





Section 25-4-101 – Public Trust and Employee Conduct

The legislature declares that elective and **<u>public</u>** office and <u>**employment is a public trust**</u> and any effort to realize personal gain through official conduct, other than as provided by law, or as a natural consequence of the employment or position, is a violation of that trust. Therefore, **<u>public servants shall endeavor to pursue a course of</u> <u>conduct which will not raise suspicion** among the public that they are likely to be engaged in acts that are in violation of this trust <u>and</u> <u>which will not reflect unfavorably upon the state</u> and local governments.</u>

Lynn Filch Attorney general Section 25-4-105 -**Restrictions and Prohibited Conduct**

There are numerous restrictions on the activities of " ${\bf public \ servants}$ " under the statute, including: • Use of Office for Pecuniary Benefit

- Contracting
- Purchasing Goods and Services
- · Purchasing Securities
- Insider Lobbying
- Post-Government Employment
- Insider Information

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Section 25-4-103(p) – Definition of "Public Servant" Lynn Filch

(i) Any elected or appointed official of the government;

(ii) Any officer, director, commissioner, supervisor, chief, head, agent or <u>employee of the government or any agency thereof</u>, or of any public entity created by or under the laws of the State of Mississippi or created by an agency or governmental entity thereof, any of which is funded by public funds or which expends, authorizes or recommends the use of public funds; or

(iii) <u>Any individual who receives a salary</u>, per diem or expenses paid in whole or in part out of funds authorized to be expended by the government.

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Lynn Filch NERAL Section 25-4-105(1) -**Use of Office for Pecuniary Benefit**

No public servant shall use his official position to obtain, or attempt to obtain, pecuniary benefit for himself other than that compensation provided for by law, or to obtain, or attempt to obtain, pecuniary benefit for any relative or any business with which he is associated.

Gynn With Section 25-4-105 (3)(a) – Contracting

No public servant shall: (a) Be a contractor, subcontractor or vendor with the governmental entity of which he is a member, officer, <u>employee</u> or agent, other than in his contract of employment, or have a material financial interest in any business which is a contractor, subcontractor or vendor with the governmental entity of which he is a member, officer, employee or agent.

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No public servant shall: (b) Be a purchaser, direct or indirect, at any sale made by him in his official capacity or by the governmental entity of which he is an officer or employee, except in respect of the sale of goods or services when provided as public utilities or offered to the general public on a uniform price schedule.

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<u>Uynn Filth</u> Section 25-4-105 (3)(e) – Post-Government Employment

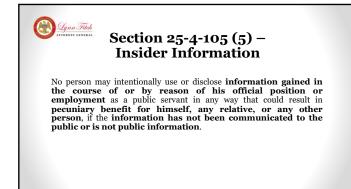
No public servant shall: (e) Perform any service <u>for any</u> <u>compensation</u> for any person or business after termination of his office or employment in relation to any case, decision, proceeding or application with respect to which he was <u>directly</u> <u>concerned</u> or in which he <u>personally participated</u> during the period of his service or employment.

Section 25-4-105 (3)(e) – Post-Government Employment

- Applies \underline{after} someone leaves government.

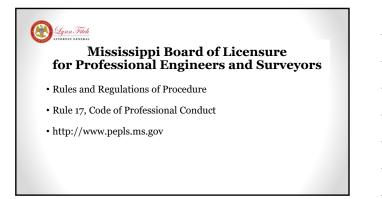
- If you worked on a matter while you were in government, you cannot get paid to work on that <u>same matter</u> in the private sector, <u>EVER.</u>
- But a former government employee $\underline{can work}$ for a government contractor on other matters.

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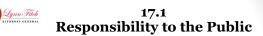
Chapter 17 Code of Professional Conduct

- Responsibility to the Public
- Competency for Assignments
- Public Statements
- Conflict of Interest
- Solicitation of Work
- Ethics
- Character and Reputation
- Response to Orders and Communications of the Licensure Board

17.1 Responsibility to the Public • The licensee shall at all times recognize his primary obligation to protect the safety, health and welfare of the public in the performance of his work.

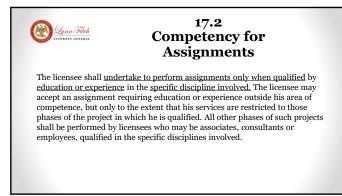
Space Shuttle Challenger Disaster 1986

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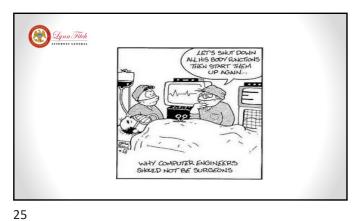


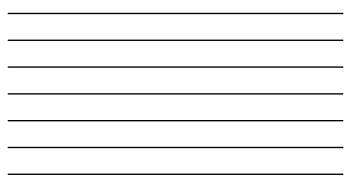
- If the licensee's employer or clients overrule his judgment concerning the safety, health and welfare of the public, he shall <u>inform his employer</u> or client of the possible consequences and, where appropriate, notify such other proper authority.
- It shall be the licensee's <u>duty to report to the Board violations of</u> <u>the Rules and Regulations</u>. Failure to do so may be construed as aiding and abetting the violator.
- Furthermore, the licensee should **remove himself from the situation** if, after advising the employer or client, there continues to be a concern regarding the safety, health, and welfare of the public.

