondary employment provided they do not use public resources in the furtherance of their secondary employment and provided they not represent their secondary employer before their current public employer.
8.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit an individual from serving as a municipal official when the individual's family member is employed by the municipality.
9.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from secondary employment provided they do not use public resources in the furtherance of their secondary employment and provided they not represent their secondary employer before their current public employer.

10.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from bidding on a job offered by a public entity provided the official does not use their position to secure the bid, they do not use confidential information in furtherance of their bid, and provided they do not participate in the determination of the award.
11.	The "Revolving Door" provisions of the Ethics Act prohibit a former public employee from engaging in certain activities until two years after they leave their public position.
12.	The "Revolving Door" provisions of the Ethics Act prohibit a former public employee from interacting with their former public employer on behalf of a client or private employer until two years after they leave their public positions.
13.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from secondary employment provided they do not use public resources in the furtherance of their secondary employment and provided they not represent their secondary employer before their current public employer.
14.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from engaging in certain business activities provided they do not solicit any lobbyists, subordinates of lobbyists, or principals to utilize their business.
15.	The Ethics Act allows a principal to provide travel and lodging to a public employee under the exceptions to the definition of "thing of value."
16.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from engaging in outside, part time employment provided they do not use public resources in the furtherance of their secondary employment and provided they not represent their secondary employer before their current public employer.
17.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from engaging in private business activities provided they do not use public resources in the furtherance of their secondary employment and provided they not represent their secondary employer before their current public employer.
18.	The Ethics Act prohibits a public official from voting or participating in discussions regarding a matter in which they have a financial interest. The Ethics Act does not restrict a public official's spouse from their ability to engage in certain private business activities.
19.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from being reimbursed by their public entity for travel expenses related to conducting the duties of their public office.
20.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from voting or participating in discussions regarding a matter when their personal interests are commonly shared by a large class and are not unique to them.
21.	The Ethics Act prohibits a public employee from representing their outside private employer before their public employer and vice-versa.

22.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit an individual from continuing to conduct their private business activities if they were to be elected to public office, but they must be aware of potential conflicts of interest.
23.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from voting or participating in a matter discussions regarding a matter when their personal interests are commonly shared by a large class and are not unique to them.
24.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from accepting an invitation to a box at an event when the official has already purchased tickets to the event.
25.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit public officials from receiving a "Thing of Value" from a business that is not a principal. Public officials may not purchase tickets to an event for themselves out of campaign funds unless the circumstances show that the expenditure would not have been incurred but for their public service.
26.	The "Revolving Door" provisions of the Ethics Act do not prohibit a public official from volunteering to serve in an unpaid position for a public entity.
27.	The "Revolving Door" provisions of the Ethics Act do not prohibit public officials (for example, board members) from applying for a position with the public entity with which they serve provided they resign from their current positions before applying under certain circumstances.
	The "Revolving Door" provisions do not prohibit a public entity from hiring a current employee of the entity for another position with the entity under certain circumstances.
28.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from returning to their public entity after their retirement provided they did not use their official position to create the opportunity for themselves.
29.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from engaging in outside employment provided they do not use public resources in the furtherance of their secondary employment and provided they not represent their secondary employer before their current public employer.
30.	The Ethics Act does not place a limitation on the amount that a can be paid for a meal for public officials or public employees by someone who is not a lobbyist, subordinate of a lobbyist, or a principal. See AO 2016-34. The Ethics Act does prohibit payments made for the purpose of corruptly influencing official action.
31.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from promoting their family member's campaign for election to public office outside of their work hours.

	The Ethics Act prohibits a public official from voting or participating in any matter that would uniquely affect their family member. The Ethics Act does not require that a public employee resign as a result of their marriage to a public official.
32.	A former public employee is not required to disclose contracts under section 11 of the Ethics Act between their current private employer and their former public entity. The Ethics Act does not prohibit a former public employee from assisting their current private employer with a project under certain circumstances. However, they may not represent their private employer before their former public employer until two years after they leave their public position.
33.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from voting or participating in a matter regarding a matter when their personal interests are commonly shared by a large class and are not unique to them.
34.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from engaging in private business activities provided they do not use public resources in the furtherance of their secondary employment and provided they not represent their secondary employer before their current public employer.
35.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from working part time for another public entity under certain circumstances. The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from reserving a room at their public entity for purposes related to their outside employment with another public entity when the room is open to the public to reserve. The Ethics Act prohibits a public employee from using time at their public employer to conduct activities related to their employment with another public entity under certain circumstances.
36.	The Ethics Act prohibits a public employee from lobbying or otherwise representing a client or private employer before their public employer. The Ethics Act prohibits public officials from lobbying any branch of state government during their term.
37.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit an individual who is not a lobbyist or principal from providing gifts to public officials provided it is not offered for the purpose of corruptly influencing an official action.

38.	The Ethics Act prohibits a public official from interacting with their public entity on behalf of their private employer. The Ethics Act does not prohibit another employee at the public official's private employer from handling such interactions.
39.	The Ethics Act does not place restrictions on a lobbyist's ability to interact with a family member who is a public official beyond the restrictions that apply to the lobbyists interactions with any other public official.
40.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from secondary employment under certain circumstances.
41.	The Revolving Door provisions of the Ethics Act do not prohibit public employees from returning to their public employer after retirement.
42.	Stickers designed in a certain manner are not required to contain the identification information of Ala. Code§ 17-5-12.
43.	The Revolving Door provisions of the Ethics Act do not prohibit public employees from returning to their public employer after retirement.
44.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from accepting employment with a private entity provided they do not use public resources in the furtherance of their secondary employment and provided they not represent their secondary employer before their current public employer.
45.	The Revolving Door provisions of the Ethics Act do not prohibit public employees from returning to their public employer after retirement.
46.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from receiving lodging for a meeting related to their outside, private position on a Board when the business is not a principal.
47.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official's business from renting a building to a public entity under certain circumstances.
48.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from secondary employment provided they do not use public resources in the furtherance of their secondary employment and provided they not represent their secondary employer before their current public employee.
49.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from renting a building to a business that is a vendor under certain circumstances.
50.	Neither the FCPA nor the Ethics Act prohibit a candidate or public official from engaging in grassroots lobbying activities.
51.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from running for public office.
52.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from volunteering to help a business with a charity event.

53.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit members of a town council from nominating or voting for their family member to be appointed to the council to fill a vacancy because it is otherwise permitted by law in Ala. Code § 11-43-45.
54.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from running for public office or serving as a public official should they be elected, under certain circumstances.
55.	The Revolving Door provisions of the Ethics Act do not prohibit public employees from returning to their public employer after retirement.
56.	The Revolving Door provisions of the Ethics Act do not prohibit a former public official from returning to their public entity part time under certain circumstances.
57.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a PTO from purchasing gifts for teachers or support staff provided the gifts are made in accordance with any applicable school policy.
58.	The Ethics Act does not require a public employee to resign if their family member is appointed as a public official.
59.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from running for public office.
60.	The FCPA does not place time restrictions on a candidate's ability to make campaign expenditures.
61.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public entity from contracting with a business that an employee of the public entity used to be employed with.
62.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from voting or participating in a matter under certain circumstances
63.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from secondary employment under certain circumstances.
64.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from purchasing lunch with their own money for those attending a meeting of the public entity.

Informal Opinions Approved the 2nd Quarter of Fiscal Year 2025

January 1 - March 31, 2025*

Informal Opinion No.	Summary
*Per Administrative Rule 340-X-1-.04, informal opinions are confidential. What follows is a basic summary of the most frequently asked questions and the general answers given. This summary is not to be relied upon or to be a summary of every informal we have given. Many informals we give are on the same issue and many requests involve issues under another agency's jurisdiction to which we refer the requestor.	
1	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a retired state employee from soliciting public officials to purchase tickets to an event.
2	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a former public employee from lobbying members of a public entity that the former employee was not employed with.
3	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from selling goods to an entity funded by a public grant. The Ethics Act prohibits a public official from receiving payment or honoraria for speaking at an event as a result of their public position. The Ethics Act does not prohibit public officials from charging a speaker's fee for participating in an event unrelated to their public position.
4	The "Revolving Door" provisions of the Ethics Act prohibit a former public employee from engaging in certain activities until two years after they leave their public position.
5	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from entering into a contract with another public entity under certain circumstances.
6	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from voting or participating in a matter under certain circumstances.

