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## Advisory Opinion 1992-221

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SUBJECT: TOWN EMPLOYEE SERVING ON WATER AND SEWER BOARD

SUMMARY:

Based upon the facts as submitted, an employee would not be prohibited from serving on a Water and Sewer Authority Board, however, he is advised to follow the off-duty employment guidelines and the provisions of Section 8-13-700(B).

QUESTION:

The Director of Legal Services for the Town of Hilton Head Island questions whether a Town employee may also serve on the board of the Beaufort-Jasper Water and Sewer Authority. A long range planner for the Town has been nominated to serve a six-year term on the Board. He would be paid \$600 per year for such service. At the present time, the Authority does not provide services on Hilton Head Island; however, they may in the future.

DISCUSSION:

This opinion is rendered in response to a letter dated May 7, 1992 requesting an opinion from the State Ethics Commission. The Commission's jurisdiction is limited to the applicability of the Ethics, Government Accountability, and Campaign Reform Act of 1991 (Act No. 248 of 1991; Section 8-13-100 et. seq., as amended, 1976 Code of Laws). This opinion does not supersede any other statutory or regulatory restrictions or procedures which may apply to this situation.

The State Ethics Act does not address the issue of who may serve on boards and commissions. In prior advisory opinions, the State Ethics Commission has advised that a public employee may engage in outside employment consistent with established guidelines: (1) that no public materials or equipment are utilized, except as provided by Section 8-13-700(A), (2) such work is engaged in on the employee's own time, (3) the work does not interfere with the needs of the agency, and (4) the public position is not utilized to obtain or continue such employment.

If allowed by other statutes to serve, Section 8-13-700(B) provides for actions to be taken by the employee/member. Section 8-13-700(B) provides in part as follows:

(B) No public official, public member, or public employee may make, participate in making, or in any way attempt to use his office, membership, or employment to influence a governmental decision in which he, a member of his immediate family, an individual with whom he is associated, or a business with which he is associated has an economic interest. A public official, public member, or public employee who, in the discharge of his official responsibilities, is required to take an action or make a decision which affects an economic interest of himself, a member of his immediate family, an individual with whom he is associated, or a business with which he is associated shall:

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(1) prepare a written statement describing the matter requiring action or decisions and the nature of his potential conflict of interest with respect to the action or decision;

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(3) if he is a public employee, he shall furnish a copy of the statement to his superior, if any, who shall assign the matter to another employee who does not have a potential conflict of interest. If he has no immediate superior, he shall take the action prescribed by the State Ethics Commission;

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(5) if he is a public member, he shall furnish a copy to the presiding officer of any agency, commission, board, or of any county, municipality, or a political subdivision thereof, on which he serves, who shall cause the statement to be printed in the minutes and shall require that the member be excused from any votes, deliberations, and other actions on the matter in which the potential conflict of interest exists and shall cause such disqualification and the reasons for it to be noted in the minutes.

Economic Interest is defined in Section 8-13-100(11) as:

(11)(a) Economic interest" means an interest distinct from that of the general public in a purchase, sale, lease, contract, option, or other transaction or arrangement involving property or services in which a public official, public member, or public employee may gain an economic benefit of fifty dollars or more.

(b) This definition does not prohibit a public official, public member, or public employee from participating in, voting on, or influencing or attempting to influence an official decision if the only economic interest or reasonably foreseeable benefit that may accrue to the public official, public member, or public employee is incidental to the public official's, public member's , or public employee's position or which accrues to the public official, public member, or public employee as a member of a profession, occupation, or large class to no greater extent than the economic interest or potential benefit could reasonably be foreseen to accrue to all other members of the profession, occupation, or large class.

In Advisory Opinion AO92-064, the Commission advised Hospital board members who were also school district employees that they would not be prohibited from deliberating and voting on the hospital's participation in the State Blue Cross Plan since the economic benefits would accrue to all members of a large class. In Advisory Opinion AO92-155, the Commission advised that members of a redevelopment commission would not be prohibited from deliberating and voting on matters which would not affect their economic interests to any greater extent than other members of the large class, i.e., all owners of properties in the affected area. If a particular matter would affect the economic

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interests to any greater extent than other members of the large class, the member would be required to abstain from all actions in accordance with Section 8-13-700(B).

Based upon the facts as submitted, the employee would not be prohibited from serving on the Authority Board, however, he is advised to follow the off-duty employment guidelines and the provisions of Section 8-13-700(B).