

AWARENESS • ENGAGEMENT • ACCOUNTABILITY

ETHICAL

The background of the entire page is a close-up, slightly blurred image of the American flag, showing the stars and stripes. A white rectangular box is superimposed over the center of the image, containing the word "SERVICE" in white serif capital letters.

SERVICE

HANDBOOK FOR
EXECUTIVE
BRANCH EMPLOYEES

WELCOME

to federal service!

In choosing to work for the United States Postal Service, you are joining hundreds of thousands of other postal employees who have committed themselves to serving the American public.

“We, as public servants, safeguard the integrity of our nation’s Government.”

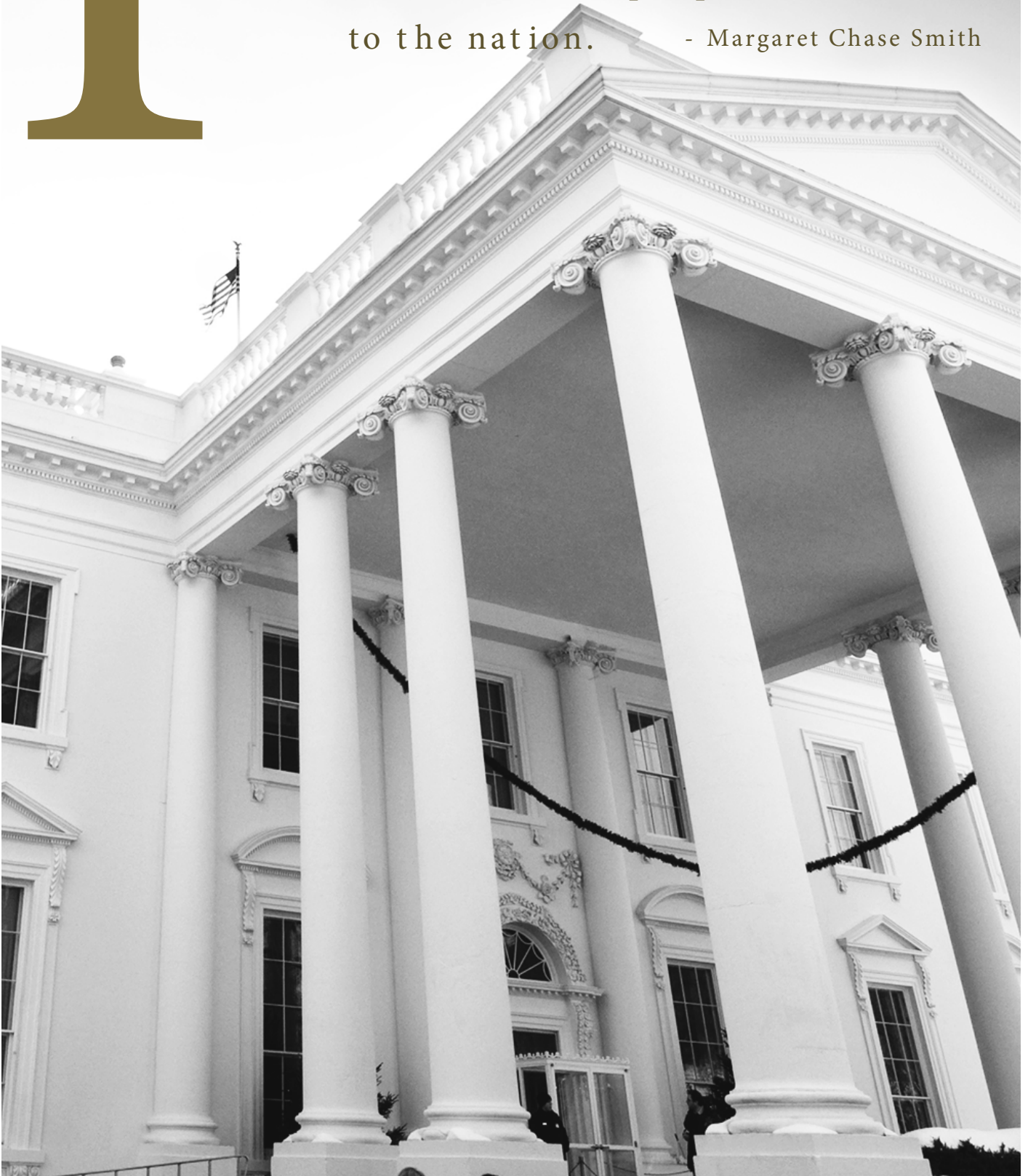
Working for the United States Postal Service is more than just a job—it is a singular responsibility. We affirm this responsibility in the solemn oath we take to “well and faithfully discharge the duties of our offices.” We fulfill this responsibility in the day-to-day performance of those duties. And in fulfilling this responsibility, we safeguard the integrity of our nation’s Postal Service.

