

**COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS AND PRACTICES COMMISSION**

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
Petitioner,**

v.

**BRANDON L. KRONE,
Respondent.**

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DOCKET NO. DI-20-059

MEMORANDUM AND ORDER

This matter is before the Professional Standards and Practices Commission (“Commission”) upon the Department of Education’s (“Department”) Motion for Judgment on Default. For the reasons set forth below, the Motion is granted.

BACKGROUND AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY

The Department initiated disciplinary proceedings against Brandon L. Krone (“Respondent”) with the filing of a Notice of Charges on July 31, 2020. The Notice of Charges alleges that Respondent provided alcohol to an eighteen-year-old student for senior week and on multiple occasions after the student graduated. The Notice of Charges also alleges that Respondent’s conduct constitutes immorality, intemperance, and negligence under the Educator Discipline Act (“Act”) and the Commission’s regulations and requests the revocation of Respondent’s certificate and employment eligibility.

Respondent’s response to the Notice of Charges was due on or before August 31, 2020. When no response was filed, on September 17, 2020, the Department filed a Motion for Judgment on Default, requesting that the Commission find Respondent in default and issue an order directing the Department to revoke his certificate and

employment eligibility. The Commission considered the Motion at its November 23, 2020 meeting. Respondent, though properly notified in advance of the date and time of the meeting, did not appear.

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. Respondent holds an Instructional I certificate in the area of Technology Education PK-12.
2. At all relevant times, Respondent was employed by the Red Lion Area School District.
3. In May of 2018, Respondent offered to buy alcohol for N.S., an eighteen-year-old student, after he overheard N.S. talking to another student in Respondent's classroom about getting alcohol for senior week.
4. In June of 2018, after N.S. graduated, Respondent bought alcohol for N.S. to take to senior week and left the door to his residence unlocked so N.S. could pick up the alcohol.
5. On October 19, 2019, Respondent drove N.S. to a wine and spirits store and bought N.S. a bottle of vodka.
6. In late October or early November of 2019, Respondent provided N.S. with a bottle of vodka that Respondent had at his residence.
7. Respondent received the Notice of Charges and all other notices in this matter.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. The Commission has jurisdiction in this matter.
2. Respondent is in default under 1 Pa. Code § 35.37. 22 Pa. Code §

233.115(c)(1).

3. The Commission may deem admitted the relevant facts stated in the Notice of Charges and proceed to consideration of discipline based upon the admitted facts and exhibits to the Notice of Charges. 22 Pa. Code § 233.115(c)(1); Kinniry v. Professional Stds. & Practices Comm'n, 678 A.2d 1230 (Pa. Cmwlth. 1995).
4. Immorality is conduct which offends the morals of the Commonwealth and is a bad example to the youth whose ideals a professional educator or charter school staff member has a duty to foster and elevate. 22 Pa. Code § 237.3.
5. Respondent is guilty of Immorality.
6. Intemperance is a loss of self-control or self-restraint, which may result from excessive conduct. 22 Pa. Code § 237.5.
7. Respondent is guilty of Intemperance.
8. Negligence is a continuing or persistent action or omission in violation of a duty. 22 Pa. Code § 237.8(a).
9. A duty may be established by law, by promulgated school rules, policies or procedures, by express direction from superiors or by duties of professional responsibility, including duties prescribed by Chapter 235 (relating to Code of Professional Practice and Conduct for Educators). 22 Pa. Code § 237.8(b).
10. Respondent is guilty of Negligence.
11. Respondent is subject to discipline under the Act. 24 P.S. § 2070.9c(a)(1), (3), and (5).

DISCUSSION

Under 22 Pa. Code § 233.115(a), a Notice of Charges is to be treated as an order to show cause under 1 Pa. Code § 35.14. If the educator timely responds in writing to the Notice of Charges, setting forth the facts upon which he or she is relying and stating concisely the matters of law relied upon, in compliance with 1 Pa. Code 35.37, the Commission will appoint a hearing officer to conduct an evidentiary hearing on the matter. 22 Pa. Code § 233.115(d). If, however, the educator fails to timely respond to the Notice of Charges, the educator is deemed to have defaulted under 1 Pa. Code § 35.37, and the Commission may deem admitted the relevant facts stated in the Notice of Charges and proceed to consideration of discipline based upon the admitted facts and exhibits to the Notice of Charges. 22 Pa. Code § 233.115(c)(1); Kinniry v. Professional Stds. & Practices Comm'n, 678 A.2d 1230 (Pa. Cmwlth. 1995).

Here, the Department mailed a copy of the Notice of Charges to Respondent by first class mail on July 31, 2020. The first-class mail was not returned. Depositing in the post office of a properly addressed letter with prepaid postage raises a natural presumption that the letter reached its destination by due course of mail. In re Rural Route Neighbors, 960 A.2d 856, 861 (Pa. Cmwlth. 2008). After laying out the charges against Respondent and calling for the revocation of his certificate and employment eligibility, the Notice of Charges stated:

If you contest any factual assertion made in this Notice, you have a right to request, in writing, a hearing. The proceedings shall be in the nature of a formal hearing conducted in accordance with the procedures described in 24 P.S. § 2070.13. Your response and request for a hearing must include specific admissions and denials of the factual assertions, as well as a concise reference to the facts and matters of law relied upon.

