

The Power of Knowledge and Leadership

Economic Development Ethics Course

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Principle and Objectives for the Class

- Provide guidance on the importance of integrity in decision making
- Provide tools for making ethical decisions
- Discuss the tenets of the IEDC Code of Ethics
- Use case studies to demonstrate ethical decision making in difficult situations
- Describe the Policies and Procedures adopted by the Committee on Professional Conduct (CPC) for IEDC Code of Ethics enforcement

What is Ethics?

- "Ethics has to do with what my feelings tell me is right or wrong"
- "Ethics has to do with my religious beliefs"
- "Being ethical is doing what the law requires"
- "Ethics consists of the standards of behavior our society accepts"
- "I don't know what the word means"

Ethics:

- 1. Moral principles that govern a person's behavior or the conducting of an activity
- 2. The branch of knowledge that deals with moral behavior
- 3. Conduct that is beyond reproach and is in accordance to the laid down standards of a society, institution or organization

History of the IEDC Code of Ethics

- Developed by the IEDC Board of Directors
- Adopted as the Code of Ethics in October 2008 as an <u>aspirational</u> statement
 - IEDC membership must be educated about the code before enforcement
- Studied policies and procedures
 - Began ethics curriculum and training in 2010
 - Began enforcement January 1, 2011
- Committee on Professional Conduct (CPC) responsible for enforcement

Defining "Right"



"Ethics is knowing the difference between what you have a right to do and what is right to do"

Potter Stewart

Ten Universal Values

Honesty Integrity Promise Keeping Fidelity Fairness

Caring Respect for Others Citizenship Pursuit of Excellence Accountability

Two Ethical Questions

- It is a Question of Action
 - How should I act?
- It is a Question of Character
 - What kind of person should I be?

Our overriding thought is with the question of character

Ethics is Not

- Just feelings or conscience
- The same as religion
- Just following the law
- Following "what everybody does"
- Technology or science i.e. what can be done



Can Ethics Be Taught?

"To educate a person in mind and not in morals is to educate a menace to society"

-Theodore Roosevelt

Five Levels of Leadership

PEOPLE FOLLOW YOU BECAUSE OF WHO YOU ARE AND WHAT YOU REPRESENT.

People follow because of what you have done for them.

People follow because of what you have done for the organization.

People follow you because they want to.

People follow you because they have to.

Case Studies

Overview:

Read the case study in the handout you received when entering the room and be prepared to respond to the questions as they appear on the screen.

Think of similar situations that you have faced in your life



Case Study #1: City of Neverville

• What do you do?

Top 3 Ethics Issues Economic Developers Typically Face







Confidentiality

Communicating Truthfully

Conflicts of Interest



Reasons for Unethical Behavior

- Pressure to perform
- Pressure from peers
- Lack of understanding of consequences for one's actions
- Uncharted territory
- Personal loyalties
- Poor judgment





Reasons for Unethical Behavior

- Personal costs for doing the right thing may be high
- Lack of clear understanding of expected organizational/professional code of conduct
- Lack of long-term perspective or failure to see it
- Improper and/or inadequate training

HUMANS MAKE MISTAKES

5 Ways to Think Ethically

Analyze

Analyze whether the proposed behavior or standard of behavior promotes the GREATEST GOOD or the greatest human welfare

Identify

Identify the legitimate RIGHTS or HUMAN RIGHTS of individuals or groups affected, and the duties of the actors

Analyze

Analyze whether all parties are treated FAIRLY- that is equally or differently only if there is a legitimate reason

Analyze

Analyze whether the proposed behavior is consistent with recognized VIRTUES (i.e. fairness, honesty, integrity)

Ask

Ask whether the COMMON GOOD is adequately served



Making Ethical Decisions

- Is it legal?
- Does it violate the spirit of the law?
- Does it comply with our rules and regulations?
- Is it consistent with our organizational values?
- Does it match our stated commitments?

Making Ethical Decisions

- Am I the only or primary beneficiary?
- Will I feel okay and guilt free if I do this?
- Is bias or emotion clouding my judgment?
- Would I do this to my family and friends (or myself)?
- Would the most ethical person I know do this?