This handbook is your introduction to the ethical and legal requirements of your employment with the Postal Service. Please review it thoughtfully, as the concepts explained here underlie the culture of our workplace and require your personal commitment.

P

ublic service must be more than doing a job efficiently and honestly. It must be a complete dedication to the people and to the nation.

- Margaret Chase Smith



OUR PRINCIPLES & STANDARDS OF ETHICAL CONDUCT

We are committed to upholding the highest principles and standards of ethical conduct in all that we do. We apply these principles and standards in the course of our daily work, and by faithfully observing them, we safeguard the honor of public service and the reputation of the Postal Service. Through them, we hold ourselves and each other accountable for the integrity of our service to our country and to our fellow citizens.

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OUR COMMITMENT

The United States Postal Service is committed to upholding the highest ethical standards for all of its employees. To do that, we have support systems in place to help you determine what is ethically appropriate or legally required of you.

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE ETHICS PROGRAM

Always remember that you are not alone. The Postal Service has support systems in place to assist you.

The Postal Service is required by law to have an ethics program that includes:

- a counseling program for postal employees on all ethics and standards of conduct matters,
- an ethics education program, and
- an effective financial disclosure system for postal officials in positions that may be at greater risk for conflicts of interest.

YOUR COMMITMENT

As a postal employee, your commitment to ethical service is vital to performing your work and supporting the Postal Service's mission with honesty, integrity, impartiality, and in the spirit of service to others.

Fulfilling the expectation of ethical service requires

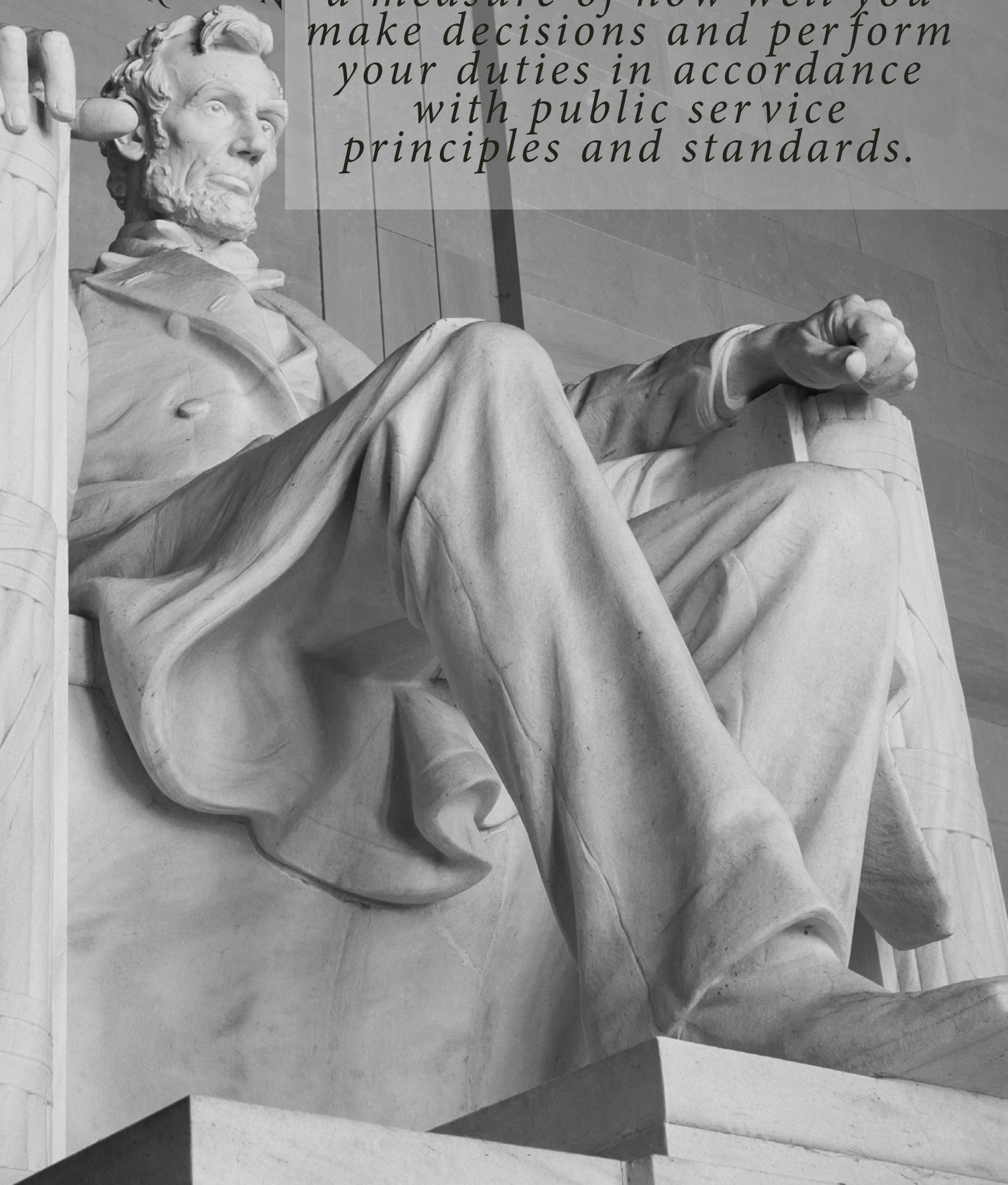
Awareness: becoming familiar with the principles, rules, and laws that define what is and is not appropriate conduct.