7	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from receiving a gift from a person who is not a lobbyist or principal provided the gift is not received for the purpose of corruptly influencing an official action.
8	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from secondary employment under certain circumstances.
9	The FCPA permits campaign funds to be used for certain purposes specifically set out by statute.
10	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a County from hiring a public official under certain circumstances.
11	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from receiving a gift from a person who is not a lobbyist or principal provided the gift is not received for the purpose of corruptly influencing an official action.
12	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official's business from contracting with the public official's public entity under certain circumstances. See Advisory Opinion No. 2019-10.
13	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a County from utilizing the services of a local business under certain circumstances.
14	The "Revolving Door" provisions of the Ethics Act prohibit a former public employee from accepting employment with a private entity provided they did not audit, regulate or investigate the private entity within the previous two years.
15	The "Revolving Door" provisions of the Ethics Act prohibit a former public employee from interacting with their former public employer on behalf of a client or private employer until two years after they leave their public positions.
16	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from voting or participating in a matter under certain circumstances.

17	The "Revolving Door" provisions of the Ethics Act prohibit a former public employee from accepting employment with a private entity for two years after they audited, regulated or investigated the private entity.
18	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from secondary employment under certain circumstances.
19	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a principal from donating items to a public entity.
20	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from receiving a gift from a person who is not a lobbyist or principal provided the gift is not received for the purpose of corruptly influencing an official action.
21	"Day" is defined in the Ethics Act as a calendar day.
22	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from starting a non-profit organization under certain circumstances.
23	The Revolving Door provisions of the Ethics Act do not prohibit public employees from returning to their public employer as a retired state employee after retirement.
24	A public official does not have a conflict of interest in a matter involving their aunt because an "aunt" is not a "family member of a public official."
25	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from hiring a subordinate provided they pay full commercially reasonable value for the service.
26	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from campaigning for a position as a public official or serving as a public official under certain circumstances.
27	A former public employee may engage in certain activities without violating the "Revolving Door" provisions of the Ethics Act.

28	The "Revolving Door" provisions of the Ethics Act prohibit a former public employee from engaging in certain activities until two years after they leave their public position.
29	The "Revolving Door" provisions of the Ethics Act prohibit a former public employee from engaging in certain activities until two years after they leave their public position.
30	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from representing a client who is a principal in civil litigation under certain circumstances.
31	The Ethics Act does not prohibit the family member of a public employee from becoming a vendor to the public employee's public employer under certain circumstances.
32	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from accepting employment under certain circumstances.
33	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from accepting a position under certain circumstances.
34	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from providing services to their public employer under certain circumstances.
35	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from working for another public entity.
36	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from using public property to fulfill their obligations in their public position. The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official who is a candidate from responding to questions about their campaign at non-campaign events under certain circumstances. The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from informing their assistant of campaign events for scheduling purposes. The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official's assistant from coordinating the public official's schedule with the public official's campaign staff.
37	The FCPA only permits campaign funds to be used for certain purposes and those purposes are set out by statute.

38	The FCPA permits campaign funds to be used for certain purposes as set out by statute.
39	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from campaigning for a position as a public official or serving as a public official under certain circumstances.
40	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from secondary employment under certain circumstances.
41	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from providing a gift to public officials under certain circumstances and provided it's not being given to corruptly influence the officials' official actions.
42	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a councilmember from voting for themselves to fill a vacancy in the office of the mayor.
43	The "Revolving Door" provisions of the Ethics Act prohibit a former public employee from engaging in certain activities until two years after they leave their public position.
44	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from accepting employment with a public entity under certain circumstances.
45	Tax and tip are excluded from any calculation for meal allowances.
46	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from campaigning for a position as a public official or serving as a public official under certain circumstances.
47	The exception to the 12-month period where PCCs may accept contributions only applies to loans made from a candidate to their PCC. It does not apply to transfers from a candidate's PCC to another PCC for that candidate for a different position. Such transfers are considered to be contributions and would need to be made within the 12 months before the election.
48	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from secondary employment under certain circumstances.

49	This event qualifies as a widely-attended event, which means that you reasonably expect at least 12 people to attend and there is a diversity of viewpoints invited to this event which has an educational or informational component to it.
50	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from serving in another public position under certain circumstances.
51	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from voting or participating in a matter under certain circumstances.
52	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from voting or participating in a matter under certain circumstances.
53	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from voting or participating in a matter under certain circumstances.
54	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a municipality from engaging in business with a public official or employee of the municipality under certain circumstances.
55	The Revolving Door provisions of the Ethics Act do not prohibit former public employees from entering into contracts with their former public employer under certain circumstances.
56	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from accepting employment with a private entity under certain circumstances.
57	The Revolving Door provisions of the Ethics Act do not prohibit former public employees from entering into contracts with their former public employer under certain circumstances.
58	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from resigning from their position and applying for employment with their public entity provided they did not create the opportunity for themselves.

59	The Commission has not adjusted the “de minimis value” since it was adjusted to \$32 and \$64 in 2022.
60	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from accepting employment under certain circumstances.
61	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from hiring the family member of another public official under certain circumstances.
62	The "Revolving Door" provisions of the Ethics Act do not prohibit a former public employee from working for a public entity on a matter that the former employee worked on while working for the state.
63	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from voting or participating in a matter under certain circumstances.
64	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from collecting money for their child's sports team provided no lobbyist is solicited, as lobbyists can only be solicited for campaign contributions.
65	The FCPA does not provide an exception to the restriction against PCCs using money that was raised by a PCC of a federal candidate. The limit of \$1,000 applies regardless of whether the federal candidate is the same person who is running for a state/local position.
66	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from accepting employment with a private entity under certain circumstances.
67	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from engaging in a financial transaction involving the official's public entity under certain circumstances.
68	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from receiving a gift from a person who is not a lobbyist or principal provided the gift is not received for the purpose of corruptly influencing an official action.
69	The Ethics Act does not prohibit the family member of a public employee from accepting employment with a principal under certain circumstances.

70	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a principal from providing items of de minimis value to public officials.
71	The identification of paid advertisements requirement of the Fair Campaign Practices Act does not apply to the communications at issue because they fall within the exceptions to 17-5-2. There is no restriction in the FCPA on when a candidate may distribute campaign material. However, they may not solicit/receive campaign contributions until 12 months prior to the election.
72	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from receiving a gift from a person who is not a lobbyist or principal provided the gift is not received for the purpose of corruptly influencing an official action.
73	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from secondary employment under certain circumstances.
74	A refund is not considered a contribution under the FCPA.
75	The Revolving Door provisions of the Ethics Act do not prohibit public employees from returning to their public employer after retirement.
76	The Ethics Act does not prohibit individuals who are not public officials or public employees from contracting with a public entity.
77	The Revolving Door provisions of the Ethics Act do not prohibit public employees from returning to their public employer after retirement.
78	There is nothing in the Ethics Act that prohibits a public employee from writing about their public employer in their outside employment with a private company under certain circumstances.
79	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from secondary employment under certain circumstances.

80	The Revolving Door provisions of the Ethics Act do not prohibit public employees from returning to their public employer after retirement.
81	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official or employee from receiving a gift from a person who is not a lobbyist or principal provided the gift is not received for the purpose of corruptly influencing an official action.
82	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a principal from providing something that falls under the "compensation and other benefits" exception to what is considered a "Thing of Value."
83	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a principal from providing items of de minimis value to public employees.
84	The circumstances of the presented event qualify as a widely-attended event because there will be a diversity of views present and you reasonably expect more than 12 people will attend.
85	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from accepting employment under certain circumstances.
86	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public corporation from providing travel expenses to its Board members under certain circumstances.
87	The Ethics Act permits public employees of a public university to recover the amount paid out of pocket for tickets and contributions to alumni organizations made to obtain the opportunity to purchase such tickets, but not to recover more than what they paid.

Informal Opinions Approved in Fiscal Year 2025

April 1 - June 30, 2025*

***Per Administrative Rule 340-X-1-.04, informal opinions are confidential. What follows is a basic summary of the most frequently asked questions and the general answers given. This summary is not to be relied upon or to be a summary of every informal we have given. Many informals we give are on the same issue and many requests involve issues under another agency's jurisdiction to which we refer the requestor.**

	Topic Summary
1.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from campaigning for a position as a public official or serving as a public official under certain circumstances.
2.	This activity is outside the jurisdiction of the Ethics Commission.
3.	The Revolving Door provisions of the Ethics Act do not prohibit former public employees from entering into contracts with their former public employer under certain circumstances.
4.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
5.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
6.	This activity is outside the jurisdiction of the Ethics Commission.
7.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
8.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
9.	The "Revolving Door" provisions of the Ethics Act prohibit a former public employee from engaging in certain activities until two years after they leave their public position.
10.	A public employee may not interact with a business with which they are associated on behalf of their public employer and vice versa, and they may not use their position to benefit a business with which they are associated.
11.	The FCPA only permits campaign funds to be used for certain purposes.
12.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
13.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
14.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
15.	The Revolving Door provisions of the Ethics Act do not prohibit former public employees from entering into contracts with their former public employer under certain circumstances.

