

CIVILIAN CONDUCT AND RESPONSIBILITY

These instruction regarding civilian standards of conduct and individual responsibility are found in Air Force Instruction 36-703 dated 02/14/2014. They apply to U.S. citizen employees of the Air Force who are paid from appropriated funds.

Section A— Authorities and Responsibilities

1. HQ USAF. The Civilian Force Management Division, Directorate of Personnel Force Management, develops policy for civilian standards of conduct for areas not covered in DoD 5500.7-R, Joint Ethics Regulation, and provides guidance on the provisions of this AFI.
2. Civilian Personnel Flights. Civilian Personnel Flights (CPFs) should provide copies of this AFI to all new employees during New Employee Orientation.
3. Managers and Supervisors. Managers and supervisors should ensure that employees are kept informed of these standards of conduct. They are responsible for taking timely and appropriate action in accordance with this instruction and related guidelines to ensure employee standards meet the spirit and intent of Air Force policy on proper conduct.
4. Employees. Air Force employees are required to comply with prescribed standards of conduct in all official matters. They are expected to maintain high standards of honesty, responsibility, and accountability as well as adhere to the Air Force Core Values of “Integrity first, Service before self, and Excellence in all we do.”

Section B— Personal Conduct

5. Selected Standards of Conduct:

5.1. Furnishing Testimony. Employees may be requested to provide testimony or information to the Air Force, Department of Defense, Merit Systems Protection Board, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Personnel Management, and other government agencies on official matters.

5.1.1. If first warned that a failure to provide answers may subject the employee to discipline, including the possibility of removal in appropriate cases, and that any statements cannot be used against the employee in a criminal prosecution, a refusal to reply to questions during an investigation may be the basis for disciplinary action. Employees who lie or otherwise affirmatively mislead an investigation may be subject to discipline, including removal in appropriate cases.

5.1.2. Under no circumstances should an employee be questioned by management officials concerning a suspected criminal offense without the prior approval of the servicing legal office. Employees may be questioned by proper law enforcement officials, such as Office of Special Investigation (OSI) agents or Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) agents. The servicing legal office is responsible for ensuring that any information or allegation relating to a possible violation of Federal criminal laws is reported to the office of the United States Attorney for the district in which the crime allegedly occurred before the employee is questioned. The United States Attorney’s Office must approve, in advance, all requests to compel the testimony of employees suspected of criminal offenses during administrative hearings or investigations.

5.1.3. Local Staff Judge Advocates and Civilian Personnel Flights should be contacted prior to questioning employees to ensure compliance with local contractual requirements, if any, regarding statutory rights to union representation.

5.2. Taking Part in Public or Civic Activities. An employee's participation in demonstrations, petitions, speeches, private organizations, and similar activities is permitted in his or her private capacity while not in a duty status as the exercise of the constitutional rights of speech, peaceable assembly, and petition to Congress. However, taking part in these activities may subject the employee to disciplinary action if it interferes with the mission of the armed forces; or interferes with the duty performance of the employee, other employees or military members. Employees may also be subject to disciplinary action, including removal, if convicted of inciting or taking part in a riot, civil disorder, or any group activity that results in damage to property or injury to people. (See AFI 36-704, Discipline and Adverse Actions, for guidance on actions to be taken when off duty misconduct is of such a nature that the employee is unable to fulfill his or her job responsibilities or there is an adverse effect upon the Air Force.)

5.3. Indebtedness. Consistent with the Standards of Ethical Conduct for Employees of the Executive Branch at Title 5, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 2635, employees shall satisfy, in good faith, their just financial obligations, especially those such as Federal, State, or local taxes that are imposed by law. A just financial obligation includes any financial obligation acknowledged by the employee or reduced to judgment by a court. In good faith means an honest intention to fulfill any just financial obligation in a timely manner. In the event of a dispute between an employee and an alleged creditor, the Air Force does not determine the validity or amount of the disputed debt or collect debts on the alleged creditor's behalf. However, where the validity of a private debt is established by court order or admitted, a failure to satisfy an obligation can result in disciplinary action under AFI 36-704, Discipline and Adverse Actions.