Engagement: cultivating habits of asking questions and seeking advice.

Accountability: acting in ways that reflect the expectations of public service and holding ourselves and each other accountable.

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AHAM LINCOLN
FOREVER

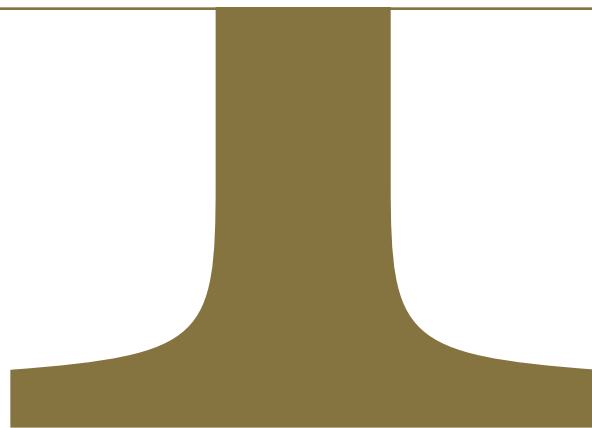
“Ethical conduct” involves just that—conduct. It is a measure of how well you make decisions and perform your duties in accordance with public service principles and standards.







AWARENESS



We are guided in our conduct by a set of principles, and a specific and enforceable set of standards and laws.

AWARENESS

Ethically-informed conduct requires you to have at least a basic understanding of the applicable principles, standards, and laws.

When carrying out our daily duties, we regularly face situations that involve ethical questions. From decisions as basic as how we use our time, to those as complex as how to allocate millions of dollars, the public's perception of the integrity of the work we do, both individually and collectively, is at stake.

Sometimes gut instincts and good intentions may help us know the right thing to do. But good instincts and intentions are not enough when the integrity of our work could be questioned.

Accordingly, we have a set of principles and a specific and enforceable set of standards and laws to help guide our conduct.

*General Principles
of Ethical Conduct*

*Standards of
Ethical Conduct*

*Criminal Conflict
of Interest Laws*



GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF ETHICAL CONDUCT

THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES
OF ETHICAL CONDUCT
BROADLY REQUIRE US TO
RESPECT THE RULE OF LAW,
NOT TO MISUSE OUR PUBLIC
POSITIONS FOR OUR OWN
OR OTHERS' PRIVATE GAIN,
AND TO BE RESPONSIBLE IN
THE USE OF OUR TIME AND
RESOURCES.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF ETHICAL CONDUCT

There are fourteen General Principles of Ethical Conduct. These General Principles essentially require loyalty to law, selfless service, and responsible stewardship.