16.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
17.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
18.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
19.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
20.	A public employee may not interact with a business with which they are associated on behalf of their public employer and vice versa, and they may not use their position to benefit a business with which they are associated.
21.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from secondary employment under certain circumstances.
22.	There is nothing in the Ethics Act or Fair Campaign Practices Act that prohibits you from referencing God in political fliers.
23.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
24.	The Revolving Door provisions of the Ethics Act do not prohibit public employees from returning to their public employer after retirement.
25.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
26.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from receiving a gift from a person who is not a lobbyist or principal provided the gift is not received for the purpose of corruptly influencing an official action.
27.	This activity is outside the jurisdiction of the Ethics Commission.
28.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from receiving a gift from a person who is not a lobbyist or principal provided the gift is not received for the purpose of corruptly influencing an official action.
29.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
30.	Provided there is a lawful employment agreement, regulated by agency policy, that a public employee may use public property under their discretion or control in a way that would materially affect their financial interest, the Ethics Act does not prohibit such use. The question should also be directed to the Department of Public Examiners for prohibitions outside the Ethics Act.
31.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated
32.	The Revolving Door provisions of the Ethics Act do not prohibit former public employees from entering into contracts with their former public employer under certain circumstances.
33.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from secondary employment under certain circumstances.
34.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
35.	A current public employee may hire a former public employee to work for them provided the former employee did not personally participate in the direct regulation, audit, or investigation of the business owned by the current public employee while in public service.
36.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from campaigning for a position as a public official or serving as a public official under certain circumstances.
37.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from receiving a gift from a person who is not a lobbyist or principal provided the gift is not received for the purpose of corruptly influencing an official action.
38.	This activity is outside the jurisdiction of the Ethics Commission.
39.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from accepting employment with a private entity under certain circumstances.

40.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
41.	The Ethics Act prohibits a public official from voting or participating in a matter under certain circumstances.
42.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
43.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
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45.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
46.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
47.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
48.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
49.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
50.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
51.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from voting or participating in a matter under certain circumstances.
52.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from voting or participating in a matter under certain circumstances.
53.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit an advertisement of an event being sent by a public employee to their professional contacts, including public employees, public agencies, principals, and lobbyists provided the email contains a disclaimer that nothing is being solicited from a lobbyist and neither the employee, their family member nor an associated business will benefit from the event advertised.
54.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
55.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
56.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
57.	A gathering, dinner, reception, or other event of mutual interest to a number of parties at which it is reasonably expected that more than 12 individuals will attend and that individuals with a diversity of views or interest will be present.
58.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
59.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.

Informal Opinions Approved the 3rd Quarter of Fiscal Year 2025

60.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
61.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
62.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
63.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
64.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
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66.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
67.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
68.	Public employees are permitted to donate funds or needed items to their employer or task force of which they are a member.
69.	The Revolving Door provisions of the Ethics Act do not prohibit former public employees from entering into contracts with their former public employer under certain circumstances.
70.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from receiving a gift from a person who is not a lobbyist or principal provided the gift is not received for the purpose of corruptly influencing an official action.
71.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from campaigning for a position as a public official or serving as a public official under certain circumstances.
72.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from receiving a gift from a person who is not a lobbyist or principal provided the gift is not received for the purpose of corruptly influencing an official action.
73.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
74.	The "Revolving Door" provisions of the Ethics Act prohibit a former public employee from engaging in certain activities until two years after they leave their public position.
75.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
76.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
77.	The "Revolving Door" provisions of the Ethics Act prohibit a former public employee from engaging in certain activities until two years after they leave their public position.
78.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
79.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
80.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.

81.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
82.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
83.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
84.	The FCPA only permits campaign funds to be used for certain purposes.
85.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-15(a) Candidates at every level of government shall file a completed statement of economic interests for the previous calendar year with the State Ethics Commission not more than five days after the candidate files his or her qualifying papers with the appropriate election official or in the case of an independent candidate, not more than five days after the date the person complies with the requirements of Section 17-9-3. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a second filing of the person's statement of economic interests if a current statement of economic interests is on file with the commission."
86.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-15(a) Candidates at every level of government shall file a completed statement of economic interests for the previous calendar year with the State Ethics Commission not more than five days after the candidate files his or her qualifying papers with the appropriate election official or in the case of an independent candidate, not more than five days after the date the person complies with the requirements of Section
87.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-15(a) Candidates at every level of government shall file a completed statement of economic interests for the previous calendar year with the State Ethics Commission not more than five days after the candidate files his or her qualifying papers with the appropriate election official or in the case of an independent candidate, not more than five days after the date the person complies with the requirements of Section
88.	There is nothing in the Ethics Act or the Fair Campaign Practices Act that prohibits a mayor from soliciting campaign contributions from businesses within or outside the city during the election cycle provided the mayor complies with the general rules governing the solicitation of campaign contributions
89.	This activity is outside the jurisdiction of the Ethics Commission.
90.	The FCPA only permits campaign funds to be used for certain purposes.
91.	The "Revolving Door" provisions of the Ethics Act prohibit a former public employee from accepting employment with a private entity under certain circumstances.
92.	The FCPA only permits campaign funds to be used for certain purposes.
93.	The secrecy is in Ala. Code § 36-25-4(c). (c) Except as necessary to permit the sharing of information and evidence with the Attorney General or a district attorney, a complaint filed pursuant to this chapter or the Fair Campaign Practices Act, together with any statement, evidence, or information received from the complainant, witnesses, or other persons shall be protected by and subject to the same restrictions relating to secrecy and nondisclosure of information, conversation, knowledge, or evidence of Sections 12-16-214 to 12-16-216 , inclusive, except that a violation of this section shall constitute a Class C felony. Such restrictions shall apply to all investigatory activities taken by the director, the commission, or a member thereof, staff, employees, or any person engaged by the commission in response to a complaint filed with the commission and to all proceedings relating thereto before the commission. Such restrictions shall also apply to all information and evidence supplied to the Attorney General or district attorney.

94.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
95.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
96.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
97.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
98.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
99.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from voting or participating in a matter under certain circumstances.
100.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
101.	This activity is outside the jurisdiction of the Ethics Commission.
102.	The "Revolving Door" provisions of the Ethics Act prohibit a former public employee from engaging in certain activities until two years after they leave their public position.
103.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from receiving a gift from a person who is not a lobbyist or principal provided the gift is not received for the purpose of corruptly influencing an official action.
104.	The "Revolving Door" provisions of the Ethics Act prohibit a former public employee from engaging in certain activities until two years after they leave their public position.
105.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
106.	The "Revolving Door" provisions of the Ethics Act prohibit a former public employee from engaging in certain activities until two years after they leave their public position.
107.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
108.	The Revolving Door provisions of the Ethics Act do not prohibit former public employees from entering into contracts with their former public employer under certain circumstances.
109.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
110.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
111.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
112.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
113.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
114.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.

115.	The Alabama Ethics Commission cannot answer questions about activities that have already occurred.
116.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from receiving a gift from a person who is not a lobbyist or principal provided the gift is not received for the purpose of corruptly influencing an official action.
117.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
118.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from campaigning for a position as a public official or serving as a public official under certain circumstances.
119.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
120.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from campaigning for a position as a public official or serving as a public official under certain circumstances.
121.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
122.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
123.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
124.	Candidates may accept, solicit, or receive contributions for a period of 12 months before an election in which the person intends to be a candidate, including primary, special, and general elections.
125.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
126.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
127.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
128.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
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130.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
131.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
132.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
133.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
134.	The Alabama Ethics Commission cannot answer questions about activities that have already occurred.
135.	A public official may not receive personal gain for work performed for the board they serve if they solicited that work. A family member of a public employee may perform work for the public employee's agency provided the family member did not solicit the work.
136.	The Alabama Ethics Commission cannot answer questions about activities that have already occurred.

