

Ethics in Public Service

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First goal

Community Chest

**GET OUT
OF JAIL, FREE**



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Second Goal



Trust in Government has declined

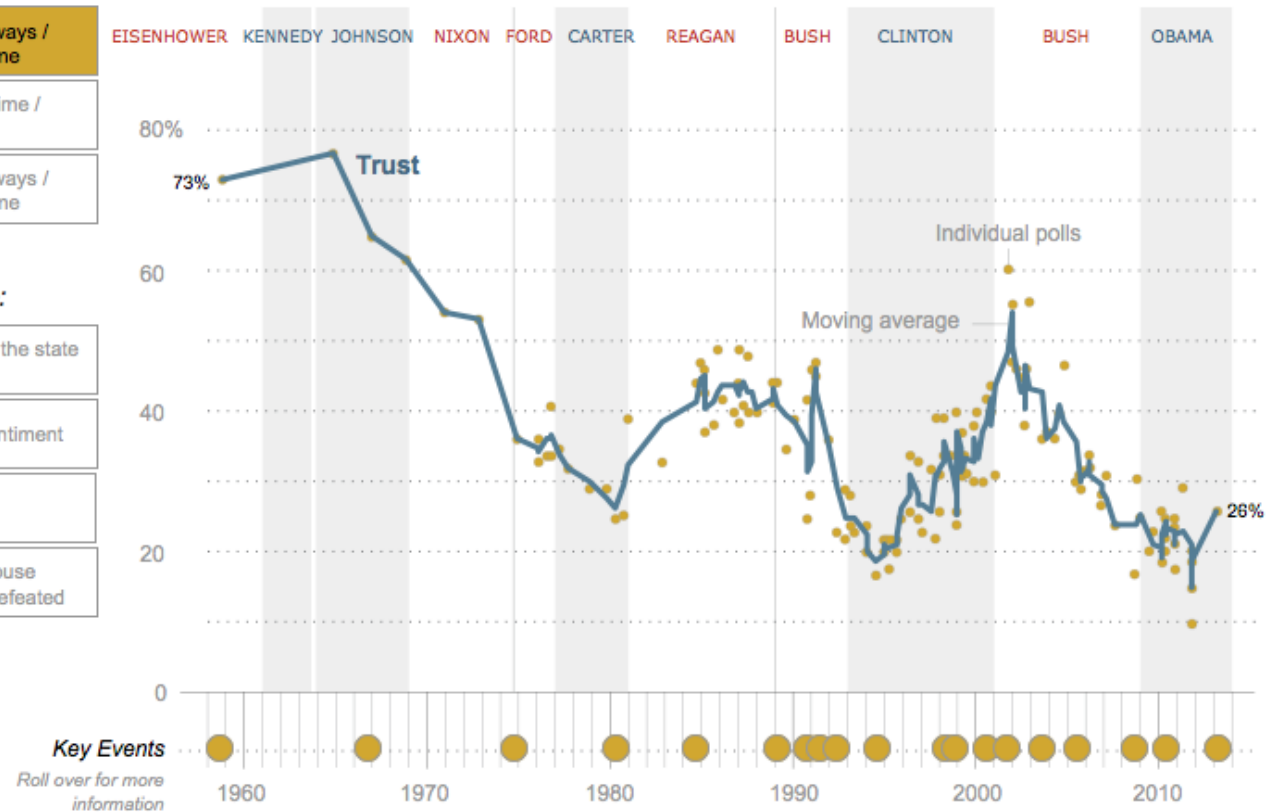
source: Pew research Center

How much of the time do you trust the government in Washington?

Trust	Just about always / most of the time
Distrust	Some of the time / never
Trust by Party	Just about always / most of the time

Compare trust in government to:

Satisfaction	Satisfied with the state of the nation
Confidence	Consumer sentiment
Unemployment	Monthly rate
Incumbent Losses	Number of House incumbents defeated



The floor and the ceiling: where are you?

- Ceiling: doesn't even take a paper clip home



- Floor: the law and administrative rules.

Why is ethics NOT like “doing your taxes?”

- Taxes
 - It is legal and rational to take every single legal way to reduce your tax burden.
- Ethics
 - The argument “it’s technically legal” may fail the “higher standard for public service” test
 - Being “technically legal” doesn’t help with the appearance of impropriety

How Ethics Problems Happen

Information Problems

- “Sector Confusion”
- Didn’t know policy
- Believed they had implicit permission

Reasoning Problems

- Ends justify the means
- Justifications

Loyalty Problems

- Right v Right choices

Information Problems

- “Sector confusion”

open meetings

open records

disclosure requirements

receipt of gifts

accounting for expenses

Information Problems

- Didn't know the rule or policy
- Believed they had implicit permission

Thinking problems

- Ends justify the means

“working around” bothersome rules or laws to get a good thing done

Protecting the jurisdiction or colleague by covering something up

Thinking problems

- Justifications

“We aren’t paid enough so...”

“That’s how they do it at the state, the city, etc.”

“That’s how we’ve always done it”

“Just this one time...”

Loyalty problems

- When more than one right thing is involved
Loyalty to family or friends versus office
Professional training versus politics
Electoral survival versus ???