LOYALTY TO LAW

We each have taken a solemn oath—to support and defend the Constitution. In all things, we uphold the Constitution and the oath we take. We fulfill this oath by respecting the rule of law—by adhering to all legal authorities in the work we perform and as citizens.

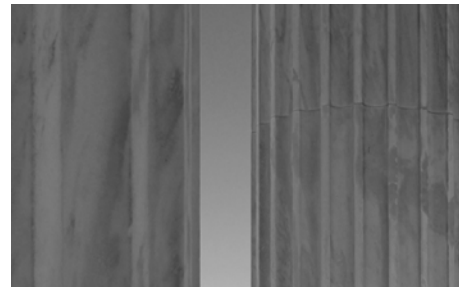
We also ensure that others follow the law—by disclosing waste, fraud, abuse or corruption when we see it, and by supporting disclosures by others. We hold each other and ourselves accountable, knowing that transparency and honesty are the surest ways to avoid conflicts and promote public confidence in the Postal Service.

SELFLESS SERVICE

Public service is a profession—for some, a calling—that involves a duty to something larger than ourselves. We must always act, and appear to act, with our nation's interests before our own. We not only put forth an honest effort in our work, but we do not seek personal advantage for ourselves or others. We hold ourselves to the highest standards, knowing that even the question of impropriety is sometimes enough to undermine good work.

RESPONSIBLE STEWARDSHIP

Monies, property, information and other governmental resources are entrusted to us. They do not belong to us personally. We honor our commitment to the American public by using these resources wisely and only to accomplish the work of the United States Postal Service.





THE STANDARDS OF ETHICAL CONDUCT

THE STANDARDS OF
ETHICAL CONDUCT
ARE SPECIFIC AND
ENFORCEABLE
RULES THAT ENSURE
CONSISTENCY AND
FAIRNESS IN THE WAY
WE DEAL WITH SIMILAR
ETHICAL ISSUES ACROSS
THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH.

STANDARDS OF ETHICAL CONDUCT

The Standards of Ethical Conduct, which are introduced below, contain specific requirements and address situations where Postal Service employees are likely to encounter ethical dilemmas.

Use of Government Position. As an employee, you may not use your position with the Postal Service for your own personal gain or for the benefit of others.

Conflicting Financial Interests. You are prohibited from working on postal matters in which you, your spouse or minor child, or certain others have a financial interest.

Impartiality. In general, you should not act on a postal matter if a reasonable person who knew the circumstances of the situation could legitimately question your impartiality.

Seeking Other Employment. If you are seeking other employment – either a future position or part-time work performed in your off-duty hours – you may not work on particular matters that would affect the prospective employer’s financial interest.

Outside Activities. You may not engage in outside employment or other activity if it conflicts with your official duties or violates a law or regulation.

Gifts from Outside Sources. Generally, you may not accept gifts that are given because of your official position or that come from certain “outside” or “prohibited” sources.

Gifts Between Employees. Generally, you may not give a gift to your official superior. Also, you generally may not accept a gift from another employee who earns less pay.



CRIMINAL CONFLICT OF INTEREST LAWS

THE CRIMINAL CONFLICT
OF INTEREST LAWS ARE
AN ADDITIONAL SET OF
LAWS THAT ADDRESS OUR
CONDUCT AS EMPLOYEES
OF THE EXECUTIVE
BRANCH. THESE LAWS
ARE PARTICULARLY
IMPORTANT BECAUSE
THEY CARRY CRIMINAL
PENALTIES.

CRIMINAL CONFLICT OF INTEREST LAWS

Each of the criminal conflict of interest laws, which are introduced below, prohibits specific types of conduct.

Conflicting Financial Interests (18 U.S.C. 208). You are prohibited from working on postal and Government matters in which you, your spouse or minor child, or certain others have a financial interest. (Note: This prohibition is also discussed in the Standards of Ethical Conduct.)

Supplementation of Salary (18 U.S.C. 209). You may not be paid by someone other than the United States for doing your postal duties.

Bribery (18 U.S.C. 201). You are prohibited from accepting gratuities or bribes to influence your postal actions.

Representing Others in Claims and Other Matters Affecting the Government (18 U.S.C. 205). You are generally prohibited from certain involvement in claims against the United States, or from representing another before the Government in matters in which the United States is a party or has a direct and substantial interest.