5.3.1. CPFs should establish procedures for responding to indebtedness complaints from creditors. These procedures may require supervisors to forward all indebtedness complaints to the CPF for a proper determination and processing or for the CPF to provide the supervisor guidance on responding to the complaint. A creditor is a person or company to whom a debt is owed. These procedures should not apply to debt collectors, or persons or companies who regularly collect or attempt to collect debts owed to another. Requests from creditors should include information about previous direct attempts to collect the debt from the employee, and proof that the employee has been informed of his/her responsibility. The creditor is entitled to a courteous response from the CPF, but this response must clearly state that the Air Force does not collect or determine the validity of debts. It must neither admit or imply an admission of an employee's liability, nor report any action taken against an employee as a result of the complaint.

5.3.2. When an Air Force employee with a debt has been reassigned to another Air Force activity and a creditor seeks locator assistance, the losing CPF must either furnish the current duty address to the requester, or send the correspondence to the gaining CPF. If the individual is no longer an Air Force employee, the CPF may forward the correspondence to the former employee's last known mailing address. In cases where a government agency seeks an address for law enforcement purposes (i.e., a child support enforcement agency is attempting to enforce a child support order), the CPF may provide the last known mailing address of a current or former employee. However, in no instance will the CPF or the Air Force act as an intermediary in private matters that concern former employees.

5.4. Work Performance. All employees are expected to:

5.4.1. Discharge their assigned duties conscientiously and effectively.

5.4.2. Be present for duty unless authorized to be absent.

5.4.3. Follow Air Force Instructions and other directives and comply in a timely way with proper instructions or orders given by a competent authority.

5.4.4. Confer with line management (starting with immediate supervisor) to discuss matters/concerns, obtain information, or solve problems that relate to the job.

5.4.5. Comply with safety and health standards set for the job environment.

5.5. Canvassing, Soliciting, and Peddling. Canvassing, soliciting, or peddling among employees during working hours or in federal facilities is not allowed except for officially approved events, e.g. Combined Federal Campaign. However, this does not preclude office collections for fellow workers or passive activities such as “For Sale” notices on unit bulletin boards. This restriction does not apply to conducting labor organization membership drives during lunch periods or after duty hours. For other restrictions that involve commercial solicitation and sales to subordinates, refer to the Joint Ethics Regulation.

5.6. Gambling. Gambling is prohibited on federally owned or leased property or while in a duty status regardless of location. Gambling includes participation in “office pools” and the joint purchase of lottery tickets by employees. Refer to the Joint Ethics Regulation for specific exemptions regarding law enforcement activities, private legal wagers conducted entirely within assigned government quarters, and case-by-case exemptions approved by the Secretary of the Air Force.

5.7. Outside Employment. Consistent with the requirements of the Joint Ethics Regulation, Air Force employees may be required to report any outside employment or business activity to their supervisor or other locally designated official prior to engaging in employment or business activity. Supervisors have the authority to prohibit any outside employment or business activity that might detract from readiness or pose a security risk. Approval to participate in outside employment or business activity will be documented by supervisors on AF Form 971, Supervisor’s Record of Employee. Employees required to file financial disclosure reports, SF 450 or SF 278, and those serving as procurement officials are subject to additional restrictions regarding outside employment and business activities. Employees should address specific questions to their local ethics counselor at their servicing legal office.

5.8. Misuse of Government Property. Employees must refrain from the use of government equipment, personnel, or other resources for their personal benefit or benefit of friends or relatives unless otherwise authorized. This includes resources such as computers, copiers, facsimile machines, telephones, or vehicles. Misuse of Air Force resources is misconduct, which may result in corrective disciplinary action against the employee.