YOUR RESPONSE MUST BE RECEIVED BY THE COMMISSION WITHIN THIRTY (30) DAYS AFTER THE DATE OF SERVICE. IF YOU FAIL TO

FILE A RESPONSE TO THIS NOTICE OR TO REQUEST A HEARING WITHIN THIRTY (30) DAYS AFTER SERVICE, ALL OF THE FACTUAL ASSERTIONS STATED IN THE ABOVE NOTICE MAY BE CONSIDERED ADMITTED AND DISCIPLINE MAY BE IMPOSED WITHOUT A HEARING. ADDITIONALLY, IF YOU FAIL TO RESPOND AND/OR MAINTAIN A CURRENT ADDRESS WITH THE DEPARTMENT AND COMMISSION, DISCIPLINE MAY BE IMPOSED BY THE PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS AND PRACTICES COMMISSION WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE TO YOU AND WITHOUT THE NEED FOR YOUR PRESENCE.

Notice of Charges, pages 3-4.

Respondent's response to the Notice of Charges was due on or before August 31, 2020. Despite the clear directive in the Notice of Charges, Respondent did not file a response. Therefore, Respondent is in default under 1 Pa. Code § 35.37 and the Commission may deem admitted the relevant facts stated in the Notice of Charges and proceed to consideration of discipline without scheduling an evidentiary hearing.

The Act empowers the Commission to "*direct the Department to discipline any educator in accordance with section 9b, 9c, 9d or 9e.*" 24 P.S. § 2070.5(a)(11.1). Section 9c provides, in pertinent part, that the Commission shall direct the Department to impose discipline against any educator for conduct found by the Commission to constitute immorality, intemperance, or negligence. 24 P.S. § 2070.9c(a)(1), (3), and (5). The Act does not define these terms, but rather directs the Commission to establish definitions. 24 P.S. § 2070.9c(b).

The Commission has defined immorality as "conduct which offends the morals of the Commonwealth and is a bad example to the youth whose ideals a professional educator has a duty to foster and elevate." 22 Pa. Code § 237.3. Proof that an educator's conduct impacted on a specific student or the educator's ability to teach is not necessary to sustain a charge of immorality. An educator's conduct outside of the

classroom may be relevant to show immorality. Respondent's decision to provide alcohol to a minor on multiple occasions clearly offends the Commonwealth's morals and sets the requisite bad example. Therefore, Respondent is guilty of immorality.

Loss of self-control or self-restraint is the main element of intemperance. 22 Pa. Code § 237.5. A single episode can be sufficient to establish intemperance. Gow v. Department of Education, 763 A.2d 528 (Pa. Cmwlth. 2000). Respondent's conduct unquestionably evidences a loss of self-control or self-restraint. Therefore, Respondent is guilty of intemperance.

Negligence is a continuing or persistent action or omission in violation of a duty. 22 Pa. Code § 237.8(a). A duty may be established by law, by promulgated school rules, policies or procedures, by express direction from superiors or by duties of professional responsibility, including duties prescribed by Chapter 235 (relating to Code of Professional Practice and Conduct for Educators). 22 Pa. Code § 237.8(b). Intentionally and knowingly furnishing alcohol to a person who is less than twenty-one years of age is a crime. 18 Pa.C.S. § 6310.1. By repeatedly providing alcohol to N.S., who was eighteen years of age, Respondent violated duties established by the General Assembly's enactment of the criminal laws. Additionally, among the duties prescribed for educators by the Code of Professional Practice and Conduct for Educators is the requirement that educators impart to students principles of good citizenship and societal responsibility. 22 Pa. Code § 235.4(b)(6). Respondent's actions are inconsistent with these principles. Therefore, Respondent is guilty of negligence.

The Department has requested that the Commission issue an order directing it to revoke Respondent's certificate and employment eligibility. By defaulting, Respondent

has forfeited the opportunity to provide the Commission with evidence in mitigation of any sanction. Accordingly, the Commission agrees that the revocation of Respondent's certificate and employment eligibility is warranted.

ORDER

AND NOW, this 23rd day of December 2020, it is hereby Ordered:

1. The Motion for Judgment on Default is granted.
2. The Department is directed to revoke Respondent's certificate and his eligibility to be employed as a charter or cyber charter school staff member or contracted educational provider staff member. The revocation of Respondent's certificate and employment eligibility shall be effective upon the conclusion of any appeal from this order or, if no appeal is timely taken, the expiration of the time prescribed for appeal.
3. Respondent is not eligible to be employed in a school entity in a position requiring certification or as a charter or cyber charter school staff member or contracted educational provider staff member, or eligible for any certificate until his certificate and employment eligibility are reinstated in accordance with the Act.

PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS AND
PRACTICES COMMISSION

By: 

Myron Yoder
Chairperson Pro Tempore



Attest: _____

Shane F. Crosby
Executive Director

Date Mailed: December 23, 2020