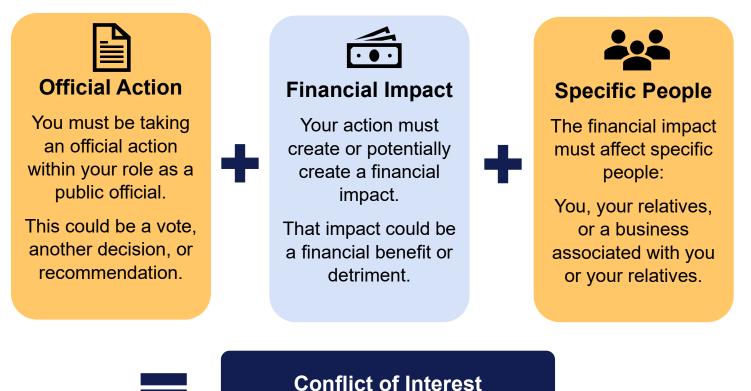
For something to be a conflict of interest underneath Oregon Government Ethics Law, it must meet three criteria [ORS 244.020(1) & (13)]:



Once you've recognized that something meets these criteria and is a conflict of interest, you need to further analyze if it is an **actual conflict of interest** or **potential conflict of interest**.

Actual Conflict of Interest

The financial impact of your action is certain.

For example, you process business permits as part of your public official duties. Your in-laws apply for a permit. You processing their permit would have a certain financial impact; therefore it is an actual conflict of interest.

Potential Conflict of Interest

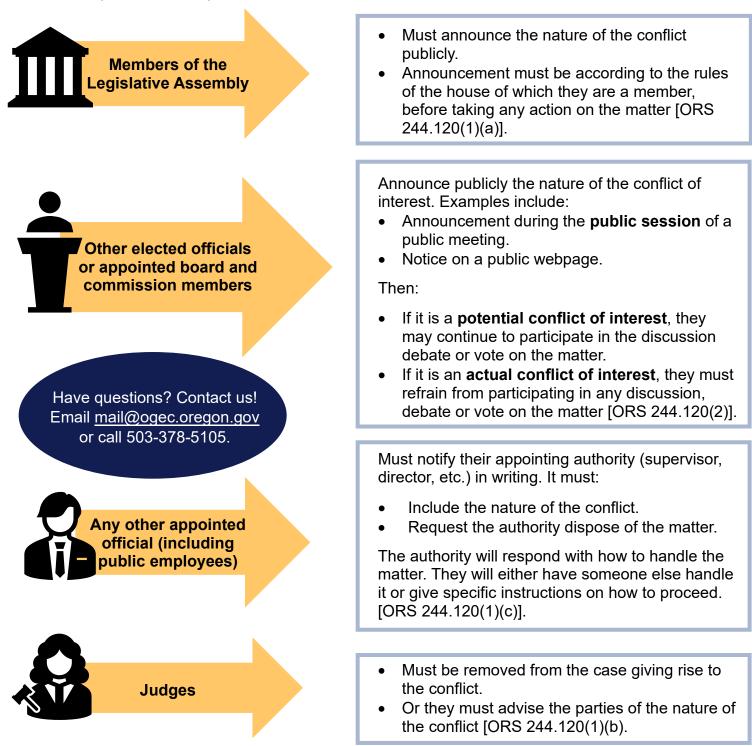
The financial impact of your action is possible, but not certain.

For example, you are voting on requirements for future city contracts. Your sibling owns a business that could apply for a future city contract. The financial impact is possible, but not certain; therefore it is a potential conflict of interest.

What do you do once you know you have a conflict? Flip the paper over to find out!

Disclosing Conflicts of Interest

When met with a conflict of interest, there are different disclosure requirements depending on the nature of the public official's position.



<u>Minimum Votes Exception</u>: An elected public official (or one serving on a board/commission) may be able to vote with an actual conflict of interest. This exception only applies when their vote is needed to meet the minimum number of votes to take official action. They would still need to make their public disclosure and would not be able to participate in any discussion or debate [ORS 244.120(2)(b)(B)]

Oregon Government Ethics Commission