

# Code of Ethics Learner Course Guide

**DOH Mandatory Training FY 2014-2015** 

To protect, promote & improve the health of all people in Florida through integrated state, county, & community efforts.

It's a New Day in Public Health

## DOH Mandatory Training FY 2014-2015

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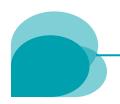


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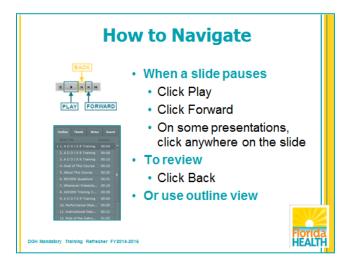
## Section 1

#### Slide 1 - Welcome Slide



Welcome to the Florida Department of Health mandatory training, "Code of Ethics, Section 1."

## Slide 2 – How to Navigate



To make your training as easy as possible, we are providing these navigation instructions. When a slide pauses you can do one of three things to advance the presentation:

- You may click directly on the slide
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If you need to review a previous slide, you may click the BACK button. Please keep these instructions in mind as you proceed with this training. You will need to advance the slide now.



## Slide 3 – Training Goal

## **Training Goal**

Ensure that Department of Health employees embrace a strong code of ethics by understanding & practicing the Department's Code of Ethics policy, DOHP 30-2.





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## Slide 4 - Section 1 Objectives

## **Section 1 Objectives**

- Understand the importance of DOH Code of Ethics
- 2. Define conflict of interest
- 3. Identify unacceptable gifts & honorariums
- 4. Recognize what is not considered a gift



At the end of section 1, you will be able to:

 Understand the importance of the Department's Code of Ethics policy

The goal of this training is to help ensure that Department of Health employees embrace a strong

code of ethics by understanding and practicing the Department's Code of Ethics policy, DOHP 30-2.

- Define conflict of interest
- Identify unacceptable gifts and honorariums and
- · Recognize what is not considered a gift



## Slide 5 - Section 1 Objectives

## **Section 1 Objectives**

- 5. Recognize prohibited sources
- Know when you can accept anything from prohibited sources
- 7. Define secondary employment
- Know when secondary employment is permitted

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#### You will also be able to:

- 5. Recognize prohibited sources
- 6. Know when you can and cannot accept anything from prohibited sources
- 7. Define secondary employment, which includes outside and dual employment, and
- 8. Know when secondary employment is and is not permitted.

## Slide 6 – What are the implications of unethical conduct?

# What are the implications of unethical conduct?



- · Why is the DOH code of ethics policy important?
- · What is conflict of interest?

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Take a moment to consider the implications of unethical conduct. If you don't comply with the Code of Ethics Policy, it will have serious consequences that can jeopardize your career in the Department. It is important that you identify and act according to the Code of Ethics in situations where the policy applies.

The next two slides will answer the questions:

- Why is the DOH Code of Ethics important? and
- · What is conflict of interest?



## Slide 7 – Why is DOH Code Ethics policy important?

# Why is DOH Code of Ethics policy important?

- · Review & comply with Code of Ethics policy
- · Violations will result in corrective action
- Avoid any conduct that might undermine the public trust
- Make objective, fair & impartial decisions
- Perform work assignments in a manner consistent with the Code of Ethics policy





Employees are expected to review and comply with the DOH Code of Ethics policy.

Violations will result in corrective action in accordance with the Department's disciplinary standards.

Employees must avoid any conduct that might undermine the public trust, whether it is in the context of business, financial or social relationships.

Employees must make objective, fair, and impartial decisions, and must perform their work in a manner consistent with the Code of Ethics policy.

#### Slide 8 - What is conflict of interest?

## What is conflict of interest?

- A situation in which an employee's private interest interferes with a public interest or duty
- Might exist when an employee:
  - Has outside job or dual employment
  - Is involved in the ownership of, or employed by an organization that is subject to license or regulation by the Department





Conflict of interest is a situation in which an employee's private interest interferes with a public interest or duty.

Conflict of interest might exist when an employee:

- · Has an outside job or dual employment, or
- Is involved in the ownership of, or is employed by, an organization that is subject to license or regulation by the Department.

This section will help you avoid a situation that can cause conflict of interest.



#### Slide 9 - Gifts & Honorariums

## Gifts & Honorariums



- What is a gift or honorarium?
- · Can you accept a gift or honorarium?
- · What is a prohibited source?
- When can you accept something from a prohibited source?





