Many activities may violate not only these standards of conduct, but also federal statutes. As a result, in addition to any disciplinary action an employee may be subject to, civil and criminal penalties may be imposed if the misconduct also violates a related federal statute. At a minimum, employees should be aware of the statutory prohibitions against the following:

- Seeking, accepting, or agreeing to accept a gift in return for influence in the performance of an official act or for personal gain in the performance of an official act (18 U.S.C. § 201).

- Representing others or accepting payment in matters involving the Smithsonian or the United States (18 U.S.C. §§ 203, 205).

- Receiving any salary or any contribution to or supplementation of salary from any outside source as compensation for official services as an employee (18 U.S.C. § 209).

- Procurement officials seeking, accepting, or agreeing to receive any money, gratuity, or other thing of value from any officer, employee, representative, agent, or consultant of a competing contractor during the conduct of a federal procurement (41 U.S.C. § 423).

- Embezzling or converting public money, property, or records to one's personal use (18 U.S.C. § 641).

- Taking or failing to account for public funds with which an employee is entrusted in his or her official position (18 U.S.C. § 643).

- Embezzling or converting money or property in the possession of an employee by reason of the employee’s employment (18 U.S.C. § 654).


- Use of deceit in an examination or personnel action in connection with federal employment (18 U.S.C. § 1917).
- Fraud or false statements in a matter involving the United States (18 U.S.C. § 1001).
- Acting as the agent of a foreign principal registered under the Foreign Agents Registration Act (18 U.S.C. § 219).
- Appointing, employing, promoting, or advancing a relative or advocating such actions for a relative (5 U.S.C. § 3110).