

Objectives

- 1. Rules relating to public service *and* when to ask questions
- 2. Beyond the rules/integrity
- Satisfy training requirements
 (AB 1234 + MCLE)

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Examples/Illustrations

- Horror/extreme stories from elsewhere
- Why rules exist/trip up areas
 - Many rules adopted in response to scandal
- Part of climate of distrust





Overarching Goals

- Your success and happiness as a public servant
- Avoid being bogged down by charges of improper conduct
- Not just a matter of law or common sense

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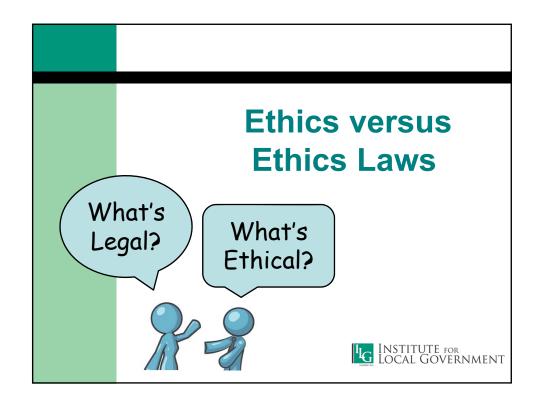




Session Logistics

- 2 hour session
 - Required content (lots!)
 - Breadth versus depth
- Questions
- Proof of participation
 - Sign in
 - Certificates



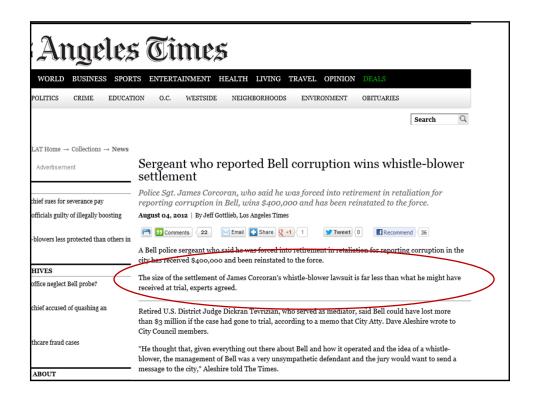




What Was Wrong with What Happened in Bell?

- On the part of elected officials?
 - They were recalled
 - Facing criminal charges of misappropriation
- On the part of staff
- What are the limits to pursuit of self interest in public service?





- Ethics = what we *ought* to do
- Laws = what we must do
 - Minimum standards
 - Penalties
- Key Concept: Legal ≠ ethical

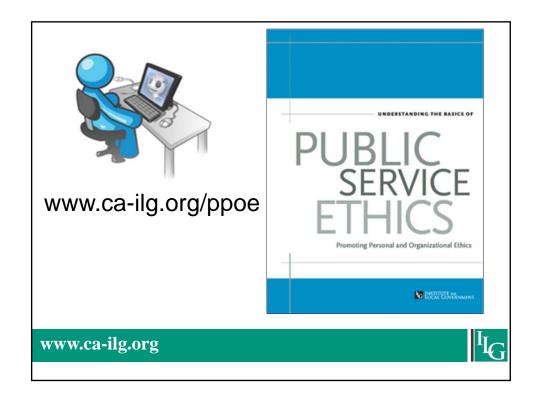


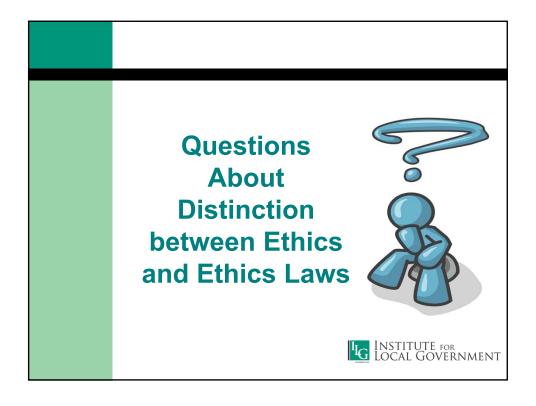
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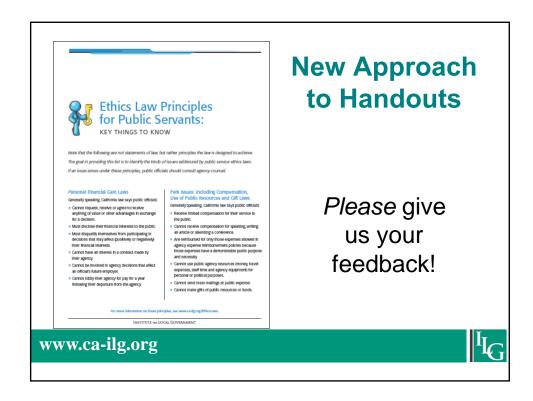
What We Ought to Do = Values/Integrity ✓ Trustworthiness ✓ Loyalty ✓ Responsibility ✓ Public's interest ✓ Accountability ✓ Respect ✓ Civility ✓ Fairness

