

STANDARDS
OF
ETHICAL

CONDUCT

SUMMARY FOR
EXECUTIVE
BRANCH EMPLOYEES

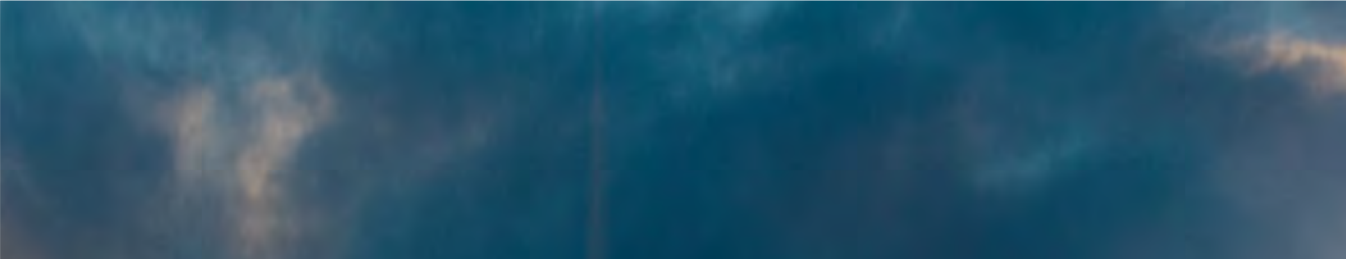
This booklet contains summaries of the Standards of Ethical Conduct for Employees of the Executive Branch, 5 C.F.R. Part 2635.

These summaries are not a substitute for actual ethics advice. Please consult the Postal Service Ethics Office for specific guidance about the application of these rules to your situation. The Ethics Office can be reached at 202-268-6346 or Ethics.Help@usps.gov.

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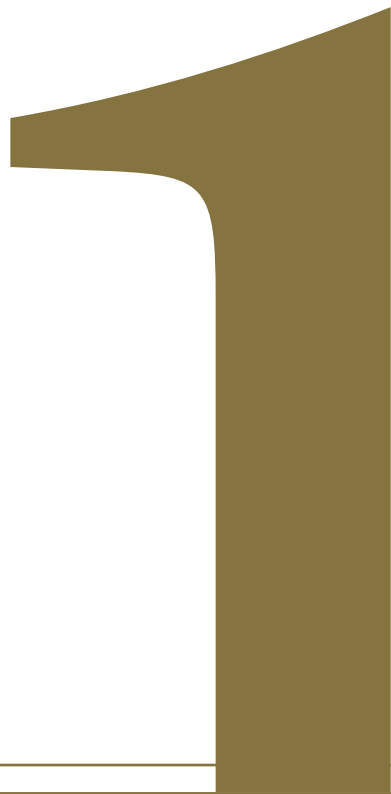
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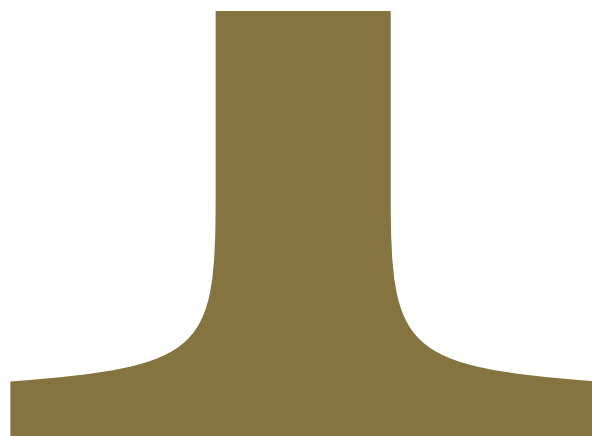
As a Postal Service employee, you may not use your position for your own personal gain or for the benefit of others.

This includes family, friends, neighbors, and persons or organizations with which you are affiliated.