137.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from secondary employment under certain circumstances.
138.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
139.	This activity is outside the jurisdiction of the Ethics Commission.
140.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from receiving a gift from a person who is not a lobbyist or principal provided the gift is not received for the purpose of corruptly influencing an official action.
141.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
142.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from receiving a gift from a person who is not a lobbyist or principal provided the gift is not received for the purpose of corruptly influencing an official action.
143.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from receiving a gift from a person who is not a lobbyist or principal provided the gift is not received for the purpose of corruptly influencing an official action.
144.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
145.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
146.	The Alabama Ethics Commission cannot answer questions about activities that have already occurred.
147.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from receiving a gift from a person who is not a lobbyist or principal provided the gift is not received for the purpose of corruptly influencing an official action.
148.	The Alabama Ethics Commission cannot answer questions about activities that have already occurred.
149.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
150.	The "Revolving Door" provisions of the Ethics Act prohibit a former public employee from engaging in certain activities until two years after they leave their public position
151.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
152.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-15(a) Candidates at every level of government shall file a completed statement of economic interests for the previous calendar year with the State Ethics Commission not more than five days after the candidate files his or her qualifying papers with the appropriate election official or in the case of an independent candidate, not more than five days after the date the person complies with the requirements of Section 17-9-3. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a second filing of the person's statement of economic interests if a current statement of economic interests is on file with the commission."
153.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
154.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-15(a) Candidates at every level of government shall file a completed statement of economic interests for the previous calendar year with the State Ethics Commission not more than five days after the candidate files his or her qualifying papers with the appropriate election official or in the case of an independent candidate, not more than five days after the date the person complies with the requirements of Section 17-9-3. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a second filing of the person's statement of economic interests if a current statement of economic interests is on file with the commission."
155.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
156.	A public employee may serve on the board of a non-profit organization that receives funding from their public employer provided the public employee is not compensated for their services on that board and will not otherwise personally benefit.

157.	All information associated with a case is protected by Grand Jury Secrecy per Ala. Code § 36-25-4(c).
158.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
159.	This activity is outside the jurisdiction of the Ethics Commission.
160.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from receiving a gift from a person who is not a lobbyist or principal provided the gift is not received for the purpose of corruptly influencing an official action.
161.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from campaigning for a position as a public official or serving as a public official under certain circumstances.
162.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
163.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
164.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
165.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
166.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from voting or participating in a matter under certain circumstances.
167.	An agency may implement a lawful employment agreement regulated by agency policy that permits the use of equipment, facilities, time, materials, or other public property under their discretion or control consistent with AO 2018-08.
168.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
169.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-15(a) Candidates at every level of government shall file a completed statement of economic interests for the previous calendar year with the State Ethics Commission not more than five days after the candidate files his or her qualifying papers with the appropriate election official or in the case of an independent candidate, not more than five days after the date the person complies with the requirements of Section 17-9-3. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a second filing of the person's statement of economic interests if a current statement of economic interests is on file with the commission."
170.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-15(a) Candidates at every level of government shall file a completed statement of economic interests for the previous calendar year with the State Ethics Commission not more than five days after the candidate files his or her qualifying papers with the appropriate election official or in the case of an independent candidate, not more than five days after the date the person complies with the requirements of Section 17-9-3. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a second filing of the person's statement of economic interests if a current statement of economic interests is on file with the commission."
171.	The Alabama Ethics Commission cannot answer questions about activities that have already occurred.
172.	A public employee may volunteer to lead a webinar provided they did not use their position for personal gain and were not corruptly influenced.
173.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
174.	The FCPA only permits campaign funds to be used for certain purposes.
175.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-15(a) Candidates at every level of government shall file a completed statement of economic interests for the previous calendar year with the State Ethics Commission not more than five days after the candidate files his or her qualifying papers with the appropriate election official or in the case of an independent candidate, not more than five days after the date the person complies with the requirements of Section 17-9-3. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a second filing of the person's statement of economic interests if a current statement of economic interests is on file with the commission."

176.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-15(a) Candidates at every level of government shall file a completed statement of economic interests for the previous calendar year with the State Ethics Commission not more than five days after the candidate files his or her qualifying papers with the appropriate election official or in the case of an independent candidate, not more than five days after the date the person complies with the requirements of Section 17-9-3. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a second filing of the person's statement of economic interests if a current statement of economic interests is on file with the commission."
177.	The Alabama Ethics Commission cannot answer questions about activities that have already occurred.
178.	The "Revolving Door" provisions of the Ethics Act prohibit a former public employee from engaging in certain activities until two years after they leave their public position.
179.	The "Revolving Door" provisions of the Ethics Act prohibit a former public employee from engaging in certain activities until two years after they leave their public position.
180.	The "Revolving Door" provisions of the Ethics Act prohibit a former public employee from engaging in certain activities until two years after they leave their public position.
181.	A former public employee may not act as an attorney or otherwise aid, counsel, advise, consult or assist in representing another person in connection with any judicial proceeding in which the state is a party in which the former public employee participated personally and substantially.
182.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
183.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
184.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
185.	The Alabama Ethics Commission cannot answer questions about activities that have already occurred.
186.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from campaigning for a position as a public official or serving as a public official under certain circumstances.
187.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-15(a) Candidates at every level of government shall file a completed statement of economic interests for the previous calendar year with the State Ethics Commission not more than five days after the candidate files his or her qualifying papers with the appropriate election official or in the case of an independent candidate, not more than five days after the date the person complies with the requirements of Section 17-9-3. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a second filing of the person's statement of economic interests if a current statement of economic interests is on file with the commission."
188.	The "Revolving Door" provisions of the Ethics Act prohibit a former public employee from engaging in certain activities until two years after they leave their public position.
189.	This activity is outside the jurisdiction of the Ethics Commission.
190.	This activity is outside the jurisdiction of the Ethics Commission.
191.	This activity is outside the jurisdiction of the Ethics Commission.
192.	This activity is outside the jurisdiction of the Ethics Commission.
193.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
194.	The Ethics Act prohibits a public official from voting or participating in a matter under certain circumstances.
195.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-15(a) Candidates at every level of government shall file a completed statement of economic interests for the previous calendar year with the State Ethics Commission not more than five days after the candidate files his or her qualifying papers with the appropriate election official or in the case of an independent candidate, not more than five days after

	the date the person complies with the requirements of Section 17-9-3. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a second filing of the person's statement of economic interests if a current statement of economic interests is on file with the commission."
196.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-15(a) Candidates at every level of government shall file a completed statement of economic interests for the previous calendar year with the State Ethics Commission not more than five days after the candidate files his or her qualifying papers with the appropriate election official or in the case of an independent candidate, not more than five days after the date the person complies with the requirements of Section 17-9-3. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a second filing of the person's statement of economic interests if a current statement of economic interests is on file with the commission."
197.	The "Revolving Door" provisions of the Ethics Act prohibit a former public employee from engaging in certain activities until two years after they leave their public position.
198.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
199.	This activity is outside the jurisdiction of the Ethics Commission.
200.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
201.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-15(a) Candidates at every level of government shall file a completed statement of economic interests for the previous calendar year with the State Ethics Commission not more than five days after the candidate files his or her qualifying papers with the appropriate election official or in the case of an independent candidate, not more than five days after the date the person complies with the requirements of Section 17-9-3. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a second filing of the person's statement of economic interests if a current statement of economic interests is on file with the commission."
202.	The Revolving Door provisions of the Ethics Act do not prohibit former public employees from entering into contracts with their former public employer under certain circumstances.
203.	The FCPA only permits campaign funds to be used for certain purposes.
204.	This activity is outside the jurisdiction of the Ethics Commission.
205.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-15(a) Candidates at every level of government shall file a completed statement of economic interests for the previous calendar year with the State Ethics Commission not more than five days after the candidate files his or her qualifying papers with the appropriate election official or in the case of an independent candidate, not more than five days after the date the person complies with the requirements of Section 17-9-3. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a second filing of the person's statement of economic interests if a current statement of economic interests is on file with the commission."
206.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
207.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-15(a) Candidates at every level of government shall file a completed statement of economic interests for the previous calendar year with the State Ethics Commission not more than five days after the candidate files his or her qualifying papers with the appropriate election official or in the case of an independent candidate, not more than five days after the date the person complies with the requirements of Section 17-9-3. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a second filing of the person's statement of economic interests if a current statement of economic interests is on file with the commission."
208.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
209.	The Ethics Act prohibits a public official from voting or participating in a matter under certain circumstances.
210.	The "Revolving Door" provisions of the Ethics Act prohibit a former public employee from engaging in certain activities until two years after they leave their public position.
211.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.