Case Study: Conflicting Loyalties

- Your best friend is an employee of the County. In a meeting over potential budget cuts, you learn that her job might be eliminated. As the meeting ends, the Dept. head reminds everyone that the meeting is CONFIDENTIAL and everyone nods yes. On your way home, you remember that your friend is just about to put a down payment on a new house. Do you tell her about the job cut possibility?

When people choose “bad actions”

POTENTIAL REASONS

- Evil Person
- Don't know policy or rules
- Thought there was implicit permission
- Under coercion or pressure from boss, coworkers, interest group, profession, conscience

POTENTIAL RESULTS

- Termination
- Legal actions
- Training
- Coaching
- Review of policy
- Hiring practices

Ethics

- **Prohibition on Contracts with Officers**
 - **Idaho Code 59-201:**

“Members of the legislature, state, county, city, district and precinct officers, must not be interested in any contract made by them in their official capacity, or by any body or board of which they are members.”

Ethics

- **Bribery & Corrupt Influence Act—Idaho Code Title 18, Chapter 13**
 - Public officials are prohibited from accepting gifts, but there are a few exceptions:
 - Fees prescribed by law to be received by a public servant or other benefits for which the recipient gives legitimate consideration or is otherwise legally entitled.
 - Gifts from family, friends, or business acquaintances.
 - Trivial gifts under \$50 in value involving no risk of undermining official impartiality.

Case Study: The Vase

- You are an County official. A few days before Christmas, a package arrives at your office. Inside is a card from the vice-president of a large corporation in your city. The company has never done business with the county. The card says, “You are doing a great job for our county and we just wanted you to know that we appreciate it. We hope you will accept this token of our gratitude.”
- You open the package and find a beautiful crystal vase that you estimate to be worth \$75 to \$100. Do you accept the vase? Would your answer be different if you worked for a private company?

The “Gift Equation,” or why it is problematic to accept gifts

The “Giver”

- May think they’ve “bought you”
- May tell everyone
- May be harmless



You (the only part you control)

- Know what the gift means to you
- Know you can’t be bought



The Public

- May think your impartiality is impacted
- May be hearing that you’re accepting favors

Ethics

- **Bribery & Corrupt Influence Act—Idaho Code Title 18, Chapter 13**
 - **Nepotism**
 - **No person related to a Commissioner or hiring person by blood or marriage within the 2nd degree can be paid to work for the County.**
 - **Relatives within the 2nd degree include: spouses, parents, siblings, children, grandparents, grandchildren, cousins, aunts & uncles, nieces & nephews.**

Case Study: The Son-in-Law

- You have just been elected to the County Commission. Your son-in-law is employed by the County Roads Department. Does this violate the Idaho Nepotism Statute?

Ethics

- **Bribery & Corrupt Influence Act—Idaho Code Title 18, Chapter 13**
 - **Nepotism**
 - **A person currently employed when a relative is elected retains their position and continues receiving cost of living increases, bonuses and promotions.**

Case Study: Privacy and Public Officials

- Your county's Deputy Clerk attended her high school reunion out of state and partied hard with her old friends. One of the friends took a picture of the drunken Deputy Clerk passed out on a table surrounded by empty bottles, posted it on Face book and "tagged her." Before long, the photo was being emailed and posted by many. Angry citizens are now calling and demanding she be fired as a "bad example." Should she be fired?

The Expectation of Privacy increases as you go down the organization

Lowest

- Highest ranking officials
- Issue may be relevant to their office

Medium

- Middle ranking officials
- Issue is relevant to their office

Highest

- Lower ranking employees
- Issue not relevant to their office

Conflict of interest in Idaho

- Question No. 10: What action is required under chapter 7 of title 59, Idaho Code, the Ethics in Government Act, if a conflict of interest exists?
- Answer: The Ethics in Government Act requires certain action when a conflict of interest exists. A conflict of interest is generally defined as any “official action or any decision or recommendation by a person acting in a capacity as a public official, the effect of which would be to the private pecuniary benefit of the person or a member of the person’s household, or a business with which the person or a member of the person’s household is associated.”
- When a conflict of interest exists, the public official must disclose the conflict. Under the Ethics in Government Act, disclosure does not affect an elected public official’s authority to be counted for the purpose of determining a quorum and to debate and to vote on the matter. *Idaho Ethics In Government 26*

Exemptions to Conflict of Interest

- **Question No. 11: Are there exceptions to the definition of conflict of interest in chapter 7 of title 59, Idaho Code, the Ethics in Government Act?**
- **Answer: Yes. Under the Act, there is no conflict of interest if the pecuniary benefit received arises out of:**
- (a) An interest or membership in a particular business, industry, occupation or class required by law as a prerequisite to the holding by the person of the office or position;
- (b) Any action in the person's official capacity which would affect to the same degree a class consisting of an industry or occupation group in which the person, or a member of the person's household or business with which the person is associated, is a member or is engaged;
- (c) Any interest which the person has by virtue of his profession, trade or occupation where his interest would be affected to the same degree as that of a substantial group or class of others similarly engaged in the profession, trade or occupation;
- (d) Any action by a public official upon any revenue measure, any appropriation measure or any measure imposing a tax, when similarly situated members of the general public are affected by the outcome of the action in a substantially similar manner and degree.

Ethics resources

- Attorney General's Ethics handbook.
 - <http://www.ag.idaho.gov/publications/manuals.html>
 - Lists the statutes addressing ethics in Idaho
 - Contains a listing of Attorney General findings in answer to specific ethics inquiries

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