USE OF GOVERNMENT POSITION



USE OF GOVERNMENT

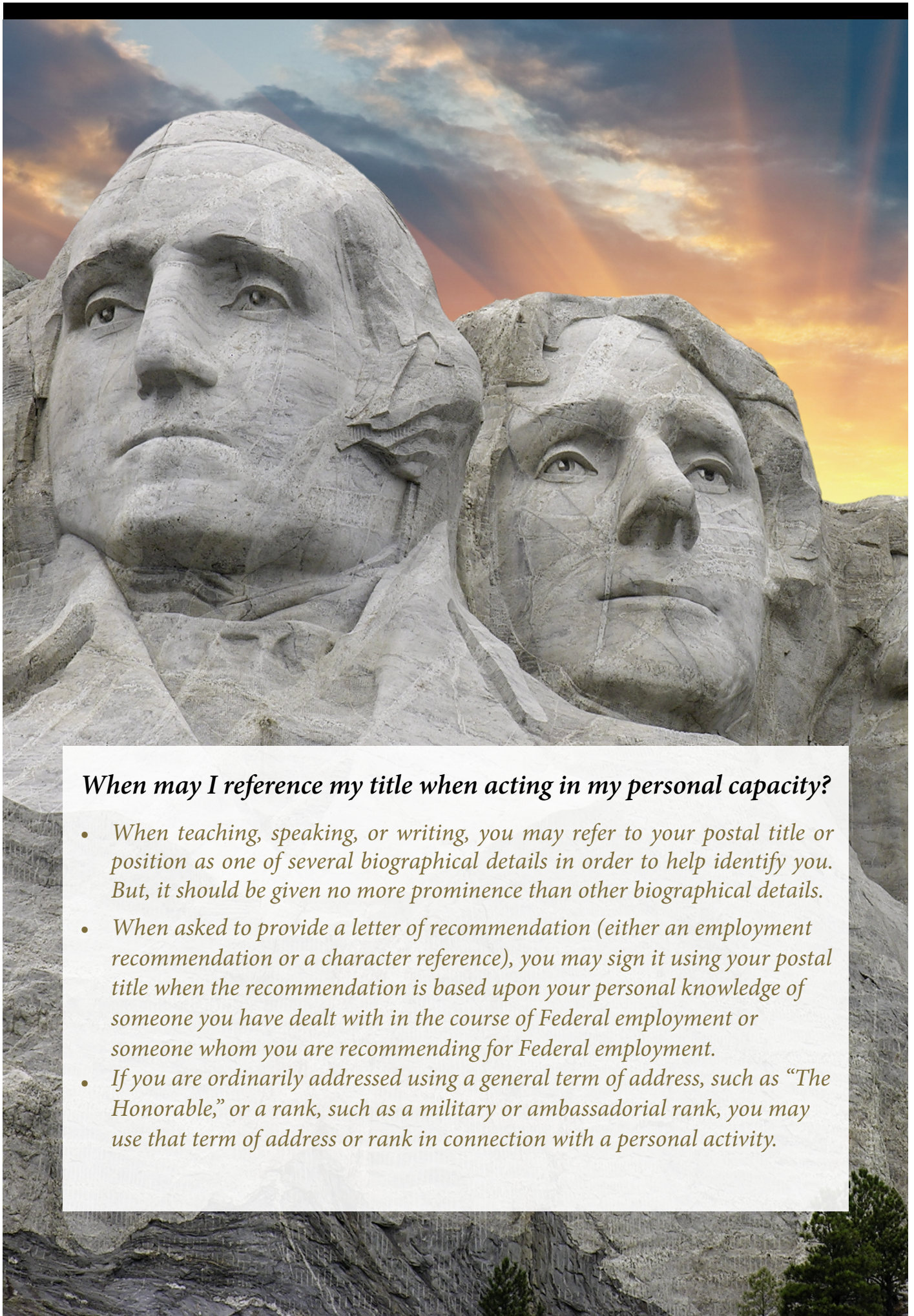
POSITION AND RESOURCES

In order to ensure that your public office is not used for private gain, there are restrictions on your use of the authority associated with your Postal Service position:

- **Inducement or coercion of benefits.** You may not use your postal position to induce or coerce anyone to provide a benefit to you or to another.
- **Endorsement.** You may not use your postal position to suggest that the Postal Service or any part of the executive branch endorses organizations (including nonprofits), products, services, or people.
- **Use of title or agency's name.** Except in limited circumstances (see box), you may not use your postal title or the Postal Service's name to suggest that the Postal Service or any part of the executive branch endorses your personal activities or the activities of another.