Section C— Dress and Appearance

6. Professional Public Image. Employees are expected to comply with reasonable dress and grooming standards based on comfort, productivity, health, safety, and type of position occupied. Due to the diversity of work functions and locations, appropriate dress standards may vary significantly. Employee attire will be in good repair, and should not be considered offensive, disruptive, or unsafe.

6.1. When clothing such as coats and ties, which are normally considered proper attire, creates discomfort during hot weather and in places where cooling is minimized to conserve energy, the dress standard should be adjusted. This change should correspond to any locally determined military summer uniform period.

6.2. Any management prohibitions on specific civilian dress must be based on a clear showing that the prohibited dress contributes to an unsafe, unhealthy, nonproductive, or disruptive work environment. Management disagreement with styles, modes of dress, and grooming currently in fashion is not an adequate criterion for making such a determination.

7. **Civilian Uniform Wear.** Military grooming and appearance standards do not apply to civilian employees. However, employees who wear standard uniforms, such as those prescribed in AFI 36-801, Uniforms for Civilian Employees, or medical or food service personnel furnished uniforms under Table of Allowances 016, may be expected to comply with grooming and appearance standards for employees in similar occupations employed by other Federal, state, or municipal governments.

Section D— Professional Relationships

8. **General.** Professional relationships are essential to the effective operation of all organizations and to the efficiency of the service. While personal relationships between Air Force employees or between Air Force employees and military members are normally matters of individual choice and judgment, they become matters of official concern when they violate existing law or impede the efficiency of the service.

8.1. Definitions:

8.1.1. Professional relationships are those that contribute to the effective operation of the Air Force, thus promoting the efficiency of the service. The Air Force encourages personnel to communicate freely with their superiors regarding their careers, performance, duties, and missions. Such communications enhance morale, further the Air Force mission, and preserve the proper respect between employees, supervisors and managers. Participation by employees of all grades in organizational activities and unit-sponsored events enhances morale and unit cohesion.

8.1.2. Unprofessional relationships are those relationships, whether pursued on or off-duty, which detract from the authority of supervisors and managers or result in, or reasonably create the appearance of, favoritism, misuse of office or position, or the abandonment of organizational goals, and adversely affect the efficiency of the service. Unprofessional relationships can exist between civilian employees, military officers and civilian employees, and military enlisted members and civilian employees.

8.2. **Guidelines for Avoiding Unprofessional Relationships.** Experience has shown that certain kinds of relationships present a high risk for being or developing into unprofessional relationships. While some personal relationships are not in and of themselves unprofessional, they may be or become unprofessional when other facts or circumstances are taken into consideration.

8.2.1. **Relationships Within Organizations.** Unduly familiar relationships between individuals in which one person exercises supervisory authority over the other can easily be or become unprofessional. The danger of abuse of authority and perception of favoritism is always present. The ability of a supervisor or manager to influence, directly or indirectly, assignments, promotions, training opportunities, awards, and other employment opportunities places both the supervisor or manager and the subordinate in a vulnerable position.

8.2.2. **Dating and Close Friendships.** Dating and courtship between a supervisor or manager and an employee under his or her supervision invariably raises the perception of favoritism. Such relationships can adversely affect morale and impede the efficiency of the service.

8.2.3. **Other Relationships.** Other relationships, not specifically addressed above, can, depending on the circumstances, lead to actual or perceived favoritism or preferential treatment and must be avoided. Examples of such activities, but by no means inclusive, are soliciting or making solicited sales to personnel who are junior in grade or position (with specific exceptions as set out in the Joint Ethics Regulation, paragraph 5-409), and joint business ventures between supervisors and employees under their supervision.

8.3. Individual Responsibility to Maintain Professional Relationships. All Air Force employees share the responsibility for maintaining professional relationships. However, supervisors and managers in personal relationships bear primary responsibility for maintaining the professionalism of that relationship. Supervisors and managers are in leadership positions which require the maturity and judgment to avoid relationships which impede the efficiency of the service or adversely affect mission performance.

