# THE STATE ETHICS CODE - A QUICK GUIDE ON THE NEPOTISM LAW

### DOES THE NEPOTISM LAW APPLY TO ME?

The nepotism law applies to almost all state employees (including board members). Exceptions include employees in the legislative or judicial branches.

The Commission encourages all state employees to comply with this law.

## What does the nepotism law prohibit?

If the nepotism law applies to you, there are two restrictions:

### 1. You cannot take employment action affecting relatives or household members.

- This means you cannot appoint, hire, promote, retain, demote, discharge, terminate, or supervise a relative or household member from a paid position in your agency.
- This also means you cannot participate in an interview or discussion regarding a relative or household member's potential hiring, promotion, or retention to a paid position in your agency.
- There is an exception for supervising a relative where you have a physical impairment requiring the hiring of a particular relative or household member and the employment is disclosed to the Commission before the hire is made.

# 2. You cannot be involved in contracts awarded to businesses owned by relatives or household members.

- You may not award or be involved in administering/supervising a contract to a business where a relative or household member:
  - is an executive officer of that business or
  - owns a substantial interest in the business.
- For example, an employee could not sit on the selection panel of a request for proposals if one of the applicants was owned by a relative.
- Narrow exception: if you are legally required to take action affecting a relative or family member's business, you may do so when you file a notice with the Commission at least five days in advance.

#### What is a Relative?

A "Relative" includes parents, grandparents, children, grandchildren, siblings, uncles/aunts, cousins, in-laws, and step-relationships.

A "household member" is anyone who resides in the same dwelling.

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### What should I do if I supervise a relative at work?

Employees generally cannot supervise their relatives, and agencies and employees should work together to comply with the nepotism law. For instance, a supervisor could delegate all employment decisions affecting a relative to another person in the agency. To avoid the appearance of impropriety, it will be important to document that employment decisions are being made by someone else and be public about that delegation.

If that is not possible, you may apply to the Commission for an exception to the nepotism law where there is good cause. You must prove good cause, which might include a lack of qualified applicants, in a public and transparent manner. An exception form can be found at <a href="ethics.hawaii.gov">ethics.hawaii.gov</a>.

### How do I establish good cause?

When applying for a good cause exception, it is important that the employee or agency produce evidence that they are unable to comply with the nepotism law. For hiring decisions, this could include ensuring that the job description was reviewed for general applicability; meaningfully advertising in relevant locations; advertising for a reasonable period; acting quickly to review and consider potential candidates; and generally going above and beyond to recruit applicants into the state system.

For existing state employees taking action affecting relatives, a good cause exception application should include proof of why the agency and employee are unable to delegate those duties to another employee and the efforts that were made to comply with the nepotism law absent an exception.

#### What should I do if I am asked to interview a relative for a job opportunity?

Employees may not interview or promote their relatives. An employee that is asked to do so should disclose their relationship to their agency and refrain from participating in the hiring process.

### What are the penalties for a violation?

Employees violating the nepotism law face fines of up to \$1,000 per violation, any favorable treatment received by a relative or household member is potentially voidable.