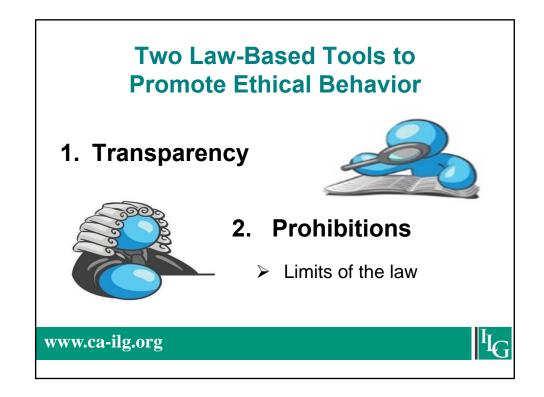












Penalties for Missteps

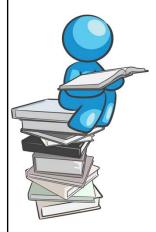
- Loss of freedom--6 months to 20 years
- **Fines** (up to \$250,000) **+** restitution **+** forfeiture
- Attorneys fees (\$3K to \$1M+)
- Personal costs



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State Ethics Laws



- 1. Governmental transparency
- 2. Fair processes
- 3. Personal financial gain
- 4. Personal advantages and perks



Transparency Laws

Principles:

- It's the public's business
- The public trusts a process it can see
- Discourages misdeeds

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Financial Interest Disclosure

- Transparency includes obligation for high level public servants to disclose financial interests
 - Beginning public service
 - Annually while in service
 - When leave public service
- Includes "designated employees"



More Meeting Transparency Rules



- ✓ Conduct business in open and publicized meetings
- Allow public to participate in meetings
- ✓ Agendas posted on website (new requirement)

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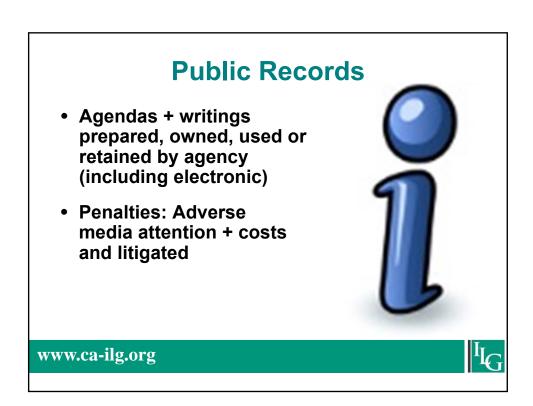


Conducting Business at Open Meetings

- A majority may not consult outside an agency-convened meeting
 - Public has right to observe deliberations
 - Try to influence them
- Staff can help or hinder compliance





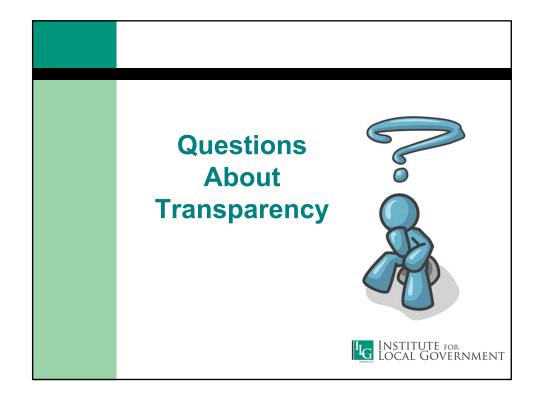


Promoting Public Trust/ Beyond the Minimums

Post Bell Question:

 What kind of information should be disclosed without being asked?