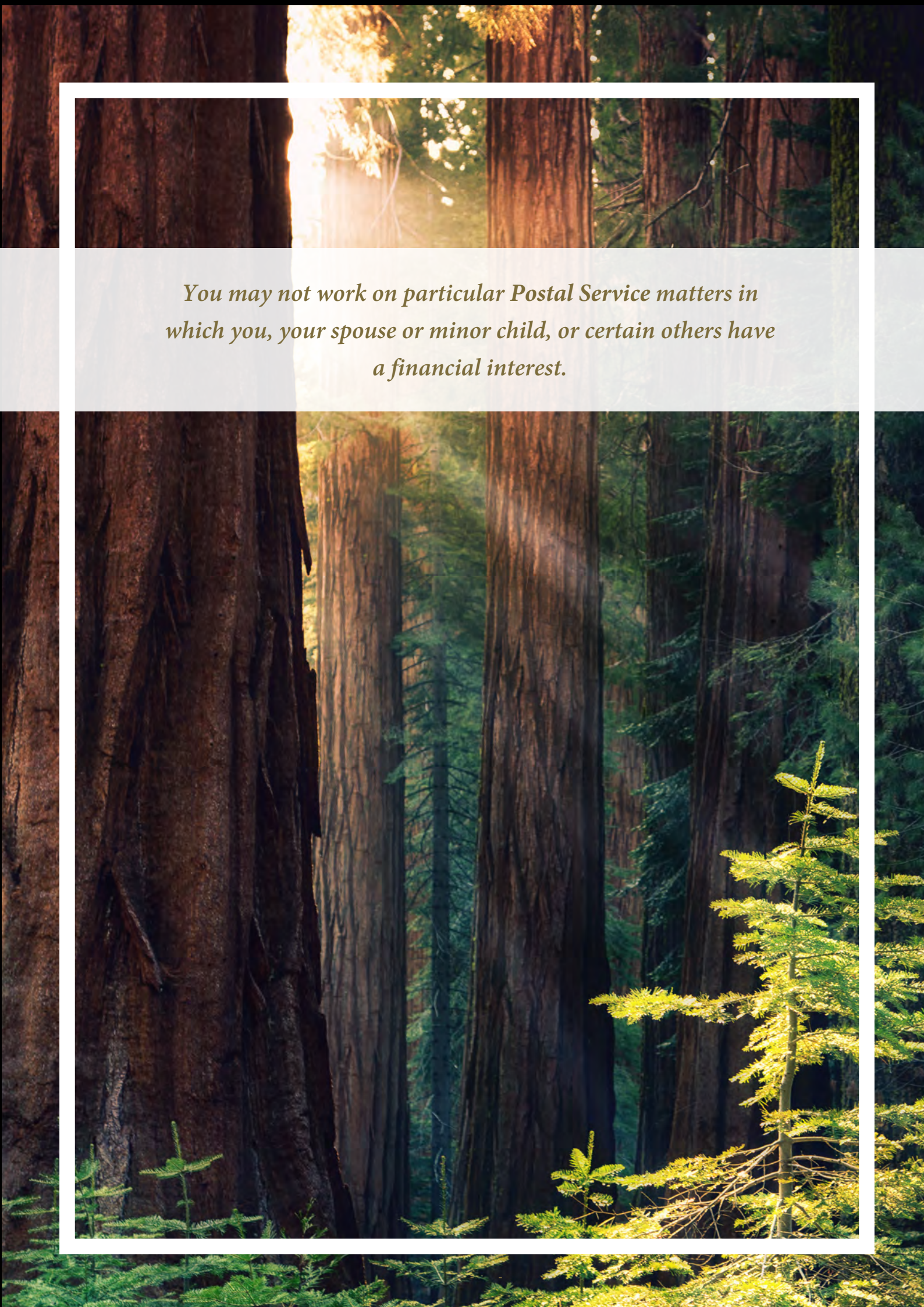
Likewise, there are also restrictions on the use of resources you have access to while performing your Postal Service duties:

- **Use of Government information.** You may not use or allow the use of nonpublic postal information to further your own private interests or the private interests of others. If information has not been made known to the public and is not authorized to be made known upon request, then it is nonpublic information and cannot be disclosed.
- **Use of Government property.** You have a duty to protect and conserve postal property and may not use postal property, or allow its use, for purposes that aren't authorized.
- **Use of official time.** Except as otherwise authorized, you must use official time in an honest effort to perform your postal duties. Additionally, you may not ask or direct subordinates to perform activities other than those required in the performance of their postal duties.



When may I reference my title when acting in my personal capacity?

- *When teaching, speaking, or writing, you may refer to your postal title or position as one of several biographical details in order to help identify you. But, it should be given no more prominence than other biographical details.*
- *When asked to provide a letter of recommendation (either an employment recommendation or a character reference), you may sign it using your postal title when the recommendation is based upon your personal knowledge of someone you have dealt with in the course of Federal employment or someone whom you are recommending for Federal employment.*
- *If you are ordinarily addressed using a general term of address, such as “The Honorable,” or a rank, such as a military or ambassadorial rank, you may use that term of address or rank in connection with a personal activity.*

The background of the entire page is a photograph of a forest. It features several large, dark brown tree trunks in the foreground and middle ground. Sunlight is streaming through the upper part of the forest, creating a bright, hazy glow. In the lower right, there are green evergreen branches. The text is centered in a white rectangular area in the upper half of the image.

