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May 21, 2007

*Tennessee Ethics Commission
201 4th Ave North, Suite 1820
Nashville, TN 37219*

Dear Sirs:

*Chester County Legislative Body passed the enclosed Resolution and
Ethics Policy on May 15th, 2007.*

Thank you,

Troy Kilzer
Troy Kilzer
County Mayor

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TENNESSEE
ETHICS COMMISSION

RESOLUTION NO. 515

**TO ADOPT A CODE OF ETHICS FOR OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES
OF CHESTER COUNTY GOVERNMENT**

WHEREAS, Section 49 of the Comprehensive Governmental Ethics Reform Act of 2006, 2006 Public Chapter 1 (1st Ex. Sess.), (the "Ethics Reform Act") requires county legislative bodies to adopt certain ethical standards by resolution on or before June 30, 2007; and

WHEREAS, the County Technical Assistance Service (CTAS) is directed to prepare and disseminate a model of ethical standards which may be adopted by counties in compliance with the Ethics Reform Act; and

WHEREAS, Chester County desires to adopt the CTAS model of ethical standards as the Code of Ethics for Chester County;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Chester County legislative body meeting in regular session at Henderson, Tennessee, on this 15 day of May, 2007, that:

SECTION 1. The model of ethical standards developed by CTAS and attached to this resolution is hereby adopted as the Code of Ethics for Chester County.

SECTION 2. Upon approval of this resolution, the County Clerk is directed to:

(a) Mail a copy of this resolution to the State Ethics Commission; and

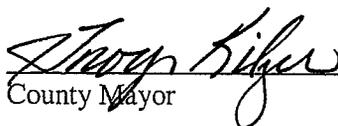
(b) Mail a copy of this resolution and the attached Code of Ethics to each county office governed thereby, including all boards, committees, commissions, authorities, corporations or other instrumentalities appointed or created by the county or an official of the county, and specifically including the county school board, the county election commission, the county health department, and utility districts in the county; and

(c) Post a copy of the Code of Ethics on each public bulletin board in the county courthouse.

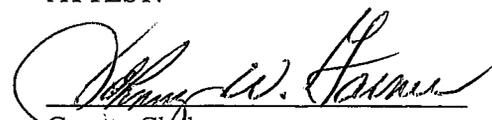
SECTION 3. This resolution shall take effect upon its passage and approval, the public welfare requiring it.

ADOPTED this 15TH day of MAY, 2007.

APPROVED:


County Mayor

ATTEST:


County Clerk

**CODE OF ETHICS
CHESTER COUNTY, TENNESSEE**

Section 1. Definitions.

- (1) "County means Chester County, which includes all boards, committees, commissions, authorities, corporations or other instrumentalities appointed or created by the county or an official of the county, and specifically including the county school board, the county election commission, the county health department, and utility districts in the county.
- (2) "Officials and employees" means and includes any official, whether elected or appointed, officer, employee or servant, or any member of any board, agency, commission, authority or corporation (whether compensated or not: or any officer, employee or servant thereof, of the county.
- (3) "Personal interest" means the purpose of disclosure of personal interest in accordance with this Code of Ethics, a financial interest of the official or employee, or a financial interest of the official's or employee's spouse or child living in the same household, in the matter to voted upon, regulated, supervised, or otherwise acted upon in an official capacity.

Section 2. Disclosure of personal interest in voting matters.

An official or employee with the responsibility to vote on a measure shall disclose during the meeting at which the vote takes place, before the vote and to be included in the minutes, any personal interest that affects or that would lead a responsible person to infer that it affects the official's vote on the measure. In addition, the official or employee may, to the extent allowed by law, recuse himself or herself from voting on the measure.

Section 3. Disclosure of personal interest in non-voting matters.

An official or employee who must exercise discretion relative to any matter or other than casting a vote and who has a personal interest in the matter that affects or that would lead a reasonable person to infer that it affects the exercise of the discretion shall disclose, before the exercise of the discretion when possible, the interest on the attached disclosure form with the county clerk. In addition, the official or employee may, to the extent allowed by law, recuse himself or herself from the exercise of discretion in the matter.