7 Step Checklist for Ethical Dilemmas



Recognize and clarify the predicament



Gather all essential facts



List all of your options



Analyze each option by asking yourself: "Is it legal? Is it right? Is it beneficial?"



Draw your conclusions and make your decision.



Double check your decision by asking yourself: "How would I feel if my peers and superiors found out about this? How would I feel if my decision was made public by the media?"



Take action.

Promoting an Ethical Culture

- Ethical behavior needs to be promoted by the most senior officials in the organization
- Policies should enable employees to make ethical decisions
- Tools that help support an ethical culture:
 - Established Code of Ethics
 - Education and training
 - A defined process for reviewing violations

IEDC's Code of Ethics can be used as a model for organizations.

Components of an Ethics Program

Code of Conduct

- Written code of conduct
- Written policies and procedures for investigation

Ethics education

- Involve the staff
- Be a role model
- Benefits for ethical behavior

Performance assessment

Discussions and debates, Role play

Developing a Code of Conduct

- 1. Find a champion
- Engage legal counsel
- 3. Form an ethics task force/committee
- 4. Draft a policy & engage staff in the process
- 5. Present draft policy to board/city council
- 6. Repeat previous steps as necessary
- 7. Publish, train staff and implement
- 8. Revisit the code and revise as necessary

If integrity is second to any of the alternatives, then it is subject to sacrifice in situations where a choice must be made. Such situations will inevitably occur in every person's life.

Case Study #2: Bribe or Finder's Fee?

• Is this a bribe, or just creative marketing?

 What ethical principles should be adhered to in economic development marketing?

Implicit Bias

"The distorting lens that's a product of both the architecture of our brain and the disparities in our society"

"When we are forced to make quick decisions using subjective criteria, the potential for bias is great"

Dr. Jennifer Eberhardt, Social Psychologist at Stanford University

Why implicit bias exists?

- Social inputs, which we receive throughout our lives, can affect our perceptions and behavior regardless of our own personal experiences
- Our society has a history of discrimination rooted in our culture and institutions
- We should learn to change our responses to these inputs in our daily lives

How Implicit Bias Functions

Categorization

 Categorizing people into different social groups, providing our brains with shortcuts to organize overwhelming stimuli based on predictable patterns

Stereotyping

- Attaching characteristics to people based on the group they have been categorized into, rather than their individual characteristics
- Stereotypes depend on the culture they are formed within, and differ based on institutional norms, values, and practices

Confirmation bias

- An inclination to seek out information that upholds our existing beliefs
- We are more likely to pay attention to information that supports our stereotypes about a group and filter out information that contradicts them
- Allows stereotypes to grow and persist, both among individuals and society at large

Implicit Bias in the Workplace

Discretionary processes, e.g. hiring:

- Reviewing resumes
- Interview process (Job fit vs. Cultural fit)

Opportunities and potential for success:

Bias influences how we perceive leadership qualities, competence, likability, and commitment, with different traits holding contrasting meanings between groups. e.g. Qualities considered positive for men may be perceived as negative for women

Bias Mitigation Techniques in the Workplace

- Objective standards in hiring; reduce subjective judgments
- Performance metrics and behavior assessment
- Bias training
- Accountability and transparency in hiring and managing employees
- Personal connections rather than social stereotypes
- Promote diversity

Implicit Bias in Economic Development

- Implicit bias against specific segments of the community can hamper their ability to achieve their full potential.
- Limits contribution to the economic activity and vitality of the community.
- Communities of *all sizes and types* throughout the U.S. are affected by the long-standing racial wealth-gap, further widened due to "discrimination, poverty, and a shortage of social connections".

Bias Training

STRENGTHS

- Helps organizations recognize and mitigate biases
- Helps coworkers become more cognizant of their interactions with one another
- Helps employees in understanding the role bias can play in their perceptions of the world and decision-making.