You may not work on particular Postal Service matters in which you, your spouse or minor child, or certain others have a financial interest.



CONFLICTING FINANCIAL INTEREST



CONFLICTING FINANCIAL INTEREST

In addition to the Standards of Ethical Conduct, [a criminal statute \(18 U.S.C. Section 208\)](#) prohibits you from working on Postal Service matters that will affect your own personal financial interest, or the financial interests of certain other people, including:

- **your spouse, minor child, or general partner;**
- **any organization in which you are serving as an officer, director, trustee, general partner or employee; and**
- **any person or organization with whom you are negotiating or have an arrangement for future employment.**

There are various ways you could experience a conflict of interest between the work you perform and a financial interest you or others hold. Stock ownership is one example. If you or your spouse or minor child owned \$30,000 of stock in a company that would be affected by your job duties, you would not be able to perform those duties until certain measures are taken to resolve the conflict. This would be true even if the extent of the gain or loss is small or isn't known.

Keep in mind, however, that conflicts can arise from interests other than stock. For example, if you are on the board of directors of an organization, you could not act on an agreement or contract that would benefit that organization.


In some cases, the law recognizes that your financial interest may be so remote or inconsequential that the interest should not prevent you from being involved in a particular assignment.

If you think you might have a conflicting financial interest, you should discuss it with your supervisor and a postal ethics official. They can provide guidance to address the conflict. This might include not working on the particular postal matter, selling stocks, or resigning from an outside position. A postal ethics official will be able to assist you with your particular circumstances.



Examples of conflicting financial interests:

- *Rachel's husband works for a contractor that has a postal contract. He is eligible to receive a bonus based on the contract's success. She may not participate in the evaluation of performance under the contract.*
Carlo is the president of a neighborhood improvement organization that has applied to the Postal Service for a waiver of a requirement to install
- *cluster boxes. As part of his postal duties, he may not work on the review of the organization's application, nor may he sign off on or be a part of the organization's request to the Postal Service.*
- *Helen's husband owns a janitorial service company that does business with the Government. Helen cannot recommend that the Postal Service hire her husband's company nor can she review and comment on a proposal from his company to provide services to the Postal Service.*



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.





IMPARTIALITY



IMPARTIALITY

First, and perhaps most intuitively, your impartiality could be questioned if the postal matter on which you are working is likely to affect the financial interests of a member of your household.


However, your impartiality could also be questioned if you were to work on a postal matter where someone with whom you have a “covered relationship” is involved—they are a party or represent a party to the postal matter.

The rule lists a number of “covered relationships” with people and organizations that could create an improper appearance. These “covered relationships” include:

- a person with whom you have or seek to have a business, contractual, or other financial relationship;
- a person who is a member of your household or a relative with whom you have a close personal relationship;
- a person or organization for whom your spouse, parent, or dependent child serves or seeks to serve as an officer, director, trustee, general partner, agent, attorney, consultant, contractor, or employee;
- any person or organization for whom you have, within the last year, served as an officer, director, trustee, general partner, agent, attorney, consultant, contractor, or employee; and
- any organization, other than a political party, in which you are an active participant.

Finally, there may be circumstances other than those described here that would raise a question regarding your impartiality.

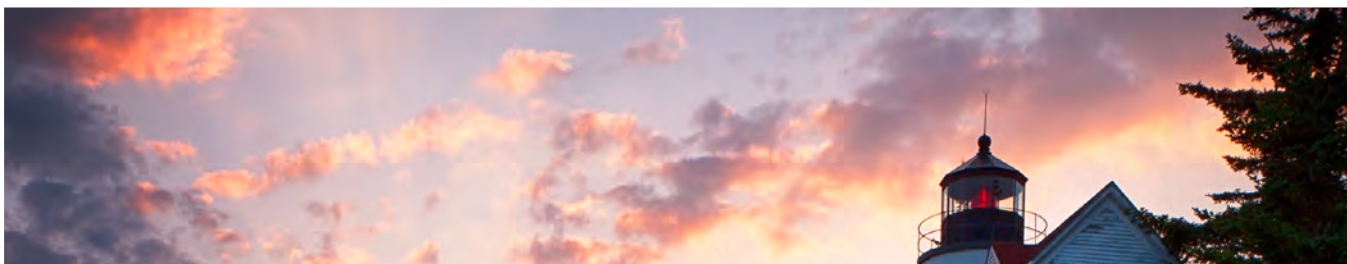
If you have a situation that you think might raise such a concern, then you should immediately talk to a postal ethics official. He or she will be able to tell you whether or not there is an appearance problem and give you advice on how to deal with it.