A concern of many employees is whether to accept or reject a gift. Whenever gifts are offered, conflict of interest may be an issue. The next 7 slides will answer:

- What is considered a gift or an honorarium?
- How do you know whether you can accept it or not?
- · What is a prohibited source? and
- Under what conditions can you accept something from a prohibited source?

This subject is important, because accepting a gift may be a serious violation of the Code of Ethics policy. You must be able to recognize situations to avoid.

#### Slide 10 - Gifts & Honorariums

## Gifts & Honorariums

#### Gift

- Something given to & accepted by a donee or by another on the donee's behalf, directly or indirectly
- Something which is paid or given to another, for or on behalf of, a donee, directly or indirectly

#### Honorarium

- Payment of money or anything of value for speaking appearances or articles
- An expense related to an honorarium event, paid to a person or the person's spouse





First, some definitions. For the purposes of ethics in government and financial disclosure required by law, a gift is something received by a donee, or by another on the donee's behalf, or something which is paid or given to another for, or on behalf of, a donee, directly or indirectly.

An honorarium is the payment of money, or anything of value for speaking appearances or published articles; or an expense paid for an honorarium event to a person or the person's spouse.



#### Slide 11 - Gifts

### **Gifts**

- Real property
- · Tangible or intangible personal property
- Transportation
- Food or beverages
- Entrance fees, admission fees, or tickets to events, performances, or facilities
- Plants, flowers or floral arrangements
   See DOHP 30-2 for a more complete list



- Real property or the use of real property
- Tangible or intangible personal property, or the use of it
- Transportation, other than that provided to a public officer or employee, by an agency in relation to officially approved governmental business, lodging, or parking
- Food or beverages

Gifts include, but are not limited to:

- Entrance fees, admission fees, or tickets to events, performances, or facilities, and
- Plants, flowers or floral arrangements

See DOHP 30-2 for a more complete list.

#### Slide 12 - Not Considered Gifts

## **Not Considered Gifts**

- Awards, plaques, certificates
- Honorary memberships
- Transportation provided for officially approved governmental business
- Gifts that are generally available to the public at large
- Personal use of frequent flyer miles and/or hotel bonus or reward points



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You should always be careful about accepting any gifts or honorariums, but there are situations that do not create a conflict of interest.

Here are some of the more common things that you are allowed to accept:

- An award, plaque, certificate, or similar personalized item given in recognition of the donee's public, civic, charitable, or professional service
- Honorary membership in a service or fraternal organization presented merely as a courtesy by such organization
- Transportation and expenses provided to a public officer or employee by an agency in relation to officially approved governmental business, unless the agency or organization is a prohibited source
- Gifts that are generally available for free, or at no cost, to the public at large, and
- Personal use of the frequent flyer miles and/or hotel bonus or reward points generated by your state-reimbursed travel



#### Slide 13 - Honorariums

## **Honorariums**

- Employees are prohibited from accepting honorariums when the subject falls within
  - The scope & mission of the Department
  - The scope of the employee's official duties
- Honorariums received under these conditions may be donated to a state approved charity or CHD
- Any payment for honorarium event related expenses must receive prior approval



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Employees are prohibited from accepting honorariums or any other thing of value for speaking appearances or articles authored by the employee, when the subject falls within the scope and mission of the Department and within the scope of the employee's official duties.

This is regardless of whether the speech is given or the article was written during working or nonworking hours.

Honorariums received under these conditions may be donated to a state approved charity or county health department under the Department's donation policy.

Employees receiving any payment for honorarium event related expenses must receive prior approval for such payment from the Department's Ethics Officer.

#### Slide 14 - Prohibited Sources

## **Prohibited Sources**

- Individual, group or organization with monetary interest in a matter pending before the Department
- Decline any gifts or honorariums from:
  - An entity providing goods or services or doing business with the Department under the contract or agreement
  - Lobbyist or principal of a lobbyist, including meals



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You may not accept gifts from prohibited sources. A prohibited source is an individual, group or organization that has a monetary interest pending before the Department.

You must decline any gifts or honorariums from an entity providing goods or services, or doing business with the Department under contract or agreement.

You must decline any gifts or honorariums, including meals, from a lobbyist or the principal of a lobbyist.

A lobbyist is a person who tries to influence public officials on behalf of, or against, proposed legislation.



## Slide 15 - If declining would publicly embarrass the giver...

# If declining would publicly embarrass the giver...

The gift or honorarium should be donated in the giver's name to a state approved charity, as approved under the Florida State Employees' Charitable Campaign, FSECC.

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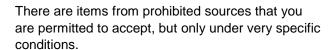
If declining a gift would publicly embarrass the giver, the gift or honorarium should be donated in the giver's name to a state approved charity under the Florida State Employees' Charitable Campaign, or FSECC.