LIMITATIONS

- Not the only solution
- Chance of Moral credentialing
- People become more likely to express prejudiced or socially unacceptable attitudes when their demonstrated past behavior has established them as non-prejudiced

Ethics in Marketing & Communications

Materials should:

- Be truthful
- Use research results or quotations of individuals accurately.
- Communicate information effectively to affect a customer's decisions

Materials should NOT:

- Be misleading
- Offend standards of decency
- Play on fear, exploit misfortune or condone unlawful behavior

Ethics in Marketing & Communications

Do's

- Have evidence to support marketing claims
- Keep comparisons fair with facts that can be substantiated and competitors fairly selected.
- Use testimonial or endorsements that are genuine, verifiable and relevant
- Make advertisements recognizable

Don'ts

 Attack or criticize any person, group of persons, organization or community.

Ethics in Marketing & Communications

- Be creative! Steer clear of marketing communications that imitate those of another marketer.
- Have a written privacy policy that is readily available to customers when collecting data.
- Include a full disclosure statement in any communication channel when putting an opinion forward that could lead to an action that will financially benefit the author (or employer).

Ethics in Business Recruitment: Avoid Poaching from Disaster-Impacted Communities

- Natural disasters can cause severe economic and physical impacts to a community that are mostly outside of the community's control.
- Is it fair play to take businesses away from a community when they are down? Avoid taking advantage of their bad situation and misfortunes.
- Follow the Golden Rule: Treat others as you want to be treated.
- IEDC Board leadership considers it highly unethical to poach business from a disaster impacted community.

Case Study#3:BargainingforIncentives

How should Alan and James proceed in this situation?

Working with Ethics Violations

- Chances of violations can never be eliminated
- In addition to promoting ethical cultures and training, establish procedures that enable review and sanctions, if proved.

Reviewing Ethical Violations

- Main components of reviewing ethics violations:
 - Initial review of the complaint to determine violation or not
 - If yes, conduct an independent and detailed investigation of the case
 - If violation found, the organization may impose sanctions of the person(s)
- Important to engage all parties in an impartial environment, maintain written documentation, and allow for an appeals process

IEDC Ethics Violations Review

- Committee of Professional Conduct (CPC) reviews and investigates alleged violations, as well as determines sanctions, if proved.
- Peer-review process
 - Staff support provided to CPC as needed

Committee on Professional Conduct

- Structure
 - IEDC Vice Chairman of the Board
 - Immediate Past Chair
 - Past Chair who is also a CEcD
 - Private sector representative of the Board appointed by the Chair
 - Public sector representative of the Board appointed by the IEDC Chair
- At any given time, there are at least 2 CEcDs on the CPC.

Filing an Ethical Violation Complaint

- Avenues to bring complaint
 - IEDC Board Member, Board Chair or President & CEO
 - CPC
- Complaints can also be initiated by CPC or at the request of the Board Chair or CEO
- Complaint must be submitted in writing with substantial written or electronic documentation to support the allegation

Review of Alleged Violation

- Step I Due Diligence (Information Review)
- Step II Initial Review of the Complaint
 - Is there sufficient information and details to merit a full review? And...
 - Does the alleged violation constitute a violation of the IEDC Code of Ethics?

Review of Alleged Violation

- Step III Detailed Review of the Complaint
 - Fact Finding Committee (FFC)
 - Review by CPC
 - Hearings
- Appeals submitted to IEDC Governance Committee in writing

Sanctions

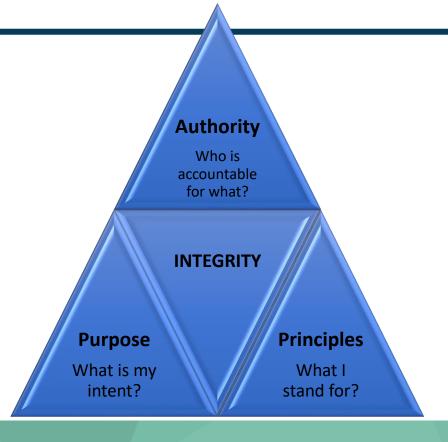
- Private Censure
- Public Censure
- Suspension of Membership (time limits)
- Termination of IEDC Membership / Cancelation of CEcD Certification / Removal from IEDC Board of Directors