Note: Additional restrictions may apply, if you received from your prior employer an extraordinary payment or other item worth more than \$10,000. Such a payment may bar you from participating, for two years, in postal matters in which your former employer is a party or represents a party.

Examples of situations where your impartiality might be questioned:

- *If Marvin handled a consumer complaint that was submitted to the Postal Service by his business associate, or by a close friend, his impartiality could be questioned.*
- *Roy's work on an investigation in which his brother is representing the company under investigation would raise a question about his impartiality.*
- *Susan should have concerns about reviewing proposals for a postal contract if one of the potential suppliers is an organization where her father serves on the board of directors.*



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 postal matters that would affect the prospective employer’s financial interests.





SEEKING OTHER EMPLOYMENT



SEEKING OTHER EMPLOYMENT


Before you begin seeking employment, you need to know whether the person or organization that you are thinking about working for could be affected by projects and other matters you work on for the Postal Service. If the project could affect your prospective employer, then you may need to stop working on that project before you make any employment-related contacts.

These rules may apply to you sooner than you think. You are considered to be “seeking employment” (and therefore may **not** work on postal matters affecting the future employer’s financial interest) if any of the following occurs:

- **you contact a prospective employer about possible employment (unless you are merely requesting a job application),**
- **a prospective employer contacts you about possible employment and you make a response other than rejection, or**
- **you are engaged in actual negotiations for employment.**

Talk with an ethics official before you look for a job, whether full-time or part-time. He or she can advise you about the rules on seeking employment. Also contact an ethics official immediately if you receive an unsolicited offer or inquiry from a prospective employer who may have a financial interest in matters that cross your desk.

If you are thinking about looking for part-time work, a postal ethics official can also tell you whether the Postal Service specific rules that apply to certain outside employment and business activities, or that may require you to obtain permission from the Ethics Office before you take a part-time job. An ethics official can also tell you about things you will not be able to do for your new employer.




A note about resumes—there is no “mass mailing” exception to the seeking employment restrictions. However, you are not considered to be seeking employment with anyone if you merely post a resume to your personal social media account.

When am I no longer considered to be “seeking employment?”

- *If you sent an unsolicited resume, and two months have passed without having received any expression of interest, the seeking employment restrictions no longer apply to you with respect to that employer.*
- *If either you or the prospective employer rejects the possibility of employment and all discussions of possible employment have ended.*
- *If you merely defer employment discussions until the foreseeable future, you have not rejected the possibility of employment.*

Example: *An official of a State Elections Office compliments Karen on her ongoing work on election mail, and asks her to call if she is ever interested in leaving the Postal Service. Karen replies that she cannot discuss future employment while working on a project that affects the State’s election mail, but would like to once the project is finished. Because she merely deferred the discussion until the foreseeable future, Karen is “seeking employment.”*



Many postal employees engage in outside employment or other activities in their off-duty hours. Activities that are undertaken, with or without compensation, in one's personal capacity are referred to as "outside activities." However, you may not engage in the outside activity if it conflicts with your postal duties or violates a law or regulation.





OUTSIDE ACTIVITIES



OUTSIDE ACTIVITIES

An outside activity could be prohibited by a law or the Postal Service's Supplemental Standards of Ethical Conduct (5 C.F.R. Section 7001), or present a conflict of interest or raise a question of impartiality in the performance of your duties.

Several laws and regulations restrict specific types of outside activities. These restrictions include:

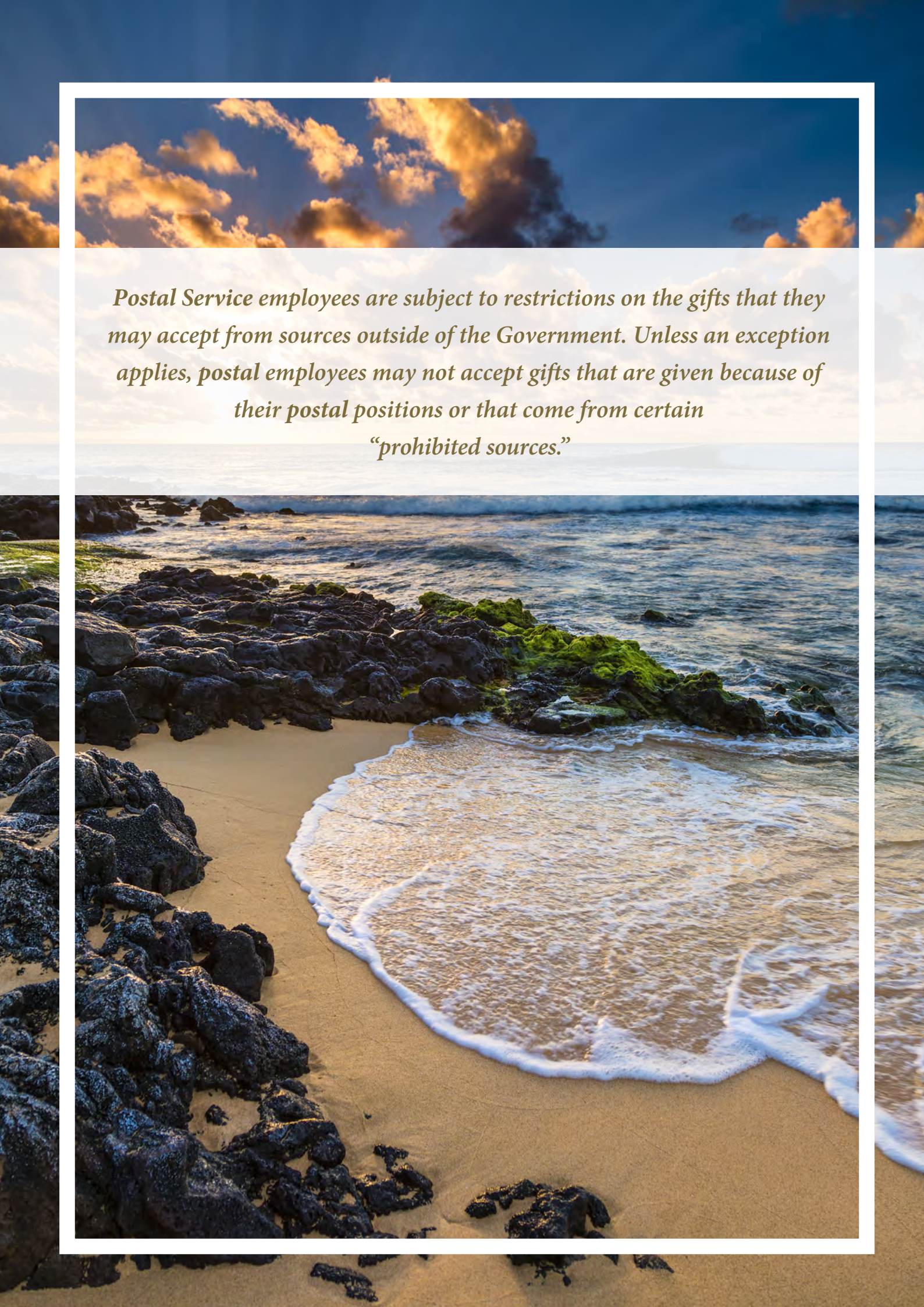
- a prohibition against receiving compensation for teaching, speaking, or writing related to your postal duties;
- a prohibition on personally representing others (or sharing in compensation for another's representation) before any court, Federal agency, or certain other entities concerning matters of interest to the United States (subject to certain exceptions);
- limitations on fundraising in a personal capacity; and
- a prohibition against serving as an expert witness, other than on behalf of the United States, in certain proceedings in which the United States is a party or has a direct and substantial interest.

Keep in mind that the Postal Service has rules that require postal employees to obtain prior approval before engaging in specified outside activities. However, even if prior approval is not required, you are strongly encouraged to seek advice from a postal ethics official, particularly if it's possible that the activity could conflict with your postal duties or is otherwise restricted. An ethics official will provide you with guidance tailored to your specific situation.

Examples of things that may or may not be done as outside activities:

- *Victoria may work as a part-time salesperson with a clothing store as long as her postal duties do not affect the company that owns the chain of clothing stores, and her sales job doesn't interfere with her postal duties.*
- *The Postal Service has a pre-approval requirement for certain outside activities. Having received approval from the Ethics Office, Carter serves as a board member for a local nonprofit organization. Carter may not work on Government (including postal) matters that could affect the organization.*
- *George, who processes passports claims, may not be paid by a local organization for teaching a half-day seminar for college students on how to fill out passport forms and expedite their processing.*
- *Val may not use her job title or position as Postmaster, nor could she wear any part of her postal uniform, when fundraising for the county's Chamber of Commerce scholarship fund.*





Postal Service employees are subject to restrictions on the gifts that they may accept from sources outside of the Government. Unless an exception applies, postal employees may not accept gifts that are given because of their postal positions or that come from certain “prohibited sources.”