## Slide 16 – Exceptions to Prohibited Sources

## **Exceptions to Prohibited Sources**

- · Gifts from your relatives
- On-site consumption of food or refreshments at event
- Gifts accepted on behalf of a governmental entity or charitable organization
- Gifts that are generally available to the public at large for free

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- First, gifts from your relatives. (The Code of Ethics policy 30-2 defines what is a relative)
- On-site food or drinks during a reception, meeting, or conference, when attendance is appropriate to exercise official duties
- Gifts accepted on behalf of a governmental entity or charitable organization, or for which a public purpose can be shown, provided the ethics officer has approved such gifts, and their acceptance is processed according to the Department's policy on donations, and
- Gifts that are generally available to the public at no cost.



## Slide 17 – Secondary Employment

## **Secondary Employment**





- What is secondary employment?
- · What is dual & outside employment?
- · What are the conditions under which secondary employment is allowed?





Now we will talk about secondary employment in which conflict of interest may occur.

You are not allowed to accept another job without approval. But you should also know when secondary employment is permitted.

In the next 4 slides, we will answer the following questions:

- What is secondary employment?
- What are dual and outside employment?
- What are the conditions under which secondary employment is allowed?

## Slide 18 – Secondary Employment

## **Secondary Employment**

- · Two types of Secondary Employment
  - Dual Employment
  - Outside Employment
- · Must not interfere with your job for the Department
- Do not perform your second job while on the Department's clock
- Do not use Department space or equipment to perform your second job



There are two types of secondary employment: dual employment and outside employment. We will define both in a moment.

With either dual or outside employment, there are certain rules that you must follow:

- The secondary job must not interfere with your job for the Department.
- It should not be performed while on the Department's clock, and
- You may not use Department space or equipment to perform your second job.



## Slide 19 - Dual Employment

## **Dual Employment**

- · A second job inside state government
- Employment in more than a total of one full-time established position
- Compensation of an employee simultaneously from any appropriation other than appropriations for salaries or by more than one state agency
- Prior approval is required for any dual employment or dual compensation

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Dual employment is a second job INSIDE State Government. Forms of dual employment include:

- Employment in more than one full-time established position, and
- Compensation of an employee simultaneously from any appropriation other than appropriations for salaries, or by more than one state agency.

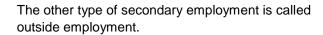
Prior approval from the Department's Ethics Officer is required for any dual employment.

## Slide 20 – Outside Employment

## **Outside Employment**

- Employment with local governments, state universities, or private sector employers simultaneous to the employee's primary employment
  - Must not constitute a real or apparent conflict of interest
  - Must not interfere with your ability & availability to perform your job responsibilities
- Outside Employment Request form must be completed

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Outside employment is employment with local governments, state universities, or private sector employers simultaneous to the employee's primary employment.

- Any outside employment must not constitute a real or apparent conflict of interest.
- It must not interfere with your ability and availability to perform your job with the Department, including scheduled and over time requirements.

To request such employment, an Outside Employment Request Form should be completed.



#### Slide 21 – Additional Considerations

## **Additional Considerations**

- Children's Medical Services physicians cannot
  - Enter into contracts with the Department on behalf of any entity with which they are employed or have a contractual relationship
  - Compromise the ability of Department clients to choose between physicians associated by contract or employment with the Department & private physicians
- Teaching public health courses is secondary employment

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Additional considerations for secondary employment include those of Children's Medical Services physicians and of University-teaching practices. Children's Medical Services physicians cannot enter into contracts with the Department on behalf of any entity they are employed with. Nor can they have a contractual relationship, or compromise the ability of Department clients to choose between physicians associated by contract, or employment, with the Department and private physicians.

In addition, teaching public health courses in the University system is considered a second job.

#### Slide 22 - Section 1 Conclusion

## **Section 1 Conclusion**

- · Avoid any conflict of interest
- Recognize situations in which you can accept or must reject a gift or honorarium
- Know your secondary employment options
- Read & comply with the Department's Code of Ethics policy

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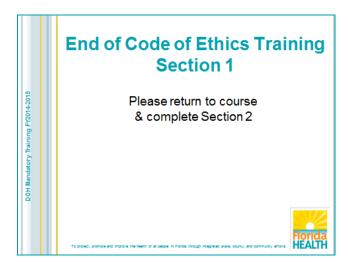


We will conclude section 1 with a brief overview:

- You must avoid any conduct in which conflict of interest may occur
- Recognize situations in which you can accept or must reject a gift or honorarium
- Know your secondary employment options and comply with the policy, and
- You must read and comply with the Department's Code of Ethics policy.