8.4. Actions in Response to Unprofessional Relationships. When unprofessional relationships impede the efficiency of the service or adversely affect mission performance, appropriate corrective action in accordance with AFI 36-704 should be taken.

Section E— Related Directives

9. Privacy Rules. AFI 37-132, Air Force Privacy Act Program, implements the Privacy Act of 1974 and DoD Directive 5400.11, Department of Defense Privacy Program, DoD 5400.11-R, Department of Defense Privacy Program. Employees who have access to systems of records, or are involved in developing, operating, or maintaining a personnel record system must be informed of and comply with all requirements to protect individual privacy.

10. Discipline. AFI 36-704, Discipline and Adverse Actions, prescribes policies and procedures to use in considering corrective or disciplinary action for violations of this AFI or other prescribed standards of conduct.

11. Drug and Alcohol Abuse. AFI 36-810, Substance Abuse Prevention and Control, outlines the Civilian Substance Abuse Prevention and Control Program set up to help maintain standards of conduct and performance. Civilian employees of the Air Force must refrain from using illegal drugs whether on or off duty. Use of illegal drugs is inconsistent with the high standards of performance, military discipline, and military readiness necessary to accomplish the Air Force mission.

12. Ethical Conduct. DoD 5500.7-R, Joint Ethics Regulation, delineates standards of ethical conduct and ethics guidance including direction in the areas of financial and employment disclosure systems, post-employment rules, enforcement, training, gifts and gratuities, outside activities. Civilian employees shall become familiar with the provisions of the Joint Ethics Regulation and ensure their official activities and personal relationships with outside organizations and outside employment comply with its standards and guidance. Employees with questions concerning the Joint Ethics Regulation should seek guidance from an appropriate ethics counselor.

13. Government-Issued Credit Card. AFI 65-104, Government Charge Card Program, governs the use of credit cards issued for use in conjunction with official travel. This AFI directs each cardholder to pay all valid charges when billed. It also states the card is to be used only for cash advances prior to or during travel and/or for expenses incurred during official travel.

14. Discrimination and Sexual Harassment. AFPAM 36-2705, Discrimination and Sexual Harassment, states that the Air Force will conduct its affairs free from unlawful discrimination and harassment. No amount of discrimination or harassment will be tolerated.

Section F— Other Requirements

15. Other Provisions on Employee Conduct. All restrictions on employee conduct cannot be specified in an AFI. Therefore, supervisors, managers, and employees who have specific questions regarding standards of conduct which are not covered in this AFI or the publications referenced above, should consult their commander, servicing CPF, or the staff judge advocate for assistance.

**CODE OF ETHICS
FOR
GOVERNMENT SERVICE**
DOD 5500.7-R (Joint Ethics Regulation), Section 12-300

Any person in Government service should:

- I. Put loyalty to the highest moral principles and to country above loyalty to persons, party, or Government department.
- II. Uphold the Constitution, laws, and regulations of the United States and of all governments therein and never be a party to their evasion.
- III. Give a full day's labor for a full day's pay; giving earnest effort and best thought to the performance of duties.
- IV. Seek to find and employ more efficient and economical ways of getting tasks accomplished.
- V. Never discriminate unfairly by the dispensing of special favors or privileges to anyone, whether for remuneration or not; and never accept, for himself or herself or for family members, favors or benefits under circumstances which might be construed by reasonable persons as influencing the performance of governmental duties.
- VI. Make no private promises of any kind binding upon the duties of office, since a Government employee has no private word which can be binding on public duty.
- VII. Engage in no business with the Government, either directly or indirectly, which is inconsistent with the conscientious performance of governmental duties.
- VIII. Never use any information gained confidentially in the performance of governmental duties as a means of making private profit.
- IX. Expose corruption wherever discovered.
- X. Uphold these principles, ever conscious that public office is a public trust.

Acknowledgement of Receipt

Date

Employees may have up to one hour of official duty time to review Ethics Training.

If you require advice on an ethics issue, or would like to view the complete text of the Standards of Conduct for Employees contact:

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