212.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
213.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
214.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
215.	This activity is outside the jurisdiction of the Ethics Commission.
216.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
217.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
218.	Information regarding a potential ethics violation is protected by Grand Jury Secrecy and not a public record. Ala. Code § 36-25-4(c).
219.	The FCPA only permits campaign funds to be used for certain purposes.
220.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
221.	The FCPA only permits campaign funds to be used for certain purposes.
222.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-15(a) Candidates at every level of government shall file a completed statement of economic interests for the previous calendar year with the State Ethics Commission not more than five days after the candidate files his or her qualifying papers with the appropriate election official or in the case of an independent candidate, not more than five days after the date the person complies with the requirements of Section 17-9-3. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a second filing of the person's statement of economic interests if a current statement of economic interests is on file with the commission."
223.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-15(a) Candidates at every level of government shall file a completed statement of economic interests for the previous calendar year with the State Ethics Commission not more than five days after the candidate files his or her qualifying papers with the appropriate election official or in the case of an independent candidate, not more than five days after the date the person complies with the requirements of Section 17-9-3. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a second filing of the person's statement of economic interests if a current statement of economic interests is on file with the commission."
224.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-15(a) Candidates at every level of government shall file a completed statement of economic interests for the previous calendar year with the State Ethics Commission not more than five days after the candidate files his or her qualifying papers with the appropriate election official or in the case of an independent candidate, not more than five days after the date the person complies with the requirements of Section 17-9-3. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a second filing of the person's statement of economic interests if a current statement of economic interests is on file with the commission."
225.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from voting or participating in a matter under certain circumstances.
226.	The FCPA only permits campaign funds to be used for certain purposes.
227.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-15(a) Candidates at every level of government shall file a completed statement of economic interests for the previous calendar year with the State Ethics Commission not more than five days after the candidate files his or her qualifying papers with the appropriate election official or in the case of an independent candidate, not more than five days after the date the person complies with the requirements of Section 17-9-3. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a second filing of the person's statement of economic interests if a current statement of economic interests is on file with the commission."
228.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-15(a) Candidates at every level of government shall file a completed statement of economic interests for the previous calendar year with the State Ethics Commission not more than five days after the candidate files his or her qualifying papers with the appropriate election official or in the case of an independent candidate, not more than five days after the date the person complies with the requirements of Section 17-9-3. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a second filing of the person's statement of economic interests if a current statement of economic interests is on file with the commission."

229.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-15(a) Candidates at every level of government shall file a completed statement of economic interests for the previous calendar year with the State Ethics Commission not more than five days after the candidate files his or her qualifying papers with the appropriate election official or in the case of an independent candidate, not more than five days after the date the person complies with the requirements of Section 17-9-3. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a second filing of the person's statement of economic interests if a current statement of economic interests is on file with the commission."
230.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-15(a) Candidates at every level of government shall file a completed statement of economic interests for the previous calendar year with the State Ethics Commission not more than five days after the candidate files his or her qualifying papers with the appropriate election official or in the case of an independent candidate, not more than five days after the date the person complies with the requirements of Section 17-9-3. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a second filing of the person's statement of economic interests if a current statement of economic interests is on file with the commission."
231.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-15(a) Candidates at every level of government shall file a completed statement of economic interests for the previous calendar year with the State Ethics Commission not more than five days after the candidate files his or her qualifying papers with the appropriate election official or in the case of an independent candidate, not more than five days after the date the person complies with the requirements of Section 17-9-3. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a second filing of the person's statement of economic interests if a current statement of economic interests is on file with the commission."
232.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-15(a) Candidates at every level of government shall file a completed statement of economic interests for the previous calendar year with the State Ethics Commission not more than five days after the candidate files his or her qualifying papers with the appropriate election official or in the case of an independent candidate, not more than five days after the date the person complies with the requirements of Section 17-9-3. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a second filing of the person's statement of economic interests if a current statement of economic interests is on file with the commission."
233.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-15(a) Candidates at every level of government shall file a completed statement of economic interests for the previous calendar year with the State Ethics Commission not more than five days after the candidate files his or her qualifying papers with the appropriate election official or in the case of an independent candidate, not more than five days after the date the person complies with the requirements of Section 17-9-3. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a second filing of the person's statement of economic interests if a current statement of economic interests is on file with the commission."
234.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-15(a) Candidates at every level of government shall file a completed statement of economic interests for the previous calendar year with the State Ethics Commission not more than five days after the candidate files his or her qualifying papers with the appropriate election official or in the case of an independent candidate, not more than five days after the date the person complies with the requirements of Section 17-9-3. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a second filing of the person's statement of economic interests if a current statement of economic interests is on file with the commission."
235.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.
236.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-15(a) Candidates at every level of government shall file a completed statement of economic interests for the previous calendar year with the State Ethics Commission not more than five days after the candidate files his or her qualifying papers with the appropriate election official or in the case of an independent candidate, not more than five days after the date the person complies with the requirements of Section 17-9-3. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a second filing of the person's statement of economic interests if a current statement of economic interests is on file with the commission."
237.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-14 with the commission no later than April 30 of each year.

238.	General The "Revolving Door" provisions of the Ethics Act prohibit a former public employee from engaging in certain activities until two years after they leave their public position.
239.	The "Revolving Door" provisions of the Ethics Act prohibit a former public employee from engaging in certain activities until two years after they leave their public position.
240.	The Alabama Ethics Commission cannot answer questions about activities that have already occurred.
241.	This activity is outside the jurisdiction of the Ethics Commission.
242.	The FCPA only permits campaign funds to be used for certain purposes.
243.	The FCPA only permits campaign funds to be used for certain purposes.
244.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
245.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
246.	A legislator may direct discretionary funds to a scholarship board they are a member of provided neither the legislator nor a family member are a recipient of a scholarship award or compensated by the board awarded the discretionary funds.
247.	Lobbyists and principals can provide to public officials, which the Speaker is, during an economic development function
248.	A public employee who held a position of authority may seek re-employment with the governmental agency that previously employed them provided they did not create the position for themselves or otherwise use their former public position for personal gain.
249.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
250.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from campaigning for a position as a public official or serving as a public official under certain circumstances.
251.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from campaigning for a position as a public official or serving as a public official under certain circumstances.
252.	This activity is outside the jurisdiction of the Ethics Commission.
253.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-15(a) Candidates at every level of government shall file a completed statement of economic interests for the previous calendar year with the State Ethics Commission not more than five days after the candidate files his or her qualifying papers with the appropriate election official or in the case of an independent candidate, not more than five days after the date the person complies with the requirements of Section 17-9-3. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a second filing of the person's statement of economic interests if a current statement of economic interests is on file with the commission."
254.	(a) Any paid political advertisement or electioneering communication appearing in any print media or broadcast on any electronic media shall clearly and distinctly identify the entity responsible for paying for the advertisement or electioneering communication. Ala. Code § 17-5-12
255.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
256.	This activity is outside the jurisdiction of the Ethics Commission.
257.	The exceptions to the definition of a thing of value are recognized as a "safe harbor" for things provided to public officials and employees by those individuals or businesses that are not principals, lobbyists, or subordinates of lobbyists provided the things provided are not intended to corruptly influence official action.
258.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.

259.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
260.	The "Revolving Door" provisions of the Ethics Act prohibit a former public employee from engaging in certain activities until two years after they leave their public position.
261.	Any records regarding complaints filed with the Ethics Commission are protected by Grand Jury Secrecy per Ala. Code § 36-25-4(c) a
262.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
263.	The "Revolving Door" provisions of the Ethics Act prohibit a former public employee from engaging in certain activities until two years after they leave their public position.
264.	This activity is outside the jurisdiction of the Ethics Commission.
265.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-15(a) Candidates at every level of government shall file a completed statement of economic interests for the previous calendar year with the State Ethics Commission not more than five days after the candidate files his or her qualifying papers with the appropriate election official or in the case of an independent candidate, not more than five days after the date the person complies with the requirements of Section 17-9-3. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a second filing of the person's statement of economic interests if a current statement of economic interests is on file with the commission."
266.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-15(a) Candidates at every level of government shall file a completed statement of economic interests for the previous calendar year with the State Ethics Commission not more than five days after the candidate files his or her qualifying papers with the appropriate election official or in the case of an independent candidate, not more than five days after the date the person complies with the requirements of Section 17-9-3. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a second filing of the person's statement of economic interests if a current statement of economic interests is on file with the commission."
267.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-15(a) Candidates at every level of government shall file a completed statement of economic interests for the previous calendar year with the State Ethics Commission not more than five days after the candidate files his or her qualifying papers with the appropriate election official or in the case of an independent candidate, not more than five days after the date the person complies with the requirements of Section 17-9-3. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a second filing of the person's statement of economic interests if a current statement of economic interests is on file with the commission."
268.	This activity is outside the jurisdiction of the Ethics Commission.
269.	The FCPA only permits campaign funds to be used for certain purposes.
270.	The Alabama Ethics Commission is not allowed to give a third party opinion.
271.	The Alabama Ethics Commission is not allowed to give a third party opinion.
272.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-15(a) Candidates at every level of government shall file a completed statement of economic interests for the previous calendar year with the State Ethics Commission not more than five days after the candidate files his or her qualifying papers with the appropriate election official or in the case of an independent candidate, not more than five days after the date the person complies with the requirements of Section 17-9-3. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a second filing of the person's statement of economic interests if a current statement of economic interests is on file with the commission."
273.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-15(a) Candidates at every level of government shall file a completed statement of economic interests for the previous calendar year with the State Ethics Commission not more than five days after the candidate files his or her qualifying papers with the appropriate election official or in the case of an independent candidate, not more than five days after the date the person complies with the requirements of Section 17-9-3. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a second filing of the person's statement of economic interests if a current statement of economic interests is on file with the commission."