### Slide 23 - End Slide



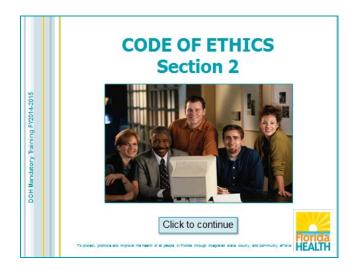
This concludes the Code of Ethics, Section 1.

Please return to the course and complete Section 2.



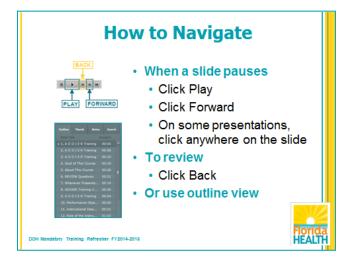
## Section 2

#### Slide 1 - Welcome Slide



Welcome to the Florida Department of Health's mandatory training, "Code of Ethics, Section 2."

### Slide 2 – How to Navigate



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## Slide 3 - Section 2 Objectives

## **Section 2 Objectives**

#### Describe the following:

- 1. Regulatory responsibility
- Board membership & participation
- Prohibited referrals
- Political activities
- Solicitation
- 6. Nepotism
- 7. Procurement Employees

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At the end of Section 2, you will be able to describe the following terms and/or procedures:

- 1. Regulatory responsibility
- 2. Board membership and participation
- 3. Prohibited Referrals
- 4. Political Activities
- 5. Solicitation, and
- 6. Nepotism
- 7. Procurement Employees

## Slide 4 - Section 2 Objectives

## **Section 2 Objectives**

Describe the following terms and/or procedures:

- 7. Financial Disclosure
- 8. Specified Employees
- 9. Government in the Sunshine
- 10. Open Meetings
- 11. Public Records Requests
- 12. Records Retention



You will also be able to understand Department of Health terms and/or procedures regarding the following:

- 7. Financial Disclosure
- 8. Specified Employees
- 9. Government in the Sunshine
- 10. Open Meetings
- 11. Public Records Requests, and
- 12. Records Retention



## Slide 5 – Regulatory Responsibility, Board Membership/Participation, Prohibited Referrals

## Regulatory Responsibility, Board Membership/Participation, Prohibited Referrals



- What is regulatory responsibility?
- What about board membership or participation?
- What are prohibited referrals?

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Let us begin with regulatory responsibilities, board membership and participation, and prohibited referrals.

We will answer the following questions:

- What is regulatory responsibility?
- What should I know about membership or participation on boards?
- What are prohibited referrals?

## Slide 6 - Regulatory Responsibility

## **Regulatory Responsibility**

#### **Duties that:**

- Determine compliance with federal, state or local statues or regulations
- · Approve purchases by the Department
- Supervise care or treatment of:
  - Prisoners
  - Inmates
  - Patients
  - Clients committed to a state institution



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Regulatory responsibilities are duties assigned to an employee, by management, that involve any of the following:

- Determination of whether an entity is in compliance with federal, state or local statues or regulations, or
- Direct responsibility for the approval of purchases by the Department for an entity.

Regulatory responsibilities also include the custody, supervision, care or treatment of the following:

- Prisoners
- Inmates
- Patients and
- Clients or other persons committed to a state institution



## Slide 7 – If You Have Regulatory Responsibilities...

## If You Have Regulatory Responsibilities...

## Inform supervisor within 5 business days if you:

- · Submit a job application with a DOH regulated entity
- Receive an employment or contract offer from such an
- · Receive a gift from a regulated entity, or
- · Obtain a financial interest in such an entity

Your supervisor may remove you from



regulatory responsibilities until matters are resolved

If you have regulatory responsibilities in the Department as part of your position description, you must inform your supervisor within 5 business days if you do any of the following:

- Submit a job application with a DOH regulated entity
- Receive an employment or contract offer from such an entity
- Receive a gift from a regulated entity, or
- Obtain a financial interest in a regulated entity

Your supervisor may remove you from regulatory responsibilities until such matters are resolved.

## Slide 8 – Board Membership/Participation

## **Board Membership/Participation**

- Public interest is served when employees participate in public health-related boards
  - Example: Healthy Start, Rural Health Network, Child Service Council
- Board decisions may impact DOH & result in conflicts of interest
  - Example: decisions on funding, grants & policies



The Department believes the public interest is served when its employees participate on local boards associated with public health.