A large, stylized number 6 in a dark olive green color. The top of the 6 is a thick, curved line that starts from the left, curves upwards and to the right, then loops back down to the left, forming a shape similar to a '6' or a '9'. The bottom of the 6 is a thick, curved line that starts from the left, curves downwards and to the right, then loops back up to the left, forming a shape similar to a '6' or a '9'. The number is centered horizontally and partially overlaps a horizontal line.

GIFTS FROM OUTSIDE SOURCES

GIFTS

FROM OUTSIDE SOURCES

Generally, anything that has monetary value is considered a gift.

Ask yourself if the gift would have been offered if you were not working for the Postal Service. If the answer is no, then the gift is being offered because of your postal position and, as a general rule, you cannot accept it.

Also, you may not accept a gift from people or organizations who are “prohibited sources”—those who do business with, or seek to do business with the Postal Service, who seek some official action by the Postal Service, or who have activities regulated by the Postal Service. Gifts from these people or groups are prohibited, whether or not you personally deal with them when doing your job. You must also turn down a gift from those who have interests that may be significantly affected by your postal duties, as they are also considered “prohibited sources.”

There are a few exceptions to the prohibition on gifts from outside sources.

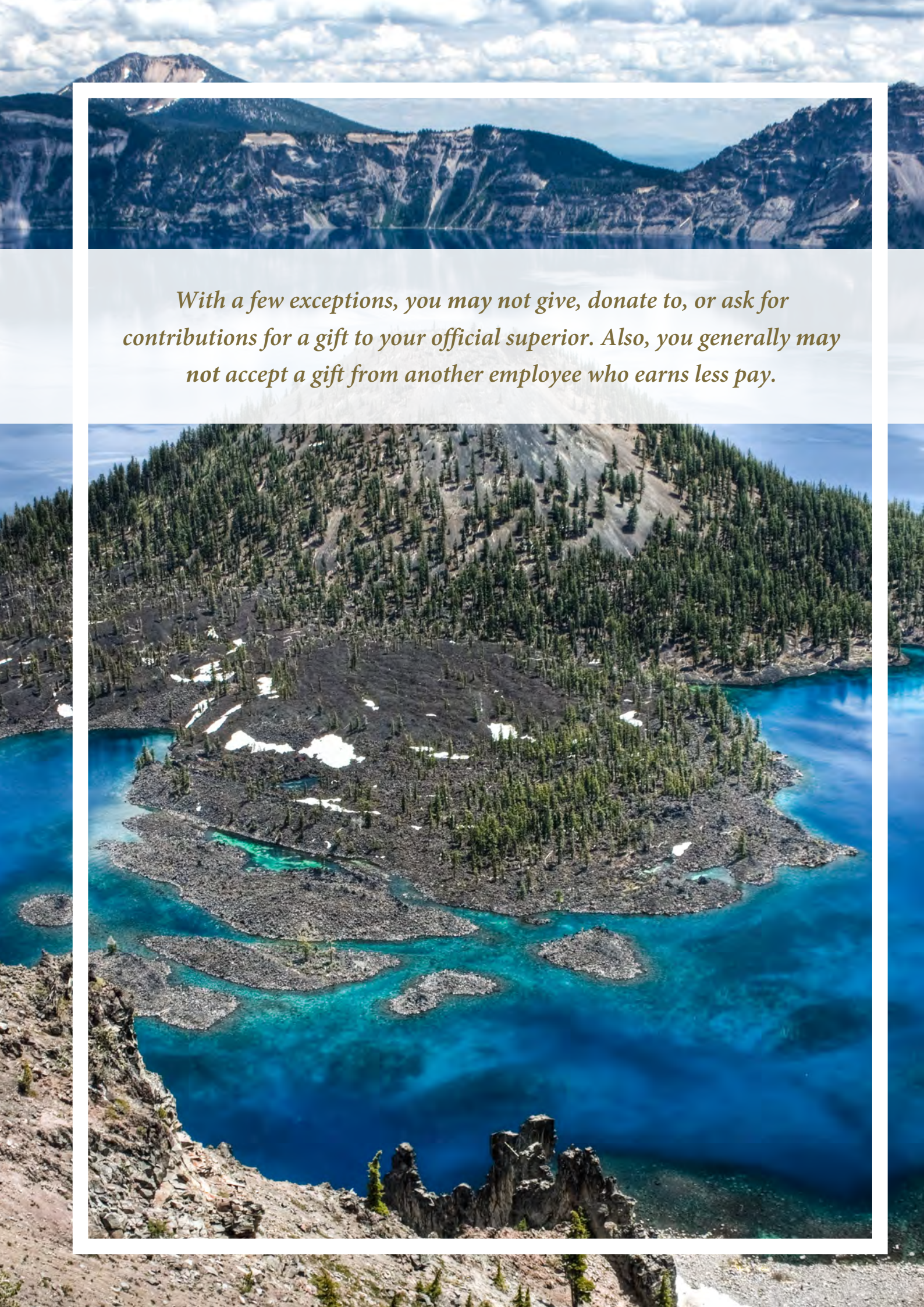
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Items valued at \$20 or less (other than cash), provided that the total value of gifts from the same person is not more than \$50 in a calendar year.• Gifts motivated solely by a family relationship or personal friendship.• Gifts based on an employee’s or his spouse’s outside business or employment relationships. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Meals, lodging, and transportation customarily provided by a prospective employer as part of bona fide employment discussions.• Free attendance at certain events, provided that the Postal Service has determined that free attendance can be approved under the Postal Service's statutory gift-acceptance authority. |
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What about a cup of coffee?