274.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-15(a) Candidates at every level of government shall file a completed statement of economic interests for the previous calendar year with the State Ethics Commission not more than five days after the candidate files his or her qualifying papers with the appropriate election official or in the case of an independent candidate, not more than five days after the date the person complies with the requirements of Section 17-9-3. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a second filing of the person's statement of economic interests if a current statement of economic interests is on file with the commission."
275.	This activity is outside the jurisdiction of the Ethics Commission.
276.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-15(a) Candidates at every level of government shall file a completed statement of economic interests for the previous calendar year with the State Ethics Commission not more than five days after the candidate files his or her qualifying papers with the appropriate election official or in the case of an independent candidate, not more than five days after the date the person complies with the requirements of Section 17-9-3. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a second filing of the person's statement of economic interests if a current statement of economic interests is on file with the commission."
277.	This activity is outside the jurisdiction of the Ethics Commission.
278.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-15(a) Candidates at every level of government shall file a completed statement of economic interests for the previous calendar year with the State Ethics Commission not more than five days after the candidate files his or her qualifying papers with the appropriate election official or in the case of an independent candidate, not more than five days after the date the person complies with the requirements of Section 17-9-3. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a second filing of the person's statement of economic interests if a current statement of economic interests is on file with the commission."
279.	The Alabama Ethics Commission is not allowed to give a third party opinion.
280.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-15(a) Candidates at every level of government shall file a completed statement of economic interests for the previous calendar year with the State Ethics Commission not more than five days after the candidate files his or her qualifying papers with the appropriate election official or in the case of an independent candidate, not more than five days after the date the person complies with the requirements of Section 17-9-3. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a second filing of the person's statement of economic interests if a current statement of economic interests is on file with the commission."
281.	The Alabama Ethics Commission is not allowed to give a third party opinion.
282.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from campaigning for a position as a public official or serving as a public official under certain circumstances.
283.	A public employee may volunteer to speak to other public employees provided the speech is on their own time and they did not use their position for personal gain because they are not compensated.
284.	This activity is outside the jurisdiction of the Ethics Commission.
285.	A public employee may not interact with a business with which they are associated on behalf of their public employer and vice versa, and they may not use their position to benefit a business with which they are associated.
286.	Ala Code 36-25-5.1 prohibits a principal (entity that employs a lobbyist) or a lobbyist from offering a "thing of value" to a public employee. An offer of employment is within the Code's definition of "thing of value." Ala Code 36-25-23(c) prohibits a lobbyist from being solicited for anything, whether a thing of value or not, except for a campaign contribution.
287.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from receiving a gift from a person who is not a lobbyist or principal provided the gift is not received for the purpose of corruptly influencing an official action.
288.	The FCPA only permits campaign funds to be used for certain purposes.
289.	A public employee may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.

290.	A public employee may not interact with a business with which they are associated on behalf of their public employer and vice versa, and they may not use their position to benefit a business with which they are associated.
291.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
292.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-15(a) Candidates at every level of government shall file a completed statement of economic interests for the previous calendar year with the State Ethics Commission not more than five days after the candidate files his or her qualifying papers with the appropriate election official or in the case of an independent candidate, not more than five days after the date the person complies with the requirements of Section 17-9-3. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a second filing of the person's statement of economic interests if a current statement of economic interests is on file with the commission."
293.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
294.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-15(a) Candidates at every level of government shall file a completed statement of economic interests for the previous calendar year with the State Ethics Commission not more than five days after the candidate files his or her qualifying papers with the appropriate election official or in the case of an independent candidate, not more than five days after the date the person complies with the requirements of Section 17-9-3. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a second filing of the person's statement of economic interests if a current statement of economic interests is on file with the commission."
295.	A council member may distribute the letter that was sent to him or his counsel by the Ethics Commission because that letter conveys only the disposition of the matter.
296.	Public Record Request
297.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-15(a) Candidates at every level of government shall file a completed statement of economic interests for the previous calendar year with the State Ethics Commission not more than five days after the candidate files his or her qualifying papers with the appropriate election official or in the case of an independent candidate, not more than five days after the date the person complies with the requirements of Section 17-9-3. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a second filing of the person's statement of economic interests if a current statement of economic interests is on file with the commission."
298.	All information associated with a case is protected by Grand Jury Secrecy per Ala. Code § 36-25-4(c).
299.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit the publication of the names of qualified candidates.
300.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-15(a) Candidates at every level of government shall file a completed statement of economic interests for the previous calendar year with the State Ethics Commission not more than five days after the candidate files his or her qualifying papers with the appropriate election official or in the case of an independent candidate, not more than five days after the date the person complies with the requirements of Section 17-9-3. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a second filing of the person's statement of economic interests if a current statement of economic interests is on file with the commission."
301.	The Alabama Ethics Commission is not able to give third party opinions.
302.	This activity is outside the jurisdiction of the Ethics Commission.
303.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-15(a) Candidates at every level of government shall file a completed statement of economic interests for the previous calendar year with the State Ethics Commission not more than five days after the candidate files his or her qualifying papers with the appropriate election official or in the case of an independent candidate, not more than five days after the date the person complies with the requirements of Section 17-9-3. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a second filing of the person's statement of economic interests if a current statement of economic interests is on file with the commission."

304.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-15(a) Candidates at every level of government shall file a completed statement of economic interests for the previous calendar year with the State Ethics Commission not more than five days after the candidate files his or her qualifying papers with the appropriate election official or in the case of an independent candidate, not more than five days after the date the person complies with the requirements of Section 17-9-3. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a second filing of the person's statement of economic interests if a current statement of economic interests is on file with the commission."
305.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-15(a) Candidates at every level of government shall file a completed statement of economic interests for the previous calendar year with the State Ethics Commission not more than five days after the candidate files his or her qualifying papers with the appropriate election official or in the case of an independent candidate, not more than five days after the date the person complies with the requirements of Section 17-9-3. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a second filing of the person's statement of economic interests if a current statement of economic interests is on file with the commission."
306.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-15(a) Candidates at every level of government shall file a completed statement of economic interests for the previous calendar year with the State Ethics Commission not more than five days after the candidate files his or her qualifying papers with the appropriate election official or in the case of an independent candidate, not more than five days after the date the person complies with the requirements of Section 17-9-3. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a second filing of the person's statement of economic interests if a current statement of economic interests is on file with the commission."
307.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
308.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-15(a) Candidates at every level of government shall file a completed statement of economic interests for the previous calendar year with the State Ethics Commission not more than five days after the candidate files his or her qualifying papers with the appropriate election official or in the case of an independent candidate, not more than five days after the date the person complies with the requirements of Section 17-9-3. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a second filing of the person's statement of economic interests if a current statement of economic interests is on file with the commission."
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312.	This activity is outside the jurisdiction of the Ethics Commission.
313.	This activity is outside the jurisdiction of the Ethics Commission.
314.	Tax and tips are not required to be included in the calculation for meals provided to a public employee or a public official per Ala. Code 36-25-1(34)(b)(4) and (16).

315.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-15(a) Candidates at every level of government shall file a completed statement of economic interests for the previous calendar year with the State Ethics Commission not more than five days after the candidate files his or her qualifying papers with the appropriate election official or in the case of an independent candidate, not more than five days after the date the person complies with the requirements of Section 17-9-3. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a second filing of the person's statement of economic interests if a current statement of economic interests is on file with the commission."
316.	In Ala. Code § 36-25-1(9), "day" is defined as "calendar day."
317.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-15(a) Candidates at every level of government shall file a completed statement of economic interests for the previous calendar year with the State Ethics Commission not more than five days after the candidate files his or her qualifying papers with the appropriate election official or in the case of an independent candidate, not more than five days after the date the person complies with the requirements of Section 17-9-3. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a second filing of the person's statement of economic interests if a current statement of economic interests is on file with the commission."
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323.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-15(a) Candidates at every level of government shall file a completed statement of economic interests for the previous calendar year with the State Ethics Commission not more than five days after the candidate files his or her qualifying papers with the appropriate election official or in the case of an independent candidate, not more than five days after the date the person complies with the requirements of Section 17-9-3. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a second filing of the person's statement of economic interests if a current statement of economic interests is on file with the commission."
324.	The Alabama Ethics Commission cannot answer questions about activities that have already occurred.