Examples may include Healthy Start, Rural Health Network and the Child Service Council

However, public health board decisions may impact the Department & result in real or apparent conflicts of interest. Examples include decisions on funding, grants, and policies.





## Slide 9 – Board Membership/Participation

## **Board Membership/Participation**

- Ensure participation does not:
  - Violate law or Code of Ethics policy
  - Create real or apparent conflict of interest
- · Avoid signing contracts involving the Department
- · Refer to Code of Ethics policy to guide you

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Employees participating on these boards are responsible to ensure their participation does not:

- Violate law, Code of Ethics policy, or
- Create a real or apparent conflict of interest with their DOH employment

Also, employees should avoid signing contracts that involve the Department.

Refer to the Code of Ethics policy to guide your decisions.

## Slide 10 – Board Membership/Participation

## **Board Membership/Participation**

- Determine if a board you serve must comply with the Sunshine, Public Meeting & Open Records Laws
- Consult supervisor & human resource office

Remember, serving on a board may include personal financial responsibilities & liabilities.





Also, determine if a board you serve must comply with the Sunshine, Public Meeting, and Open Records Laws. Exceptions include advisory boards for regulated entities. Confer with your supervisor and servicing human resource office about requirements for advisory board participation compliance. Remember, serving on a board may include personal financial responsibilities and liabilities.



### Slide 11 - Prohibited Referrals

## **Prohibited Referrals**

- Employees may not use their position to influence a referral
- Employees may not accept a referral from the Department to an employee or a member of the employee's business entity that has an "investment interest"

Exemptions may be made through the Ethics Officer

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To ensure the integrity of the Department, employees may not use their position to influence a referral, and may not accept a referral from the Department to a business entity in which they or an immediate family member has an investment interest.

Exemption requests may be made through the Department's Ethics Officer.

## Slide 12 - Prohibited Referral: Example

## **Prohibited Referral: Example**

As a DOH purchasing agent, you may not:

- Purchase, rent or lease realty, goods or services for DOH from a business you, your spouse or child own more than 5% in
- · Or for which you serve as officer or director

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Here is an example of a prohibited referral to a family member:

While acting as a purchasing agent for the Department, or acting in an official capacity, you may not purchase, rent or leasing any realty, goods or services on behalf of the Department from a business in which you, your spouse or child own more than 5% interest, or for which you serve as an officer or director.



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### Slide 13 – Prohibited Referral

## **Prohibited Referral: Example**

A physician may not refer a Department client to a medical facility in which they or their immediate family owns or has a financial interest.

Exemptions requests may be made through the Department's Ethics Officer

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Here's another example. A physician may not refer a Department client to a medical facility in which they or their immediate family owns or has a financial interest. Requests for exemptions to this policy may be made through the Department's Ethics Officer.

### Slide 14 - Political Issues

## **Political Issues**



- · What political activities may you participate in?
- · How to inform DOH you want to run for office?

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Now, we will move on to political issues. We will answer the following questions:

- What political activities are you allowed to participate in?
- How do you inform the Department that you want to run for political office?



## Slide 15 – Acceptable Political Activities

## **Acceptable Political Activities**

## Outside the work area & off-duty, you may:

- · Wear a badge or button
- Take part in political campaigns
- · Display bumper stickers & posters



You are encouraged to vote and entitled to administrative leave in accordance with state rules.

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Employees are permitted to express their opinions on political subjects and candidates, but only outside of the work area and during off-duty hours. Under these conditions you can:

- Wear a badge or button
- Take an active part in political campaigns and
- Display bumper stickers and posters

Employees are encouraged to vote and are entitled to administrative leave in accordance with state rules.

#### Slide 16 - Prohibited Political Activities

## **Prohibited Political Activities**

#### You cannot:

- · Display political posters at work
- · Solicit campaign contribution in a government building
- Favor or discriminate because of political opinions or affiliation



## You cannot:

- Display posters on political subjects, issues, or campaigns at the work site
- Solicit or accept a campaign contribution in a government building or office and
- Favor or discriminate with respect to state employment because of political opinions or affiliation



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#### Slide 17 - Prohibited Political Activities

## **Prohibited Political Activities**

### You cannot:

- · Use official authority to influence a vote or political action
- Coerce employees to pay, lend, or contribute anything of value to a political party or committee
- Hatch act: people in federally-funded positions may not run for partisan offices.

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In addition, you cannot use official authority or influence to secure a position, an increase in pay, or other advantage in employment for the purpose of influencing a vote or political action. Nor can you coerce employees to pay, lend, or contribute anything of value to a political party or committee. Under the Hatch Act, employees in positions funded wholly or in part by Federal funds are not eligible to run for partisan elective offices.