Fair Process Laws

- Principle: Under certain circumstances, public officials are stewards of fair processes
 - Decision-making
 - Contracting
 - Employment



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Fair Process Laws, continued



- Disqualification requirements if decision involves family members
- Nepotism—Local policies (video)





Fair Process Laws, continued



- Competitive bidding requirements
 - Everyone has a right to compete for agency's business
 - Competition produces the best price
 - Prevents graft
- Kickbacks prosecutable under federal fraud and extortion laws (video ahead)



Fair Process Laws

- Due process requirements and rules against bias
 - Expressions of views prior to hearing
 - Personal, but non-financial interests
 - Receipt of information outside of public hearings



II

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Fair Process Laws, continued

- Incompatible office/ employment prohibitions
 - Issues: Conflicting loyalties & overlapping jurisdictions
 - Elected officials forfeit first position



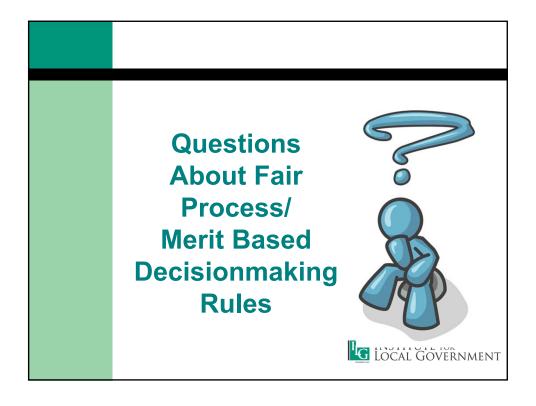
Campaign Contribution Issues

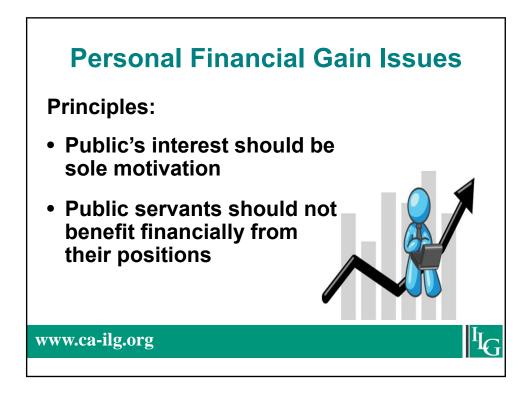


- State law campaign contribution restrictions (appointed)—
 - See page 15 of <u>www.ca-ilg.org/FairProcess</u>
- Demands for contributions in exchange for favorable action = federal fraud and extortion
- Soliciting campaign contributions from fellow officials and employees prohibited









Bribery

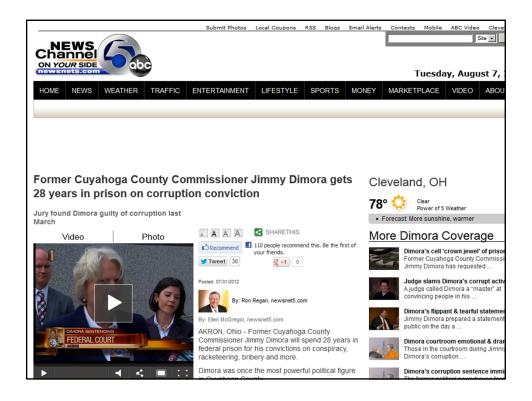


Public officials may not:

- Solicit, receive or agree to receive
- A benefit
- In exchange for their official actions









No Self-Dealing Rules

Disqualification/conflicts of interest rules





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Disqualification/Step Aside Requirements Based on Financial Interests

- Rule: You may not participate in a decision if financial interests are affected by a decision
- Effect can be positive or negative
- Analysis is complex
- Applies to "designated employees"





Beyond Minimum Requirements



- Disqualification => Legally required
 - Does not imply wrongdoing
 - Unless don't step aside
- Abstention => voluntary



What Kinds of Interests?



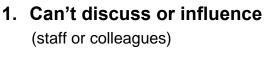
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- Your agency attorney
 - No immunity though
- The FPPC
 - In writing
 - Allow plenty of time







- 2. Meetings:
 - 1. Identify nature of conflict
 - 2. (Elected Officials) Leave room (unless matter on consent)

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Penalties

- Invalidate decision
- Misdemeanor (could result in loss of office)
- Fines (\$5,000 to \$10,000 per violation)
- Attorneys fees
- Fodder for critics





Warning! Special Rules for Contracts

- Interests in contracts are forbidden
- Disqualification likely not a solution
- Penalties: Refund money received, fines, imprisonment, and loss of office (felony)