Receiving Compensation in Matters Affecting the Government (18 U.S.C. 203). You are prohibited from receiving compensation for representational activities involving certain matters in which the United States is a party or has a direct and substantial interest.

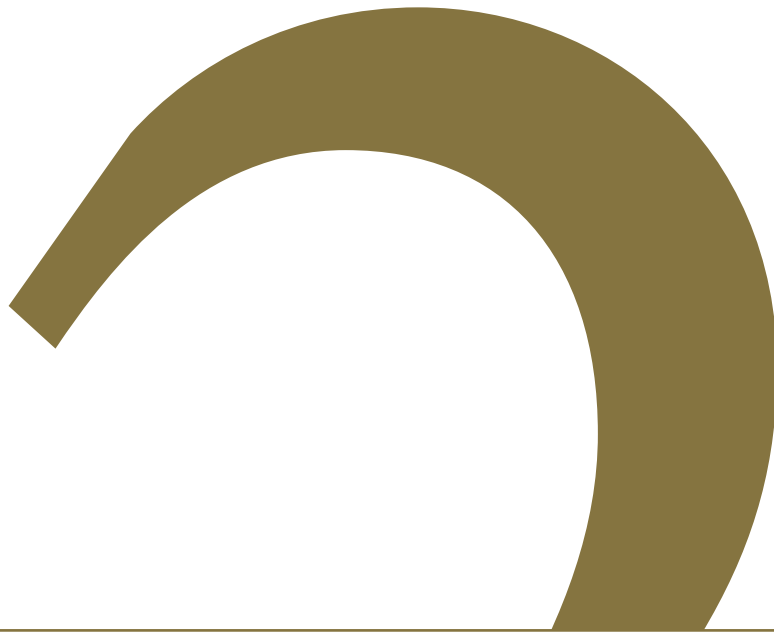
Restrictions on Former Employees (18 U.S.C. 207). After you leave the Postal Service, you may be subject to limitations on your post employment activities.