## Slide 18 - Requirements to Run or Apply

## **Requirements to Run or Apply**

#### Submit a request to your supervisor that:

- Identifies public office sought
- Summarizes:
  - Duties & work hours
  - Effects on employee's regular duties
  - Remuneration expected if elected



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If you are interested in running for a political office, running for re-election, or are a political incumbent applying for a job with the Department, you must submit a request to your supervisor to be routed through the approval process.

#### The written request must:

- identifies the public office sought and whether it is a partisan office,
- summarizes the duties & work hours involved in holding the office
- What effects, if any, the office or campaign duties will have on the employee's regular work with the state, and
- The remuneration expected if employee is elected

The approval process helps ensure that the candidacy does not involve a conflict of interest, and that the activity does not interfere with the employee's state employment.



## Slide 19 - Solicitation, Nepotism & Financial Disclosure

# Solicitation, Nepotism & Financial Disclosure

#### Solicitation

Appeal for contributions, materials or service

#### Nepotism

Employment of relatives

#### Financial disclosure

· Regulations apply to many positions in the Department



Next we will describe the Department's ethical policies on solicitation, nepotism, and financial disclosure. Solicitation is to make an appeal, request, or to apply undue influence for contributions including monetary, materials or service.

Nepotism is the employment of relatives.

Financial disclosure regulations apply to many positions in the Department.

#### Slide 20 - Permissible Solicitation

## **Permissible Solicitation**

## **Employees may:**

- · Solicit for children's school fundraisers outside work hours
- Place non-offensive personal items for sale on bulletin boards & break rooms
- · Participate in DOH-approved activities of the FSECC

All solicitation for charitable organizations must be conducted during the annual campaign.



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#### Employees may:

- Solicit for children's school fundraisers before & after normal work hours or during lunch
- Place non-offensive personal items on employee bulletin boards and in employee break rooms as long as no state property, equipment, or services are used
- Participate in Department-approved activities of the Florida State Employees' Charitable Campaign or FSECC

All solicitation for charitable organizations must be conducted during this annual campaign.



## Slide 21 – Soliciting Donations for Clients

## **Soliciting Donations for Clients**

- · By volunteers or staff not in authority to benefit donor
- Processed according to the Department's donation policy
- · Clear audit trail
- Ethics officer must approve donations from prohibited sources

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Employees may solicit donations on behalf of clients, but only under limited conditions. Solicitation for clients or on behalf of the Department from prohibited sources must be handled by volunteer coordinators or other staff not in authority to make decisions that would benefit the donor. Such contributions must be processed according to the Department's donation policy and there must be a clear audit trail. The Department's ethics officer must approve donations from prohibited sources. Questions regarding whether the donor is a prohibited source must be directed to the Department's local legal representative or ethics officer.

#### Slide 22 – Prohibited Solicitation

## **Prohibited Solicitation**

- Do not solicit any gift or honorarium,
   Examples: Food, cash, door prizes, or gift baskets from local companies for agency or public events
- Do not use state facilities or time to solicit except for DOH-approved activities related to FSECC

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Employees may not solicit any gift or honorarium, regardless of value, if it is for personal benefit. Examples include:

 Soliciting food or gifts such as cash donations, door prizes, or gift baskets, from local companies for agency or public events

Employees may not use state facilities or state time to solicit for any personal or charitable purpose, except for Department-approved activities related to FSECC.



## Slide 23 - Employee Relatives: Nepotism

## **Employing Relatives: Nepotism**

#### Relative:

- · Individual who is related to a public officer or employee
- Examples: father, mother, son, daughter, or other family relationship

A public official or employee may not appoint, employ, or promote relatives, or participate in appointing, employing, or promoting relatives.





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mother, son, daughter, or other family relationship. See the Code of Ethics policy for a more comprehensive list of relatives.

A public official or employee may not appoint, employ, or promote their relatives, nor can they

participate in the appointment, employment, or

promotion of their relatives.

who is related to a public officer or employee. This includes, but is not limited to, your father,

Now we will consider employment of relatives, or nepotism. A relative is defined as an individual

## Slide 24 – Employee Relatives: Nepotism

## **Employing Relatives: Nepotism**



- Employees who marry while employed must comply
- Relatives may be employed in the same unit if
  - In the best interest of the Department
  - With prior written approval



Department employees who marry each other while employed by the Department must comply with these provisions. Relatives may be employed in the same organizational unit if it is in the best interest of the Department, but only with prior written approval. An organizational unit is defined as the lowest functional operational component of the Department.

