

Toward an Enforceable Promise of Confidentiality

Ethics

Resource

Center

Fellows Program

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Our Vision is an Ethical World

Purpose of Today's Presentation

- Define an issue where ethics and law overlap
- Present an idea that may lead to more effective ethics/compliance programs
- Urge you—as industry leaders/opinion molders—to participate in/support an initiative to effect the idea



The Idea

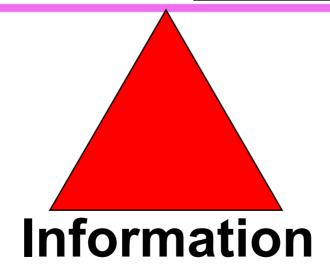
A privilege in the law of evidence that allows an organization to make an enforceable promise of confidentiality to its employees or other agents as part of a good faith effort to design, implement, operate, or assess a program to prevent and detect misconduct.



The Conundrum

Confidentiality to Encourage Seeking / Reporting

Evidentiary
Demands of Law
Enforcement /
Civil Litigation





The Logic

- FSG .5 requires a "reporting system . . . to report misconduct . . . without fear of retribution."
- Best practice: organization promises confidentiality
- Unenforceable/qualified promise is little better than no promise at all
- Privileged communications lead to more effective reporting systems



Why Promise Confidentiality?

- Ethics/compliance program
 - Designing/Implementing
 - Running/Assessing
- Voluntary Disclosure Programs
 - "Responsible Organization"
- Organizational culture change
 - Foster trust/loyalty/reporting



Presentation Goals & Objectives

- Present the value of protecting:
 - Reporting source's identity/communications
 - Information developed through an ethics/compliance program
- Demonstrate the need for a legislative privilege
- Offer alternative legislative models to advance these protections



Reporting v. Whistleblowing

- Reporting
 - Internal process
 - Done through Organizational Channels
- Whistleblowing—Qui Tam
 - Public warning
 - About 'serious' wrongdoing or danger
 - Concealed within organization



Reporting v. Whistleblowing II

- Qui Tam despite effective program
 - Conscience
 - Frustration
 - Greed
 - Revenge
- Effective program despite Qui Tam
 - Prevent some wrongdoing
 - Detect wrongdoing earlier
 - Discourage government prosecution
 - Disclose earlier
 - Demonstrate good faith/develop trust



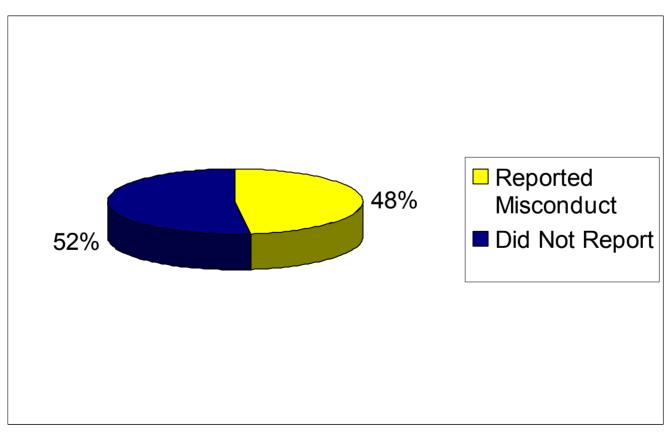
Motives for Not Reporting

- 1994 Ethics Resource Center Survey
 - 7600 households surveyed
 - 4065 responses
- 1997 Society of Human Resource Management -Ethics Resource Center
 - 5000 HR professionals surveyed
 - 747 responses
- 2000 National Business Ethics Survey (ERC)
 - 8341 households
 - 1491 usable interviews



1994 ERC Survey

31% Observed Misconduct





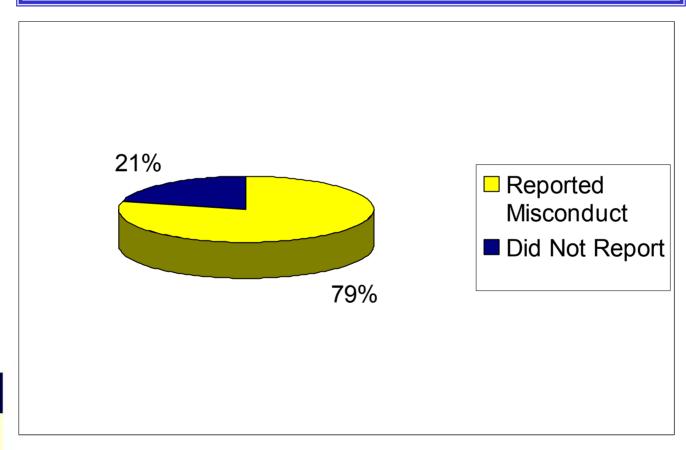
Why 52% did not report?

Percent	Reason given
41%	Feared retaliation and retribution from supervisor or management
38%	Did not trust organization would keep report confidential
24%	Feared retaliation and retribution from co- workers
25%	Did not want to be known as a whistleblower



1997 SHRM/ERC Survey

46% Observed Misconduct



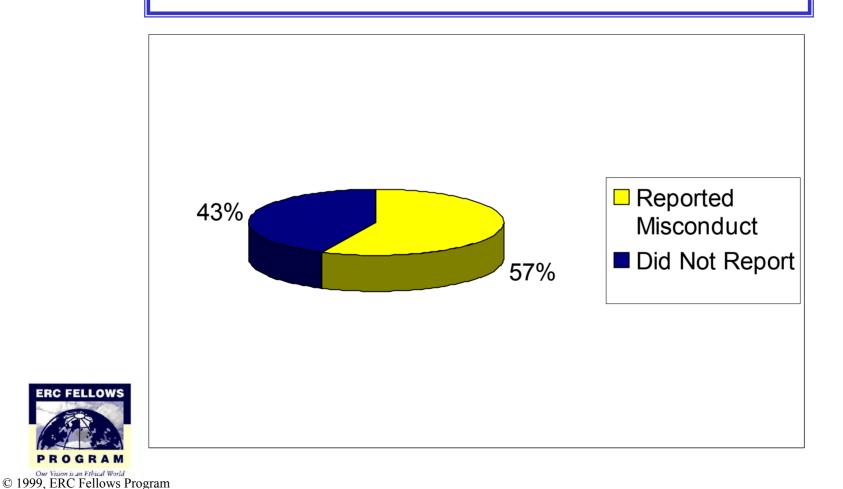
Why 21% did not report?