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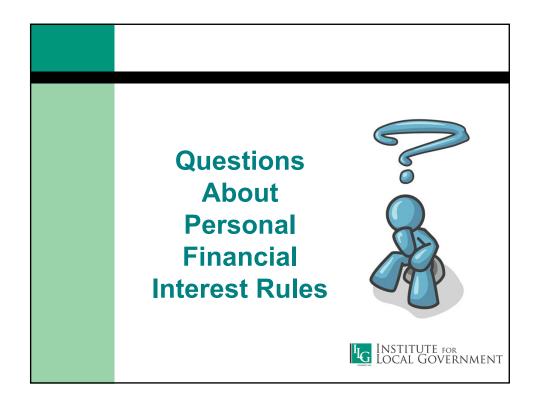
Future Employment Issues

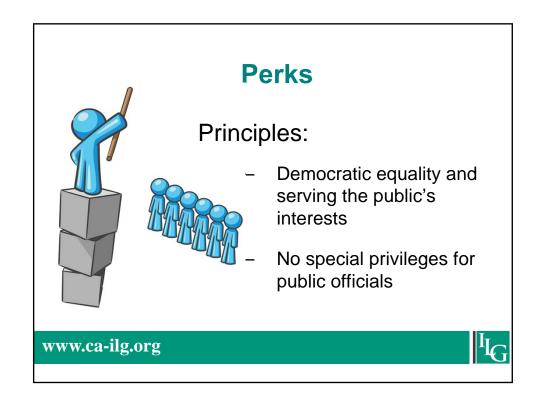


Revolving door prohibition

- Electeds and top managers
- Cannot represent people for pay for a year after leaving their agency
- No participation in decisions involving future employers







Three Areas

- 1. Compensation
- 2. Use-of-publicresources issues
 - 1. Personal Use/Expense Reimbursement
 - 2. Political Use
- 3. Gifts

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Compensation

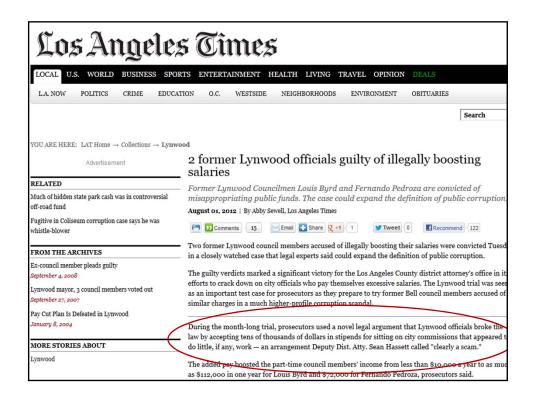
- No honoraria rule for speaking or writing
- Elected officials salaries
- Post Bell restrictions on executive salaries



New Transparency Requirements

- Compensation disclosure at "sequential" meetings
 - Locally-authorized extra compensation (not authorized in state statute)
- Restrictions on executive salaries
 - No automatic renewals with increases in compensation beyond cost-of-living index
 - Salaries must be discussed at regular (not special meetings)





Use-of-Public-Resources Issues

- Personal use of public resources (including staff time and agency equipment) prohibited
- Political use of public resources also prohibited



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"Public Resources"



Money or anything paid for with public money:

- Staff time
- Office space
- Equipment
- Supplies





Expense Reimbursement Issues: It's the Public's Money

- Understand expense reimbursement policies
- Note: Partner/spouse expenses not reimbursable
- be enough

 Following the law may not www.ca-ilg.org







Political Use of Public Resources

- By individuals or agency itself (support of ballot measures)
 - Objective analyses and information OK
 - Especially if part of regular communications channels





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Consequences of Violations

- Civil penalties: \$1,000/day fine + 3X value of resource used
- Criminal penalties: 2-4 year prison term + disqualification from office
- Can also have income tax implications



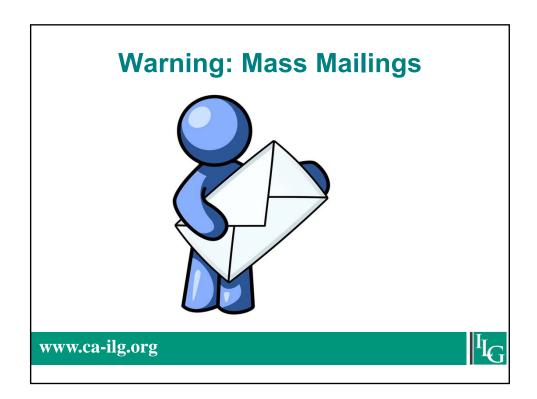


Gifts Don't Always Have Bows



- Meals, food and drink
- Entertainment (concerts & sporting events)
- Certain kinds of travel