325.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-15(a) Candidates at every level of government shall file a completed statement of economic interests for the previous calendar year with the State Ethics Commission not more than five days after the candidate files his or her qualifying papers with the appropriate election official or in the case of an independent candidate, not more than five days after the date the person complies with the requirements of Section 17-9-3. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a second filing of the person's statement of economic interests if a current statement of economic interests is on file with the commission."
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328.	The FCPA only permits campaign funds to be used for certain purposes.
329.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
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331.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
332.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
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335.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-15(a) Candidates at every level of government shall file a completed statement of economic interests for the previous calendar year with the State Ethics Commission not more than five days after the candidate files his or her qualifying papers with the appropriate election official or in the case of an independent candidate, not more than five days after the date the person complies with the requirements of Section 17-9-3. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a second filing of the person's statement of economic interests if a current statement of economic interests is on file with the commission."
336.	A statement of economic interests shall be completed and filed in accordance with AL Code § 36-25-15(a) Candidates at every level of government shall file a completed statement of economic interests for the previous calendar year with the State Ethics Commission not more than five days after the candidate files his or her qualifying papers with the appropriate election official or in the case of an independent candidate, not more than five days after the date the person complies with the requirements of Section 17-9-3. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a second filing of the person's statement of economic interests if a current statement of economic interests is on file with the commission."
337.	This activity is outside the jurisdiction of the Ethics Commission.

Informal Opinions Approved in Fiscal Year July 2025 - September 30, 2025*

***Per Administrative Rule 340-X-I-.04, informal opinions are confidential. What follows is a basic summary of the most frequently asked questions and the general answers given. This summary is not to be relied upon or to be a summary of every informal we have given. Many informals we give are on the same issue and many requests involve issues under another agency's jurisdiction to which we refer the requestor.**

Total Informal Opinions - 217

Topic Summary

1.	The Revolving Door provisions of the Ethics Act do not prohibit former public employees from entering into contracts with their former public employer under certain circumstances.
2.	The "Revolving Door" provisions of the Ethics Act do not prohibit a former public employee from accepting employment with a business where they did not participate in the direct regulation, audit, or investigation of that business.
3.	A public employee may not interact with a business with which they are associated on behalf of their public employer and vice versa, and they may not use their position to benefit a business with which they are associated.
4.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from campaigning for a position as a public official or serving as a public official provided they conduct all activities related to their campaign on their own time and do not otherwise use their position, including any public equipment, facilities, time, materials, human labor, or other public property under their discretion or control, to benefit themselves or their campaign. Should they be elected, they may also not use their position on the school board to benefit themselves in their position with the city and vice-versa.
5.	A public employee may not interact with a business with which they are associated on behalf of their public employer and vice versa, and they may not use their position to benefit a business with which they are associated.
6.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from serving as a public official provided they conduct all activities related to their campaign on their own time and do not otherwise use their position, including any public equipment, facilities, time, materials, human labor, or other public property under their discretion or control, to benefit themselves or their campaign. They may also not use their position on the school board to benefit themselves in their position with the city and vice-versa.
7.	The FCPA only permits campaign funds to be used for certain purposes.
8.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
9.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
10.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official's business from delivering product to a private business working on a project for a public entity.
11.	There is nothing in the Ethics Act or Fair Campaign Practices Act that prohibits you from referencing God in political fliers.

12.	The Revolving Door provisions of the Ethics Act do not prohibit public employees from returning to their public employer after retirement.
13.	The Revolving Door provisions of the Ethics Act do not prohibit public employees from returning to their public employer.
14.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from receiving a gift from a person who is not a lobbyist or principal provided the gift is not received for the purpose of corruptly influencing an official action.
15.	The Revolving Door provisions of the Ethics Act do not prohibit former public employees from entering into contracts with their former public employer under certain circumstances.
16.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from serving in another office, but there may be restrictions outside of the Ethics Act that could be applicable.
17.	Employees of private corporations are not considered public employees as a result of the private corporation's receipt of a grant or funding from the state or local government.
18.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from serving as a public official provided they conduct all activities related to their campaign on their own time and do not otherwise use their position, including any public equipment, facilities, time, materials, human labor, or other public property under their discretion or control, to benefit themselves or their campaign.
19.	A current public employee may hire a former public employee to work for them in their private business provided the former employee did not personally participate in the direct regulation, audit, or investigation of the business owned by the current public employee while in public service.
20.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from campaigning for a position as a public official or serving as a public official under certain circumstances.
21.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from receiving a gift from a person who is not a lobbyist or principal provided the gift is not received for the purpose of corruptly influencing an official action.
22.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from accepting employment with a private entity if they did not regulate, audit, or investigate that business.
23.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from secondary employment under certain circumstances.
24.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit an individual from being appointed to a public office when their family member works for a law firm that represents a public entity. .
25.	Public employees are permitted to donate funds or needed items to their employer or task force of which they are a member.
26.	The Revolving Door provisions of the Ethics Act do not prohibit former public employees from entering into contracts with their former public employer under certain circumstances.
27.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from receiving a gift from a person who is not a lobbyist or principal provided the gift is not received for the purpose of corruptly influencing an official action.
28.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from serving in another office, but there may be restrictions outside of the Ethics Act that could be applicable.
29.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from voting or participating in a matter under certain circumstances.
30.	Advisory Opinion No. 2016-34 provides guidance for teachers and other public employees receiving gifts.

31.	Candidates may accept, solicit, or receive contributions for a period of 12 months before an election in which the person intends to be a candidate, including primary, special, and general elections.
32.	A legislator may direct discretionary funds to a scholarship board they are a member of provided neither the legislator nor a family member are a recipient of a scholarship award or compensated by the board awarded the discretionary funds.
33.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
34.	The "Revolving Door" provisions of the Ethics Act prohibit a former public employee from engaging in certain activities until two years after they leave their public position.
35.	Provided there is a lawful employment agreement, regulated by agency policy, that a public employee may use public property under their discretion or control in a way that would materially affect their financial interest, the Ethics Act does not prohibit such use. The question should also be directed to the Department of Public Examiners for prohibitions outside the Ethics Act.
36.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public entity from selling items for a fundraiser for the public entity.
37.	The Ethics Act prohibits public employees from using their position for personal gain.
38.	Hospitality, meals, and other food and beverages may be provided to public officials and employees and their spouses at a widely attended event.
39.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from providing professional services that do not constitute lobbying.
40.	The "Revolving Door" provisions of the Ethics Act prohibit a former public employee from accepting employment with a business they have not regulated, audited, or investigated.
41.	There is nothing in the Ethics Act or the Fair Campaign Practices Act that prohibits a mayor from soliciting campaign contributions from businesses within or outside the city during the election cycle provided the mayor complies with the general rules governing the solicitation of campaign contributions
42.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from receiving a gift from a person who is not a lobbyist or principal provided the gift is not received for the purpose of corruptly influencing an official action.
43.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from supporting their family member's campaign for public office provided they do not solicit subordinates to work on the campaign or otherwise use public equipment, facilities, time, materials, human labor, or other public property under their discretion or control to benefit the campaign, and they adhere to the restrictions regarding the solicitation of campaign contributions per Ala. Code § 17-5-7. See Ethics Advisory Opinion No. 2016-28.
44.	The "Revolving Door" provisions of the Ethics Act prohibit a former public employee from accepting employment with a private entity under certain circumstances, those being if they audited, regulated or investigated the private business.
45.	The "Revolving Door" provisions of the Ethics Act do not prohibit a public entity from contracting with the former private employer of a public employee.
46.	Complainants are not subject to the grand jury secrecy restrictions of the Ethics Act.
47.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit an advertisement of an event being sent by a public employee to their professional contacts, including public employees, public agencies, principals, and lobbyists provided the email contains a disclaimer that nothing is being solicited from a lobbyist and neither the employee, their family member nor an associated business will benefit from the event advertised.
48.	The "Revolving Door" provisions of the Ethics Act do not prohibit a former public employee from returning to their public employer.
49.	A public official may not receive personal gain for work performed for the board they serve if they solicited that work. A family member of a public employee may perform work for the public employee's agency provided the family member did not solicit the work.
50.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from receiving a gift from a person who is not a lobbyist or principal provided the gift is not received for the purpose of corruptly influencing an official action.
51.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from campaigning for a position as a public official or serving as a public official conduct all activities related to their campaign on their own time and do not otherwise use public equipment, facilities, time, materials, human labor, or other public property under their discretion or control to benefit themselves or their campaign.