LAW
CASES

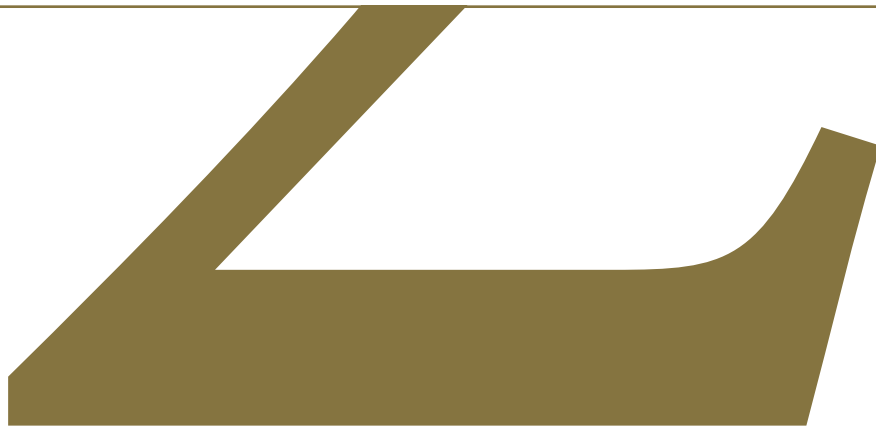
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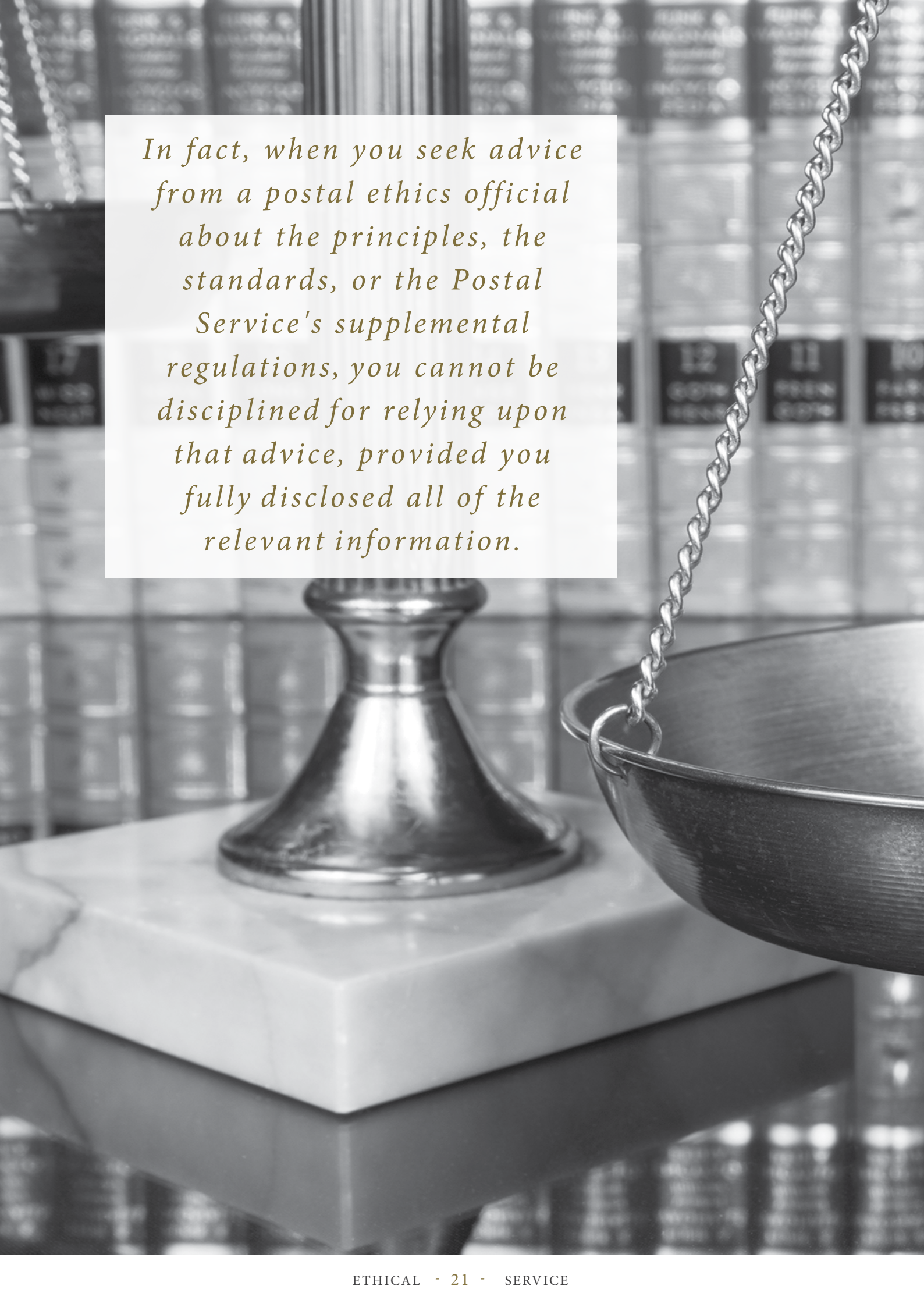
Volume



ENGAGEMENT



Building awareness of the ethics principles, rules and laws so you can spot actual or potential ethical issues is an ongoing process.



In fact, when you seek advice from a postal ethics official about the principles, the standards, or the Postal Service's supplemental regulations, you cannot be disciplined for relying upon that advice, provided you fully disclosed all of the relevant information.

ENGAGEMENT

Building awareness of the ethics principles, rules and laws so you can spot actual or potential ethical issues is an ongoing process. It requires that you cultivate habits of asking questions and seeking advice.

If you find yourself in a situation and don't know whether there is a problem or are unsure what to do, talk it out with someone. Consult your supervisor or an agency ethics official. Ethics officials are there to answer your questions and assist you.

Given that an ethics violation harms the reputation of the Postal Service, disrupts the Postal Service's work, and has personal repercussions for you, it is in everyone's interest that you seek advice before acting.

You should never feel alone in making decisions about what is ethically appropriate or legally required of you.