Gift Rules

- Report \$50 and up (over a year)
- Limit \$440 per calendar year
- May also require stepping aside (over \$440 in prior 12 months)



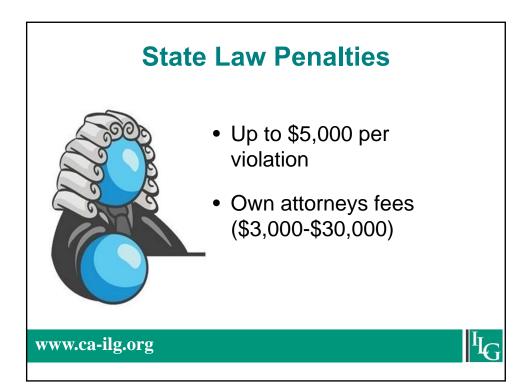
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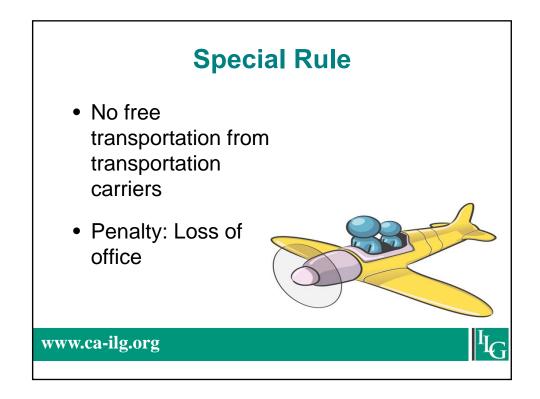
Gift Rules, continued

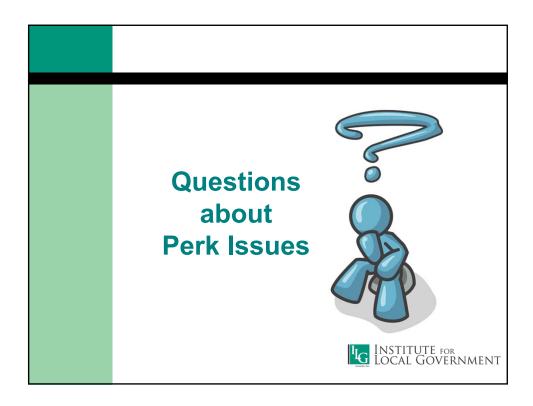
- Exceptions for:
 - Some kinds of travel
 - Informational materials
 - Pre-existing social relationships
 --elected officials (new)
 - "Reciprocal exchanges" elected officials (new)
- More Info: www. cailg.org/GiftCenter

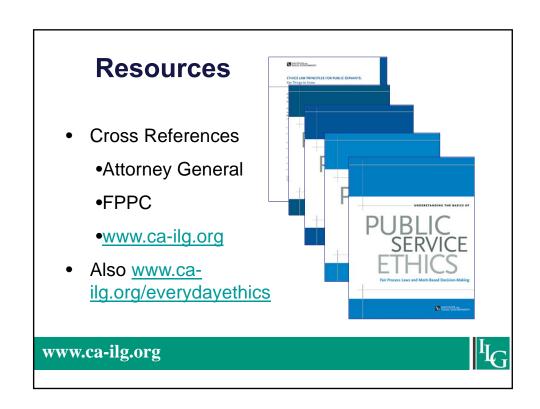




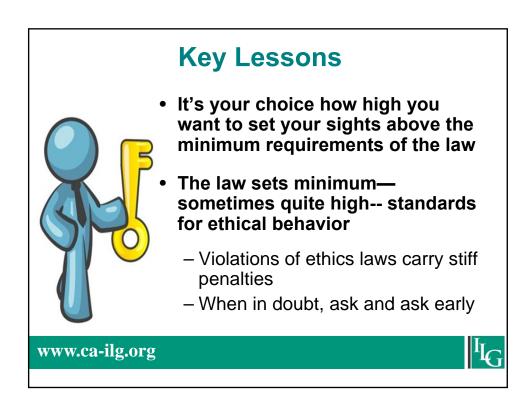












AB 1234 Compliance



- Sign in
- Proof of participation certificate Note: \$20 lost certificate fee
- Provide to custodian of records as public record
- Consider going beyond the minimum in terms of education



