Ethics Laws Affecting Local Government Officials

ETHICAL STANDARDS FOR OFFICIALS & EMPLOYEES

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST
The “Comprehensive Governmental Ethics Reform Act of 2006” is codified in T.C.A. § 8-17-101 et seq.

Ethics Reform Act requires local governments to adopt ethical standards related to the acceptance of gifts and disclosure of conflicts of interest.

Provisions of state law, to the extent they are more restrictive, shall control.

The policies are required to cover two things:
- Disclosure and/or limits on gifts
- Disclosure of conflict of interests

The policies cannot include personnel, employment, or operational regulations of local government offices.
County Ethics Policy
Important Points in the Legislation

- The policies apply broadly to all officials and employees in all offices, agencies, and departments of the county and to the members, officers, and employees of all boards, commissions, authorities, corporations, or other instrumentalities of a county.

Utility Districts & Schools

The County Ethics Policy **DOES NOT** apply to utility districts or schools.
Ethical standards adopted by a county cannot be less restrictive than the general law or county private acts.
County Ethics Committee

Ethics legislation passed in 2005 & 2006 **does not** require a county to have an ethics committee.

Any complaints received by your county ethics committee that do not address either the acceptance of gifts or a conflict of interest need not be pursued by the ethics committee.
We advise county officials who serve on a county ethics committee to review ethics complaints to make sure that the complaint first addresses either the acceptance of a gift or a conflict of interest. If the ethics complaint does not address one of these two issues, we advise that they direct the complainant to the appropriate person or agency (if applicable) and proceed no further. If the complaint does address an appropriate issue, we advise the committee to try to determine if the complaint bears further inquiry.

If the complaint states a valid criminal violation, we advise they turn the matter over to the district attorney’s office. If the complaint states a valid violation of the county ethics policy, we advise they turn the complaint over to the proper county official. Depending upon the stated complaint, that could be a county office holder if the complaint is against an employee, or the county attorney if the complaint is against an elected county official and the ethics committee needs further clarification of the law.
Because the statutes in question do not mandate that a county have an ethics committee, we advise ethics committee members that they have no authority other than to make recommendations to the appropriate county official who could take action in the event that an actual violation of the county ethics policy is presented to the ethics committee.
Conflict of Interest
T.C.A. § 12-4-101

The general conflict of interest statute that applies in all counties.

Under T.C.A. § 12-4-101(a)(1), it is unlawful for a public official, or other person, whose duty it is to vote for, let out, overlook, or in any manner to superintend any work or any contract with the county, to be directly interested in any such contract.
Conflict of Interest
T.C.A. § 12-4-101

“Directly interested” means any contract with the official personally or with any business in which the official is the sole proprietor, a partner, or the person having the controlling interest.

Conflict of Interest
T.C.A. § 12-4-101

County commissioners cannot do business with the county.
An official who violates the provisions of T.C.A. § 12-4-101 shall forfeit all pay and compensation under the contract and shall be dismissed from office and shall be ineligible for the same or a similar position for 10 years. T.C.A. § 12-4-102.

Besides prohibiting direct conflicts of interest, the statute also requires the disclosure of any indirect financial interests.
"Indirectly interested" means any contract in which the officer is interested but not directly so, but includes contracts where the officer is directly interested but is the sole supplier of goods or services in a municipality or county.

The Attorney General has opined that when spouses commingle assets, a person has an indirect interest in any contract directly affecting his or her spouse's employment.

Op. Tenn. Atty Gen. 05-017 (February 3, 2005).
Conflict of Interest  
T.C.A. § 12-4-101

Accordingly, if a county commissioner and his spouse commingle assets he is “indirectly interested” in any contract his spouse’s company may enter into with the county.

Conflict of Interest  
T.C.A. § 12-4-101

Under T.C.A. § 12-4-101, the commissioner must disclose any indirect pecuniary interest in a contract with the county if he has the duty to vote for, let out, or superintend that contract.
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 order for any supplies, materials, equipment or contractual services for any department or agency of the county.
Conflict of Interest
T.C.A. § 5-14-114

County Purchasing Law of 1957
In Garner v. Blount County, 2000 WL 116026 (Tenn Ct. App., 2000), the court found that a contract between a county building authority and a corporation in which a county commissioner owned an interest was unlawful under T.C.A. § 5-14-114.

Gifts
T.C.A. § 5-14-114

County Purchasing Law of 1957
In counties that have adopted the 57 Law, there is a blanket prohibition against the acceptance of gifts of any value by county officials from any company to which a contract may be awarded; depending upon the circumstances, the acceptance of such gifts may constitute the criminal offense of official misconduct.
The broad language of this statute prohibits county officials, officers and employees from having any interest in a contract for the purchase of supplies, materials, equipment, or contractual services for the county.
Conflict of Interest
T.C.A. § 5-21-121

County Financial Management System of 1981

The sale of items by the spouse of an employee of the school board to that same school system would give rise to a prohibited conflict of interest under T.C.A. § 5-21-121.


Gifts
T.C.A. § 5-21-121

County Financial Management System of 1981

Prohibits the finance director, purchasing agent, and employees in those depts from accepting anything of value, directly or indirectly, from anyone who furnishes supplies, materials, equipment or contractual services to the county.
In counties under the County Uniform Highway Law, a very strict conflict of interest statute applies.

 Applies to:

 - The chief administrative officer
 - County highway commissioners
 - Members of the county governing body
 - Employees of the county road department
They cannot be financially interested in or have any personal interest, either directly or indirectly, in the purchase of any supplies, machinery, materials, equipment or contractual services for the department or system of roads for the county, nor in any firm, corporation, partnership, association or individual selling or furnishing such machinery, equipment, supplies and materials.

A violation of this section constitutes official misconduct and is a **Class C misdemeanor** and is grounds for removal from office.