Section 4. Acceptance of gifts and other things of value.

An official or employee, or an official's or employee's spouse or child living in the same household, may not accept directly or indirectly, any gift, money, gratuity, or other consideration or favor or any kind from anyone other than the county.

- (1) For the performance of an act, or refraining from performance of an act, that he would be expected to perform, or refrain from performing, in regular course of his duties; or*
- (2) That a reasonable person would understand was intended to influence the vote, official action, or judgment of the official or employee in executing county business.*

It shall not be considered a violation of this policy for an official or employee to receive entertainment, food, refreshments, meals, health screening, amenities, foodstuffs, or beverages that are provided in connection with a conference sponsored by an established or recognized statewide association of county government officials or by an umbrella or affiliate organization of such statewide association of county government officials.

Section 5. Ethics Complaints

- (1) The Chester County Mayor shall appoint an Ethics Officer to serve a term of five years commencing July 1, 2007, and said officer shall continue to service until the expiration of his or her term when a new appointment has been made by the Mayor, or in event the Mayor has not agreed on an appointment, said officer shall continue to serve until replaced by a duly appointed successor.*
- (2) Ethics Officer may request the assistance of the County Attorney as appropriate in order to properly apply the provisions contained herein.*
- (3) Questions and complaints regarding violations of the Code of Ethics or of any violation of state law governing ethical conduct should be directed to the Ethics Officer. Complaints shall be in writing and signed by the person making the complaint, and shall set forth in reasonable detail the facts upon which the complaint is based.*

The County Ethics Officer shall investigate any credible complaint against an official or employee charging any violation of the Code of Ethics, or may undertake an investigation on its own initiative when it acquires information indicating a possible violation, and make

recommendations for action to end or seek retribution for any activity that, in the officer's judgment, constitutes a violation of this Code of Ethics. If the Ethics Officer is the subject of a complaint, he/she shall recuse himself or herself from all proceedings involving such complaint.

The Ethics Officer may:

- (1) Refer the matter to the County Attorney for a legal opinion and/or recommendations for action.*
- (2) In the case of an officer, refer the matter to the county legislative body for possible public censure if the county legislative body finds such action warranted;*
- (3) In the case of an employee, refer the matter to the official responsible for supervision of the employee for possible disciplinary action if the official finds discipline warranted;*
- (4) In a case involving possible violation of state statutes, refer the matter to the District Attorney for possible ouster or criminal prosecution.*

The interpretation that a reasonable person in the circumstances would apply shall be used in interpreting and enforcing this Code of Ethics. When a violation of this code of ethics also constitutes a violation of personnel policy or a civil service policy, the violation shall be dealt with as a violation of the personnel or civil service provisions rather than as a violation of Code of Ethics.

Section 6. Applicable State Laws.

In addition to the ethical principals set out in this Code of Ethics, state laws also provide a framework for the ethical behavior of county officials and employees in the performance of their duties. Officials and employees should familiarize themselves with the state laws applicable to their office or position and the performance of their duties. To the extent that an issue is addressed by state law (law of general application, public law of local application, local option law, or private act). The provision of that state law, to the extent they are more restrictive, shall control.

Following is brief summary of selected laws concerning ethics in county government. For the full text of these statutes, see the Tennessee Code Annotated (T.C.A.) sections indicated.

Campaign finance—T.C.A. Title 2, Chapter 10, Part One (campaign financial disclosure) requires candidates for public office to disclose contributions and contributors to their campaigns. Part three (campaign contribution limits) limits the total amount of campaign contributions a candidate may receive from an individual and sets limits on the amount a candidate may receive in cash.

Conflict of Interest—T.C.A. 12-4-101 is the general conflict of interest statutes that apply in all counties. It prohibits anyone who votes for, lets out, or in any manner supervises any work or contract from having a direct financial interest in that contract, purchase or work, and it requires disclosure or indirect financial interests by public acknowledgment.

Conflict of interest—T.C.A. 49-6-2003 applies to the department of education in all counties and prohibits direct or indirect conflicts of interest in the sale of supplies for use in public schools.