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#### Slide 25 - Financial Disclosure

## **Financial Disclosure**



- · Who must comply?
- · What are the disclosure requirements?

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Now we will look at the regulations for financial disclosure. A conflict of interest may occur when employees are in decision-making positions that affect their personal financial interests. This is why specified employees are required to publicly disclose their financial interests. We will answer the questions, "Who must comply with financial disclosure requirements?" and "What are the financial disclosure requirements?"

## Slide 26 – Who must comply?

## Who must comply?

## All "Specified State Employees" must comply:

- · State Surgeon General or Secretary
- Assistant Secretary
- Deputy Secretary
- Executive Director
- Assistant Executive Director
- Deputy Executive Director of State Department, Commission, Board or Council





The Commission on Ethics has designated certain positions as "Specified State Employees," which include, unless otherwise provided:

- The State Surgeon General or each appointed secretary
- Assistant secretary
- · Deputy secretary
- · Executive director
- Assistant executive director or
- Deputy executive director of each state department, commission, board, or council



## Slide 27 - Who must comply?

## Who must comply?

## All "Specified State Employees" must comply:

- Division Director
- Assistant Division Director
- Deputy Director
- Bureau Chief
- Assistant Bureau Chief
- Person having the power normally conferred upon such persons





## Other specified state employees include the following:

- A division director
- Assistant division director
- Deputy director
- · Bureau chief, and
- Assistant bureau chief of any state department or division or
- Any person having the power normally conferred upon such persons, by whatever title

## Slide 28 - What are the requirements?

## What are the requirements?

- By July 1 of each year, submit a financial disclosure form to the Commission on Ethics
- · Each new employee has 30 days to file
- · Financial disclosure
  - Reminds employees of their obligation to the public
  - Helps Floridians monitor the decisions by those who spend their tax dollars



submit a financial disclosure form to the Commission on Ethics. Each newly appointed employee has 30 days from their hire date to file. Financial disclosure helps to remind employees of their obligation to the public, and it helps Floridians monitor the decisions by those who spend their tax dollars.

By July 1 of each year, specified employees must







## Slide 29 - Open Meetings, Public Records, Records Retention

## Open Meetings, Public Records, Records Retention



- · What is Government in the Sunshine?
- · How may the public request records?
- · What are the rules for records retention?

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Now we will review the Code of Ethics policies on open meetings, public records and record retention. We will answer the questions:

- What does "Government in the Sunshine" mean?
- How may the public request records?
- What are the regulations for records retention?

### Slide 30 - Government in the Sunshine

## **Government in the Sunshine**

- Requires accountability
- · Open access to information
- · Public has the right to know



Florida Constitution guarantees all Floridians a right of access to government meetings & records.



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An ethical government requires accountability, and accountability depends on open access to information. When the public is denied the right to know, governmental accountability may be sacrificed. The Florida Constitution guarantees all Floridians a right of access to government meetings and records.



### Slide 31 - Government in the Sunshine

## **Government in the Sunshine**

- · Department is committed to open government
- Code of Ethics policy is governed by the "Government-in-the-Sunshine Law"

The policy does not guarantee access to all information; some information must remain confidential.

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The Department of Health is committed to a public policy of open government. The Department's Code of Ethics policy is governed by the "Government-in-the-Sunshine Law" but the law does not guarantee public access to all information. Some information must remain confidential.

## Slide 32 - Open Meetings

## **Open Meetings**

- · Access to state & local government proceedings
- · Applies equally to elected and appointed boards
- Applies to any gathering of two or more board members discussing any matter for action



The law provides a right of access to state & local government proceedings. The applies equally to elected and appointed boards. It has been applied to any gathering of two or more members of the same board to discuss any matter that will foreseeably come before that board for action.



## Slide 33 – Open Meetings

## **Open Meetings**

## Open meeting requirements:

- · Meetings must be open to the public
- · Reasonable notice must be given
- · Minutes must be taken

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There are three basic open meetings requirements:

- Meetings of public boards or commissions must be open to the public
- Reasonable notice of such meetings must be given and
- Minutes of the meetings must be taken

## Slide 34 – Open Meetings

## **Open Meetings**

- Meetings covered include
  - Employee grievance committees
  - Advisory councils
  - Purchasing or bid evaluation committees
  - Collective bargaining negotiations
- · Questions?
  - Government-in-the-Sunshine Manual
  - Department's legal counsel

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Meetings covered under the law include, but are not limited to:

- Employee grievance committees
- Advisory councils
- Purchasing or bid evaluation committees, and
- · Collective bargaining negotiations

If you have any questions regarding open meetings, refer to the Government-in-the-Sunshine Manual or the Departments legal counsel.



