

Joanna Collins, Assistant General Counsel for Procurement

Office of General Counsel, TN Dept. of Education, 2/19/20





ACADEMICS

ALL TENNESSEE STUDENTS WILL HAVE ACCESS TO A HIGH-QUALITY EDUCATION, NO MATTER WHERE THEY LIVE

WHOLE CHILD

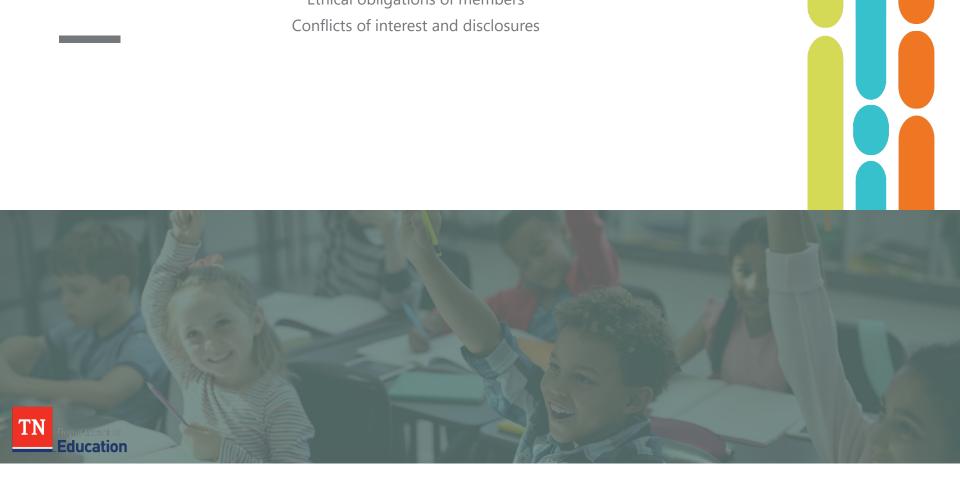
TENNESSEE PUBLIC SCHOOLS WILL BE EQUIPPED TO SERVE THE ACADEMIC AND NON-ACADEMIC NEEDS OF ALL STUDENTS

Education

EDUCATORS

TENNESSEE WILL SET A NEW PATH FOR THE EDUCATION PROFESSION AND BE THE TOP STATE TO BECOME AND REMAIN A TEACHER AND LEADER

AGENDA

Ethical obligations of members Conflicts of interest and disclosures 



Disclaimer

This presentation is intended for general guidance. Please consult with Commission counsel (forthcoming) for specific legal guidance on Commission matters.

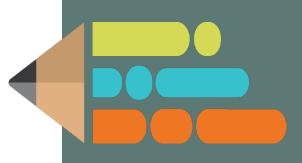




Tenn. Code Ann. § 49-13-105(e)

(e) Each member of the commission shall:
(1) Review public charter school applications, hear appeals, and carry out the member's duties in a fair and impartial manner; and
(2) Before beginning a term of office, sign a conflict of interest agreement in which the member agrees to carry out the member's duties in compliance with

Ethical duties of Commission members

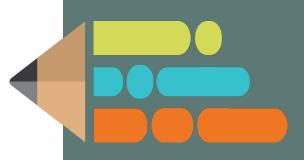




subdivision (e)(1).

Fair and Impartial Consideration of Applications

- Review applications against objective criteria in the rubric – use your expertise to determine whether the application meets the metrics but don't insert subjective opinions
- Consistency in decision-making look to precedent





Fair and Impartial Contracting

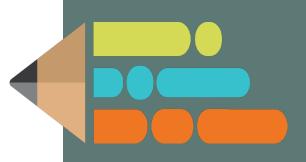
• Tenn. Code Ann. § 49-13-105 (*I*) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the commission shall, at a minimum, have the same authority and autonomy afforded to LEAs under state law regarding the procurement of goods and services, including, but not limited to, personal, professional, consulting, and social services. The commission shall develop written procedures for the procurement of all goods and services in compliance with the expenditure thresholds for competitive bidding outlined or permitted in § 49-2-203.



Avoiding conflicts of Interest

Conflicts of interest by virtue of office/employment: Tenn. Code Ann. § 49-13-105(o) The following individuals are prohibited from serving as a member of the commission for so long as they hold the office or position:

- (1) Elected officials; and
- (2) State employees.





Avoiding conflicts of Interest

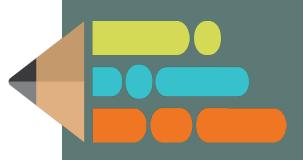
- Conflicts of interest can be actual OR perceived
- Examples:
 - Ex parte communications making decisions or communicating with applicants/vendors (or other parties) outside of formal processes
 - Solicitation or acceptance of gifts, favors, reward, emolument, anything of value from applicants, vendors, lobbyists, etc.
 - Using position, information, government property for private gain
 - Preferential treatment to applicants/vendors or any other party
 - Impeding government efficiency
 - Affecting the confidence of the public in the integrity of government



Conflict of Interest Disclosures

Commission Policy 1.100 re: Conflict of Interest Disclosures states:

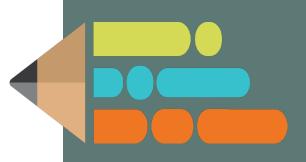
"In order to assure that any appearance of conflict of interest is avoided, and in order to assure that any indirect interests are publicly acknowledged, each Commissioner shall complete the Tennessee Public Charter School Commission Conflict of Interest Disclosure Statement (attached below). Each Commissioner shall amend his or her disclosure because of termination or acquisition of interests of which disclosure is required".





Conflict of Interest Disclosures Form

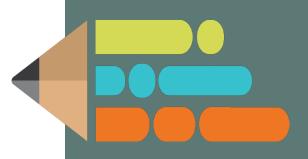
- Personal relationships, employment, professional affiliations, ownership interests, service on boards, family ownership interests, receipt of grant funds
- Consult with Commission counsel as needed
- Your role is to provide the disclosures, not to make the final call as to whether a conflict of interest exists. You must disclose, whether or not you believe a particular relationship will impact your impartiality. Commission counsel will determine if there is a conflict of interest that must be addressed and what the proper mitigation is (i.e. recusal from a vote).
- Disclosure is an ongoing obligation





Consequences for Violating Ethical Obligations

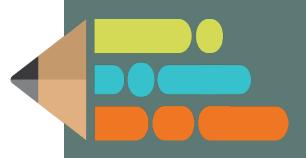
 A breach of oath or failure to adhere to the ethical obligations of members may subject the member to removal from office (and to any applicable criminal statutes).





Closing Notes

Public comments (including use of social media): Make it clear that you are speaking in your own capacity as a citizen, not on behalf of board, department, or commission





QUESTIONS?

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