Case Study #4: Re-grading an RFP

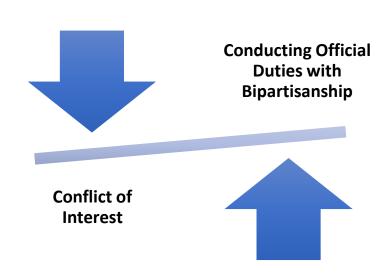
- Is this an ethical dilemma for Susan?
- Is there a conflict between Susan's commitment to the community and her responsibility towards the company?
- What course of action should she take?
- What measures could Aspiratown take to regain its credibility with the site selector and with Susan's office?

1. Professional economic developers shall carry out their responsibilities in a manner to bring respect to the profession, the economic developer, and the economic developer's constituencies.

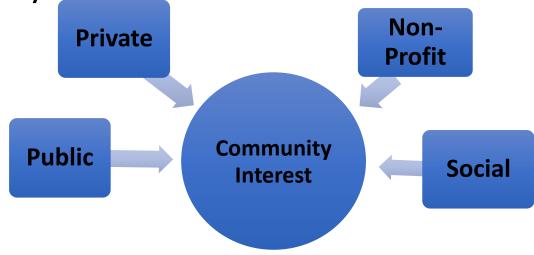
2. Professional economic developers shall practice with integrity, honesty, and adherence to the trust placed in them both in fact and in appearance.



3. Professional economic developers will hold themselves free of any interest, influence, or relationship in respect to any professional activity when dealing with clients which could impair professional judgment or objectivity or which in the reasonable view of the observer, has that effect.

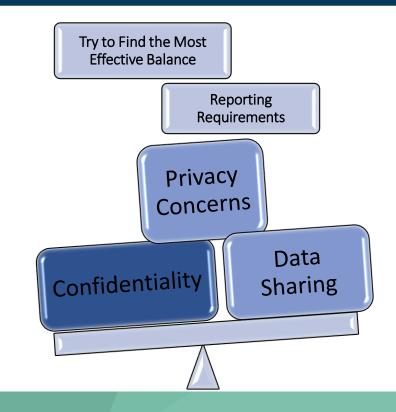


4. Professional economic developers are mindful that they are representatives of the community and shall represent the overall community interest.



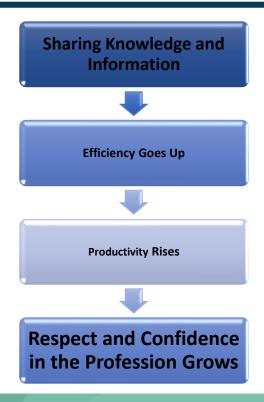
5. Professional economic developers shall keep the community, elected officials, boards and other stakeholders informed about the progress and efforts of the area's economic development program.

6. Professional economic developers shall maintain in confidence the affairs of any client, colleague or organization and shall not disclose confidential information obtained in the course of professional activities.



7. Professional economic developers shall openly share information with the governing body according to protocols established by that body. Such protocols shall be disclosed to clients and the public.

8. Professional economic developers shall cooperate with peers to the betterment of economic development technique, ability, and practice, and to strive to perfect themselves in their professional abilities through training and educational opportunities.



9. Professional economic developers shall assure that all economic development activities are conducted with equality of opportunity for all segments of the community without regard to race, religion, sex, sexual orientation, national origin, political affiliation, disability, age, socio-economic status or marital status.

10. Professional economic developers shall refrain from sexual harassment. Sexual harassment is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature.

11. Professional economic developers do not exploit the misfortune of federally declared disaster-impacted regions. This includes actively recruiting businesses from an affected community.

When in doubt, follow the Golden Rule: Treat others as you want to be treated.

12. Professional economic developers shall abide by the principles established in this code and comply with the rules of professional conduct as promulgated by IEDC.





"The reputation of a thousand years may be determined by the conduct of one hour"

-Japanese Proverb



The Power of Knowledge and Leadership

Thank you!

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