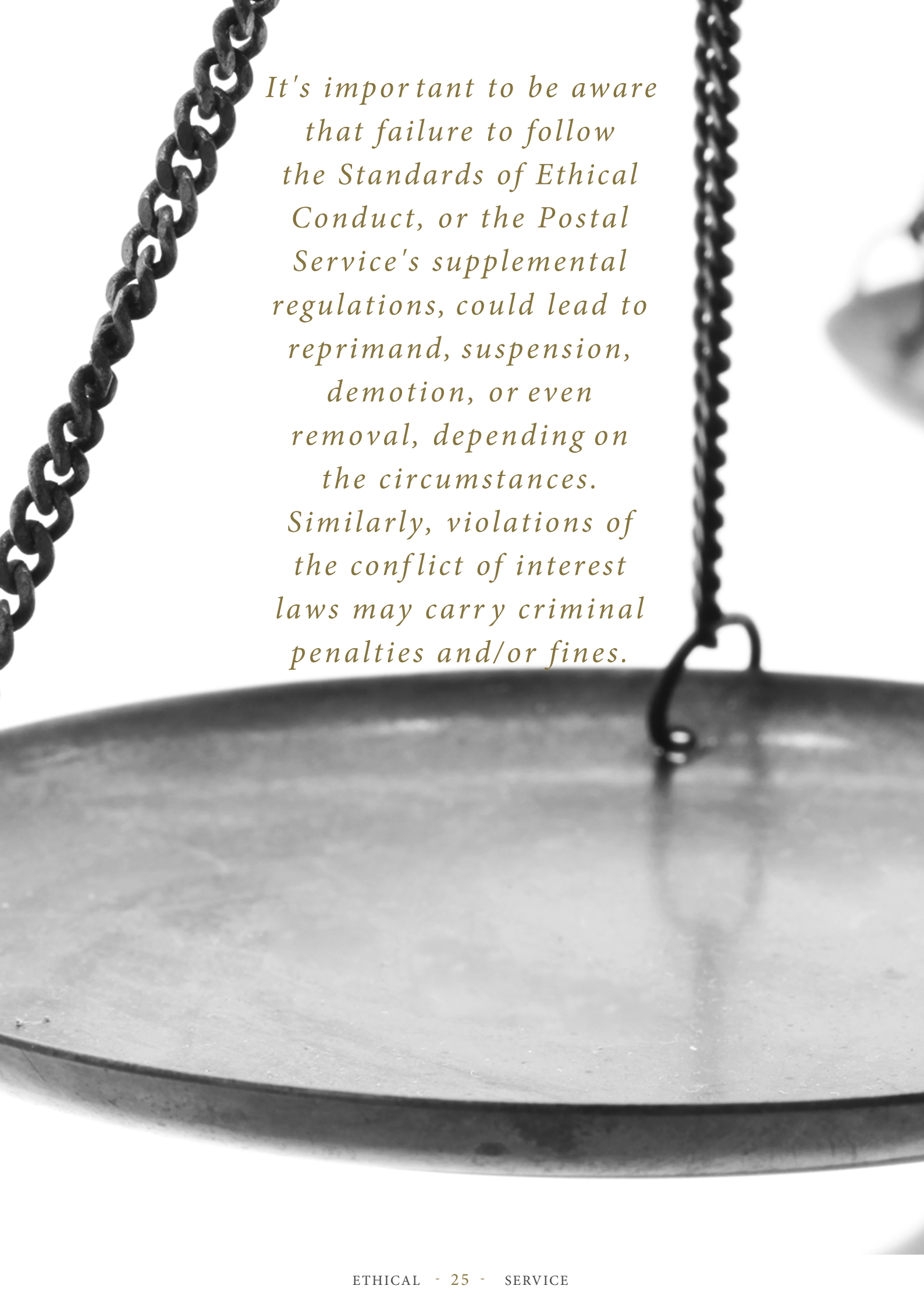




ACCOUNTABILITY



Accountability is the cornerstone of honest service.



*It's important to be aware
that failure to follow
the Standards of Ethical
Conduct, or the Postal
Service's supplemental
regulations, could lead to
reprimand, suspension,
demotion, or even
removal, depending on
the circumstances.
Similarly, violations of
the conflict of interest
laws may carry criminal
penalties and/or fines.*

ACCOUNTABILITY

An ethical workplace is one where ethical conduct is encouraged and supported. It is also one where concerns can be raised without fear of retaliation. If you observe waste, fraud, abuse or other misconduct, there are avenues for reporting it.

The Postal Service's Ethics Office is always a resource for discussing what you have observed.

Likewise, concerns about suspected misconduct should be reported to the U.S. Postal Service Office of Inspector General, or to the Office of Special Counsel.

When we each act with integrity, and expect the same of others, we not only perform with excellence but we engender trust.