Percent	Reason given
96%	Feared being accused of not being a team player
68%	Feared retaliation and retribution from supervisor or management
55%	Did not trust organization would keep report confidential
38%	Feared retaliation and retribution from co- workers
20%	Did not want to be known as a whistleblower



2000 National Business Ethics Survey

56% Observed Misconduct



2000 National Business Ethics Survey

- 31% observed misconduct in general
- 56% observed specific misconduct
- Reporting of observed misconduct
 - Senior--76%
 - Middle--80%
 - Lower--45%



Why persons surveyed would not report

Percent	Reason given
31%	Believed management would view as troublemakers
35%	Believed co-workers would view as snitches
42%	Dissatisfied with management response



Solution — Privilege or Immunity

- *Privilege*: Information protected from discovery to encourage employee/agent reporting
 - Identity of source
 - Content of communication
- Immunity: Relief from liability to encourage organizational self-evaluation



Sources of Privilege or Immunity

- Judiciary: Fed. R. Evid. § 501
 - Reason
 - Experience
- Administrative Agency:
 - More effective/efficient regulation
 - Policy coordinated with DoJ
- Legislature:
 - Comprehensive
 - Certain



So, What If We Can't Prosecute?

- Public learns of problems it wouldn't have learned about
 - As soon, or
 - At all
- Organization/industry learns about
 - Inadequate standards
 - Lack of due diligence
 - Poor communication/training
 - Inadequate controls
- Employees learn they have responsibility—and it is safe—to come forward



Confidentiality & Privilege

"An uncertain privilege, or one which purports to be certain but results in widely varying applications by the courts, is *little better than no privilege at all.*" (emphasis added)

Upjohn Co. v. United States, 449 U.S. 383, 393 (1981)

See also Jaffee v. Redmond, 518 U.S. 1 (1986)



Case Law Extension of Privilege

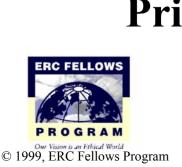
- Medical Peer Review
- Confidential Informant
- Limited Reporter Privilege
- Psychotherapist Privilege
- Self-evaluative Privilege
- Limited Ombudsman Privilege





Statutory Extension of Privilege Since 1996

- Year 2000 Information Readiness and Disclosure Act
- Self-testing of Equal Credit Compliance
- Tax Preparer Privilege
- Census Information Privilege





Models — Privilege or Immunity

- Reporting source protection privilege
- Neutral office confidentiality privilege
- Participant source protection privilege
- Good faith compliance program immunity



- Protect discovery of source's identity from outside and within organization
 - Shielded in all litigation, proceedings and hearings
 - Organization would not be required to confirm source's use of an in-house reporting system
- Only protects source who is not a wrongdoer
 - Similar to the government's Confidential Informant (CI) privilege



Model 1 (continued...)

- Prudent organization should corroborate source's "tip" before acting
- Organization has standing to assert the privilege
- Failure to assert it does not give rise to a new cause of action by source against the organization
- In addition to all other privileges and protections



- A wrongdoer who reported to a "neutral office" could receive source protection
- Neutral Office does not conduct investigations
- Both organization and reporting source must consent to waive the privilege
- Protects both reporting source's identity and substance of the conversation



- Protects source's identity who was also a "wrongdoer"
- Information communicated to in-house reporting system is protected
- Organization must use evidence independent of source's information to discipline the "wrongdoer" source



- Focuses on the organization; not reporting source
- Protect discovery/use of information developed through self-audit
 - Only for organizations that satisfy standards for an effective program
 - Court review is available to determine whether the program was truly compliant or a "sham"



Model 4 (continued...)

• Provides criminal sanctions for organizations that abuse the immunity



Where We Go from Here?

- Continue as incubator
 - Contact Agencies
 - Address Industry Groups
 - Host Coalition Building Conference (Fall 2000)
- Find industry advocate(s)
 - NDIA, DII, EOA, Healthcare
- Support industry advocate(s)
 - Research
 - Position Papers
 - Website Privilege/Immunity Clearinghouse



Where We Go from Here?

- Urge United States Sentencing Commission to require promise of confidentiality as part of FSG.5
- Source funding for lobbying effort



Where We've Been So Far

- APPE
- ERC Fellows
- DII
- EOA
- NDIA
- EOA Sponsors
- DoD IG
- Lobbying Proposal
- DII
- ABA (Admin/ Pub Cont Law)

- January 1999
- May 1999
- June 1999
- October 1999
- March 2000
- April 2000
- May 2000
- May 2000
- July 2000



Where We Plan to Go

- HHS
- NDIA
- NASA
- Academy of Legal Studies in Business
- "Summit" Meeting
- EOA
- United States Sentencing Commission

- August 2000
- August 2000
- August 2000
- August 2000
- Fall 2000
- October 2000
- Fall 2000