It is okay to accept a cup of coffee - it is such a modest refreshment that it is not considered a gift. You may accept it without worrying about who is giving it, or why. Inexpensive food and refreshment items, such as donuts, chips or soda, may also be accepted. Other items are also not considered gifts: greeting cards, bank loans at commercial rates, publicly available discounts, certain public contest prizes, items or tickets for which you pay fair value, and certain other things.

But remember: the definition of a gift is very broad. If you have a question about a gift, ask an ethics official.



With a few exceptions, you may not give, donate to, or ask for contributions for a gift to your official superior. Also, you generally may not accept a gift from another employee who earns less pay.



A large, stylized number 7 in a dark olive green color, positioned diagonally across the page. It has a thick, blocky appearance with a slight curve at the top left and a sharp point at the bottom right.

GIFTS BETWEEN EMPLOYEES

GIFTS BETWEEN EMPLOYEES

Employees are generally prohibited from giving gifts to their official superiors, or from making or soliciting donations for such gifts. An official superior includes your immediate boss and anyone above your boss in the chain of command in your agency. An employee also cannot accept a gift from another employee who earns less pay, unless the person giving the gift is not a subordinate and the gift is based on a personal relationship.

There are several exceptions that would allow you to give your official superior a gift, or that would allow you to accept a gift from another employee who earns less pay. These include:

- gifts valued at \$10 or less (other than cash), on an occasion when gifts are traditionally given or exchanged. These occasions could include, for example, the holidays, a birthday, or a return from an out-of-town vacation;
- food, or nominal contributions for food, that will be shared in the office among several employees; and
- personal hospitality. This would include inviting your boss to your home for a meal or party, or conversely, being invited to the home of an employee who earns less pay. If your boss invites you to his or her home, you can take the same type of gift for your boss that you would normally take to anyone else's home for a similar occasion.

You may also give your boss a gift on a special, infrequent occasion of personal significance. Similarly, on these types of occasions, you could accept a gift from another employee who earns less pay. These occasions include:

- marriage;
- illness;
- birth or adoption; or
- occasions that end the employee-superior relationship, such as retirement, resignation, or transfer.



Examples of permissible gifts between employees:

- *Clarissa may participate in the office's holiday "grab bag" gift exchange by buying and contributing a store gift card worth \$10.*
- *Ralph may bring his boss a jar of macadamia nuts valued at \$10 or less when he returns from his Hawaiian vacation.*
- *Kailash may collect contributions to purchase a fishing rod and tackle box for his boss when his boss retires. He may suggest a specific but nominal amount (no more than \$10), provided that he makes it clear to his co-workers that they are free to contribute less or nothing at all.*

Note: A birthday, even a milestone birthday, is never a "special, infrequent occasion."

For special, infrequent occasions, employees are allowed to ask for contributions of nominal amounts (no more than \$10) from fellow employees on a strictly voluntary basis for a group gift.

Remember that gift giving is strictly voluntary.

No one may ever pressure you to give a gift or contribute to a group gift.