52.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from secondary employment under certain circumstances.
53.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
54.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
55.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from receiving a gift from a person who is not a lobbyist or principal provided the gift is not received for the purpose of corruptly influencing an official action.
56.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from receiving a gift from a person who is not a lobbyist or principal provided the gift is not received for the purpose of corruptly influencing an official action.
57.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from receiving a gift from a person who is not a lobbyist or principal provided the gift is not received for the purpose of corruptly influencing an official action.
58.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from receiving a gift from a person who is not a lobbyist or principal provided the gift is not received for the purpose of corruptly influencing an official action.
59.	The Ethics Act requires public officials and public employees to disclose contracts that their associated businesses enter into which are to be paid in whole or in part with state, county, or municipal funds.
60.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from serving as a public official provided they conduct all activities related to their campaign on their own time and do not otherwise use their position, including any public equipment, facilities, time, materials, human labor, or other public property under their discretion or control, to benefit themselves or their campaign. They may also not use their position on the school board to benefit themselves in their position with the city and vice-versa.
61.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
62.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from voting on issues relating to their public employer provided you will not uniquely benefit from the issue
63.	Candidates may accept, solicit, or receive contributions for a period of 12 months before an election in which the person intends to be a candidate, including primary, special, and general elections.
64.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from receiving a gift from a person who is not a lobbyist or principal provided the gift is not received for the purpose of corruptly influencing an official action.
65.	The "Revolving Door" provisions of the Ethics Act do not prohibit a former public employee from returning to their public employer.
66.	A public employee may serve on the board of a non-profit organization that receives funding from their public employer provided the public employee is not compensated for their services on that board and will not otherwise personally benefit.
67.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from receiving a gift from a person who is not a lobbyist or principal provided the gift is not received for the purpose of corruptly influencing an official action.
68.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from campaigning for a position as a public official or serving as a public official conduct all activities related to their campaign on their own time and do not otherwise use public equipment, facilities, time, materials, human labor, or other public property under their discretion or control to benefit themselves or their campaign.
69.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
70.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from voting or participating in a matter under certain circumstances.

71.	The "Revolving Door" provisions of the Ethics Act do not prohibit a former public official from applying to work at their former public agency.
72.	The "Revolving Door" provisions of the Ethics Act do not prohibit a former public official from applying to work at their former public agency.
73.	An agency may implement a lawful employment agreement regulated by agency policy that permits the use of equipment, facilities, time, materials, or other public property under their discretion or control consistent with AO 2018-08.
74.	There is nothing in the Ethics Act that would prohibit the school from purchasing a gift card for the outgoing PTO president.
75.	A public employee may volunteer to lead a webinar provided they did not use their position for personal gain and were not corruptly influenced.
76.	The Revolving Door provisions of the Ethics Act prohibit former public employees from representing their private employer before their previous public agency. It does not prohibit a former public employee from providing professional services on behalf of their previous agency.
77.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
78.	The FCPA only permits campaign funds to be used for certain purposes.
79.	The "Revolving Door" provisions of the Ethics Act prohibit a former public employee from representing a private employer before their previous public agency until two years after they leave their public position.
80.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
81.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from campaigning for a position as a public official or serving as a public official provided they conduct all activities related to their campaign on their own time and do not otherwise use their position, including any public equipment, facilities, time, materials, human labor, or other public property under their discretion or control, to benefit themselves or their campaign. Should they be elected, they may also not use their position on the school board to benefit themselves in their position with the city and vice-versa.
82.	The "Revolving Door" provisions of the Ethics Act prohibit a former public employee from engaging in certain activities until two years after they leave their public position.
83.	A former public employee may not act as an attorney or otherwise aid, counsel, advise, consult or assist in representing another person in connection with any judicial proceeding in which the state is a party in which the former public employee participated personally and substantially.
84.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
85.	The "Revolving Door" provisions of the Ethics Act do not prohibit a former public employee from accepting employment with a business they did not regulate, audit, or investigate.
86.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from requesting reimbursement for their legal expenses.
87.	The Ethics Act prohibits a public official from voting or participating in a matter under certain circumstances.
88.	The "Revolving Door" provisions of the Ethics Act prohibit a former public employee from engaging in certain activities until two years after they leave their public position.
89.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
90.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.

91.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
92.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit an individual from serving as a public official provided they do not use their position to benefit a business with which they are associated.
93.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
94.	The FCPA permits campaign funds to be used for purposes reasonably related to performing the duties of the position held.
95.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit an individual from serving as a public official while receiving a pension from their former position as a public employee.
96.	The FCPA permits campaign funds to be used for purposes reasonably related to performing the duties of the position held.
97.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
98.	Employees of a 501(c)(3) are not public employees.
99.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
100.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
101.	Neither the Ethics Act nor the FCPA prohibit high school students from volunteering to support a campaign.
102.	The Ethics Act allows a public official to vote to appoint someone who is not a "family member" of the public official as that term is defined in the Act.
103.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
104.	The FCPA permits campaign funds to be used for purposes reasonably related to performing the duties of the position held.
105.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
106.	A public employee may volunteer to speak to other public employees provided the speech is on their own time and they did not use their position for personal gain because they are not compensated.
107.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from serving as a public official provided they conduct all activities related to their campaign on their own time and do not otherwise use their position, including any public equipment, facilities, time, materials, human labor, or other public property under their discretion or control, to benefit themselves or their campaign. They may also not use their position on the school board to benefit themselves in their position with the city and vice-versa.
108.	The exceptions to the definition of a thing of value are recognized as a "safe harbor" for things provided to public officials and employees by those individuals or businesses that are not principals, lobbyists, or subordinates of lobbyists provided the things provided are not intended to corruptly influence official action.
109.	A legislator may direct discretionary funds to a scholarship board they are a member of provided neither the legislator nor a family member are a recipient of a scholarship award or compensated by the board awarded the discretionary funds.
110.	Lobbyists and principals can provide public officials with the following at an economic development function: Payment of or reimbursement for actual and necessary transportation and lodging expenses to facilitate a public official's or public employee's participation in an economic development function.
111.	The "Revolving Door" provisions of the Ethics Act prohibit a former public employee from representing clients or their private employer before their former agency for two years.
112.	A public employee who held a position of authority may seek re-employment with the governmental agency that previously employed them provided they did not create the position for themselves or otherwise use their former public position for personal gain.
113.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.

114.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from serving in another office, but there may be restrictions outside of the Ethics Act that could be applicable.
115.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from serving as a public official provided they conduct all activities related to their campaign on their own time and do not otherwise use their position, including any public equipment, facilities, time, materials, human labor, or other public property under their discretion or control, to benefit themselves or their campaign. They may also not use their position on the school board to benefit themselves in their position with the city and vice-versa.
116.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
117.	The Revolving Door provisions of the Ethics Act do not prohibit public employees from returning to their public employer after retirement.
118.	(a) Any paid political advertisement or electioneering communication appearing in any print media or broadcast on any electronic media shall clearly and distinctly identify the entity responsible for paying for the advertisement or electioneering communication. Ala. Code § 17-5-12
119.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a retired public employee from using pictures taken in their former public position for their campaign advertisement.
120.	A public employee may not interact with a business with which they are associated on behalf of their public employer and vice versa, and they may not use their position to benefit a business with which they are associated.
121.	Ala Code 36-25-5.1 prohibits a principal (entity that employs a lobbyist) or a lobbyist from offering a “thing of value” to a public employee. An offer of employment is within the Code’s definition of “thing of value.” Ala Code 36-25-23(c) prohibits a lobbyist from being solicited for anything, whether a thing of value or not, except for a campaign contribution.
122.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from receiving a gift from a person who is not a lobbyist or principal provided the gift is not received for the purpose of corruptly influencing an official action.
123.	The FCPA permits campaign funds to be donated to a 501(c)(3).
124.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public employee from performing their job duties and preparing materials for consideration that could affect the employee personally.
125.	A public official may not use their position to obtain personal gain for a business with which they are associated.
126.	A council member may distribute the letter that was sent to him or his counsel by the Ethics Commission because that letter conveys only the disposition of the matter.
127.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit the publication of the names of qualified candidates.
128.	The FCPA requires all expenditures be made through the campaign's banking account.
129.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a candidate who is a public employee from volunteering for the public entity that employs them.
130.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from performing their duties when they are in a relationship with a candidate.
131.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public official from performing their duties when they are related to a candidate.
132.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a candidate from speaking at an event.
133.	Tax and tips are not required to be included in the calculation for meals provided to a public employee or a public official per Ala. Code 36-25-1(34)(b)(4) and (16).
134.	In Ala. Code § 36-25-1(9), "day" is defined as "calendar day."
135.	The Ethics Act does not prohibit a public entity from doing business with a company whose owner separately contracts with the public entity.