Conflict of interest—T.C.A. 5-1-125 applies in all counties and prohibits county officials and employees from purchasing surplus county property except where it is sold by public bid.

Conflict of interest – T.C.A. 54-7-203 applies in all counties that are governed by the County Uniform Highway Law. It prohibits officials and employees in the highway department and members of the county legislative body from having any personal interest in purchases of supplies, materials, machinery, and equipment for the highway department.

Conflict of interest – T.C.A. 5-14-114 applies in counties that have adopted the County Purchasing Law of 1957. It prohibits the purchasing agent, members of the purchasing commission, and all county officials from having any financial or other personal beneficial interest in any contract or purchase of goods or services for any department or agency of the county.

Conflict of interest – T.C.A. 5-21-121 applies in counties that have adopted the County Financial Management System of 1981. It prohibits all county officials and employees from having any financial or other personal beneficial interest in the purchase of any supplies, materials or equipment for the county.

Conflict of interest – T.C.A. 5-5-102 and 12-4-101 govern disclosures and abstentions from voting due to conflicts of interest of members of county legislative bodies.

Conflict of interest disclosure statements – T.C.A. 8-50-501 and the following sections require candidates and appointees to local public offices to file a disclosure statement with the state ethics commission listing major sources of income, investments, lobbying activities, professional services provided, bankruptcies, certain loans, and other information, and to keep these statements up to date.

Gifts – T.C.A. 5-14-114 applies to counties that have adopted the County Purchasing Law of 1957. It prohibits the purchasing agent, members of the purchasing commission, and all county officials from receiving anything of value, directly or indirectly, from anyone who may have or obtain a contract or purchase order with the county.

Gifts – T.C.A. 5-21-121 applies in counties that have adopted the County Financial Management System of 1981. It prohibits the finance director, purchasing agent, and employees in those departments from accepting anything of value, directly or indirectly, from anyone who furnishes supplies, materials or equipment in the county.

Honoraria – T.C.A. 2-10-116 prohibits elected officials from accepting an honorarium (including money or anything of value, but not including reimbursement for actual expenses) for an appearance, speech, or article in their official capacity.

Private use of public property – T.C.A. 54-7-202 applies in counties that are governed by the County Uniform Highway Law. It prohibits the private use of equipment, rock and other highway materials.

Court sales – T.C.A. 39-16-405 prohibits judges, clerks of courts, court officers, and employees of court, from bidding or purchasing any property sold through the court which such person discharges official duties.

Rules of the Supreme Court – Rule 10, Canon 5 (Code of Judicial Conduct) establishes ethical rules for judges and other court personnel when exercising judicial functions.

Fee statutes – T.C.A. 8-21-101, 8-21-102 and 8-21-103 set out circumstances where fees are authorized, prohibit officials from requiring payment of fees in advance of performance of services except where specifically authorized, and set penalties for charges excessive or unauthorized fees.

Consulting fee prohibition for elected county officials – T.C.A. 2-10-122 and 2-10-124 prohibit officials from receiving compensation for advising and assisting a person or entity in influencing county legislative or administrative action.

Crimes involving public officials – T.C.A. 39-16-101 and the following sections prohibit bribery, soliciting unlawful compensation, and buying and selling in regard to offices.

Official misconduct – T.C.A. 39-16-402 applies to public servants and candidates for office and prohibits unauthorized exercise of official power, acting in an official capacity exceeding the servant's power, refusal to perform a duty imposed by law, violating a law relating to the servant's office or employment, and receiving a benefit not provided by law.

Official oppression – T.C.A. 39-16-403 prohibits abuse of power by a public servant.

Bribery for votes – T.C.A. 2-19-126 and 2-19-127 prohibits bribery of voters in elections.

Misuse of official information – T.C.A. 39-10-404 prohibits a public servant from attaining a benefit or aiding another person in attaining a benefit from information which was obtained in an official capacity and is not available to the public.

Ouster law – T.C.A. 8-47-101 sets out conduct which is punishable by ouster from office, including misconduct in office and neglect of duty.