## Slide 35 – Public Records Request

## **Public Records Request**

- Anyone may request public records
- Records custodians may not impose unreasonable restrictions on access or copying
- Custodians cannot refuse inspection or copying on grounds that request is excessive

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### According to Florida Statutes:

- Anyone may request public records, orally or in writing, without showing any special interest or purpose
- Record custodians may not impose unreasonable restrictions on accessing or copying records
- Custodians cannot refuse to permit inspection or copying of records on grounds that the request is excessive or lacks particularity

## Slide 36 – Public Records Request

## **Public Records Request**

- Regulations regarding
  - Charging reasonable costs to the requestor
  - Exemptions from public records requirements
- · Custodian must state basis for exemption
- Reasons include:
  - disclosure of a client's health record
  - revealing a Social Security Number
- Confidential information must be removed

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There are regulations regarding charging reasonable costs to the requestor, and there are exemptions from public records requirements. If a custodian determines record is exempt, she or he must state the basis for refusal to disclose. Reasons for this can include, but are not limited to:

 Disclosure of a client's health record or revealing a person's Social Security Number

In these cases, the confidential information must be removed from the document prior to disclosure.





## Slide 37 - Records Retention

## **Records Retention**



- · Maintain records you create
- Keep orderly in case of public records request

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Remember, you are responsible for maintaining the records you create. This includes electronic records such as e-mail. Make sure you keep records orderly so they can be located quickly if a public records request is made.

#### Slide 38 – Records Retention

## **Records Retention**

- Ensure confidential records are secured
- When sending records to storage, clearly mark if "Confidential"
- Records retention schedules are available
- Never destroy a record without prior approval





If you are responsible for confidential records, you must ensure these are in secured locations or locked at all times. When sending confidential records to storage, clearly mark boxes "confidential." Records Retention Schedules can be found in the Department's Records Management policy or by calling your local records liaison officer. You should never destroy a record without prior approval from the proper authority.



### Slide 39 – Procurement Employee

## **Procurement Employee**

- Any employee who participates:
  - Purchase request
  - Influencing content
  - Rendering advice, investigation, auditing
- Special Requirements:
  - File list of gifts received with value of \$100+

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A procurement employee participates through decision, approval, disapproval, recommendation, or preparation of any part of a purchase request, influencing the content of any specifications or procurement standard, rendering advice, investigation, or auditing or in any other advisory capacity in procuring contractual services or commodities as defined in section 287.012, Florida Statutes, if the cost of such service or commodities exceeds \$1000 in any year.

Procurement employees have special requirements for reporting gifts they receive with a value of \$100 dollars or more pursuant to section 112.3148 Florida Statutes. A procurement employee has to file a list of gifts received with a value of \$100 dollars or more annually, or at the end of each calendar quarter with the Florida Commission on Ethics. The source of the gift determines whether the procurement employee has to file an annual report, quarterly reports, or both.

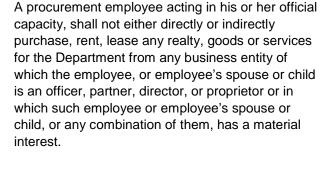
## Slide 40 – Procurement Employee

## **Procurement Employee**

- A procurement employee shall not :
  - Purchase
  - Rent
  - Lease any realty
  - Goods or services
    - · Business entity of employee
    - · Employee's spouse
    - · Employee's child



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#### Slide 41 - Questions?

## **Questions?**

About the Code of Ethics policy, or its application:

- Review <u>Code of Ethics policy</u>, <u>Q & A & Employee Handbook</u>
- Ask your supervisor or manager
- E-mail DOH Ethics Officer after supervisor review

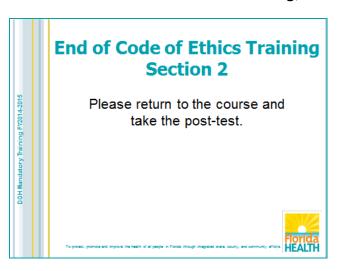
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If ethics questions arise, or questions about the application of this policy, an employee should:

- Review the Code of Ethics police, Q & A's located under Employee Handbook Resources.
- Present the question to their supervisor or manager.
- Questions may be submitted to the Department's Ethics Officer by e-mail after review by the supervisor or manager. In order to provide an accurate answer, the email should contain as much detail as possible regarding the facts and circumstances surrounding the ethics question.

## Slide 42 – End of Code of Ethics Training, Section 2



This concludes the Code of Ethics training.

Please return to the course and take the post-test.

