



Conflict of Interest Requirements

Appointed Officials | October 10, 2023

Overview

The Board Vacancies and Conflicts Act ([§63G-24-301](#)) requires appointed board members to disclose any position or financial interest in any business entity subject to the regulation of the agency within 10 days after their appointment and when changes occur. The text of the act is available below. The act applies to individuals appointed by the governor to rule making boards with the exception of the State Board of Education and the Utah Retirement Board.

State Land Authorities

State land authorities follow the Board Vacancies and Conflicts Act. All three, MIDA, the [Inland Port Authority](#), and the [Point of the Mountain State Land Authority](#) require disclosures prior to assuming office. In addition to those initial reports, MIDA requires an [annual](#) conflict of interest disclosure.

Board Vacancies and Conflicts Act

The following is the text of the Board Vacancies and Conflicts Act as it relates to conflict of interest disclosures.

([§63G-24-301](#)) Disclosure of conflicts.

1. An appointed board member shall disclose the nature of any position or financial interest the appointed board member holds in any business entity that is subject to the regulation of the agency, including if the relationship of the appointed board member to the business entity is that of:
 - a. an officer;
 - b. a director;
 - c. an agent;
 - d. an employee; or
 - e. an owner of a substantial interest.
2. Within 10 days after the day on which an appointed board member is appointed to serve on a rulemaking board, the appointed board member shall make the disclosure described in Subsection (1) in writing to the rulemaking board.
3. An appointed board member shall, if there are changes to items the appointed board member is required to disclose under Subsection (1), update the disclosure before voting on a measure the rulemaking board takes with respect to a business entity described in Subsection (1).