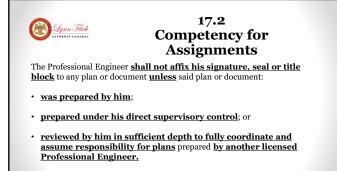














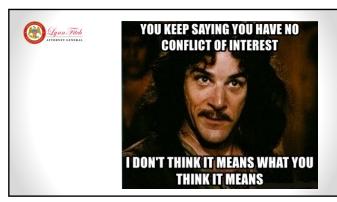


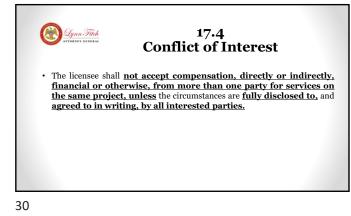
17.4 Conflict of Interest

• A conflict of interest is **avoidable**.

A licensee <u>shall not represent a client if</u> the licensee's <u>ability</u> to consider, recommend, or carry out a course of action <u>on behalf of the client could be adversely affected by</u> the licensee's <u>responsibilities</u> to another client or to a <u>third person</u> or to the licensee's <u>own interest</u>, or the safety, health and welfare of the public.

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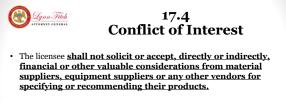








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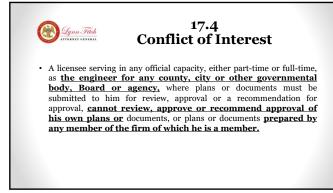


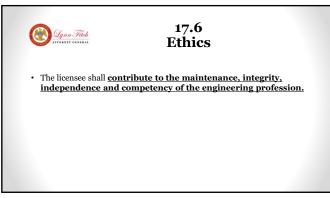
 The licensee shall not solicit or accept gratuities, directly or indirectly, from contractors, their agents or other parties dealing with the licensee's client or employer in connection with work for which he is responsible.

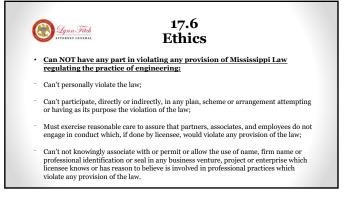
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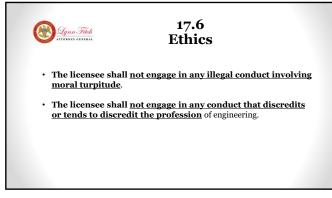
- The licensee shall not solicit or accept a professional services contract which involves a governmental body on which the licensee, a principal, or officer of his organization serves as a member.
- When a licensee is employed or otherwise engaged in a full or part-time position, he shall not use the advantages of his position to compete unfairly with other licensees.

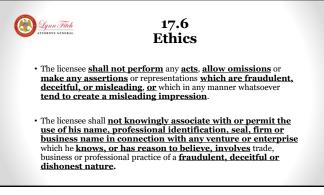
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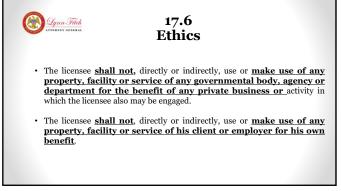


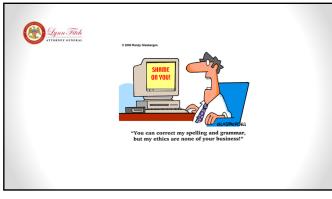






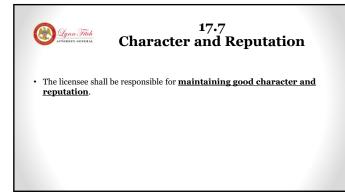








Source: Investigative Reporters and Editors, Transparency Watch





17.7 Character and Reputation

- The following <u>shall</u> be grounds for a disciplinary hearing which <u>may</u> result in revocation of his certificate of licensure:
 - Suspension of a certificate of licensure by another jurisdiction,
 - becoming <u>a habitual drunkard</u>,
 - being grossly immoral,
 - being <u>addicted in the use of narcotics</u>,
 - being <u>finally adjudged insane or incompetent</u> by a court of competent jurisdiction,
 - or being <u>convicted</u> of a felony or misdemeanor.

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