

CODE B3

BOARD MEMBER CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Policy

It is the ethical and legal duty of all school board members to avoid conflicts of interest as well as the appearance of conflicts of interest.

Implementation

In order to comply with the obligations thus imposed, the board and its members will adhere to the following recommended standards.

1. Board members will be familiar with the VSBA or similar Code of Ethics, and will observe their provisions.
2. Board members will be familiar with, and adhere to, those provisions of Vermont education law which define school board powers and govern board member compensation and public bidding processes.
3. A board member will not take any action which is intended to give the impression that he or she would represent special interests or partisan politics for personal gain.
4. A board member will do nothing intended to give the false impression that he or she has the authority to make decisions or take action on behalf of the board or the school administration.
5. A board member will not use his or her position on the board in any manner intended to unfairly promote personal financial interests or the financial interests of family members, friends or supporters.
6. A board member will not accept anything of value in return for taking particular positions on matters before the board.
7. A board member will do nothing intended to leave the impression that his or her position on any issue can be influenced by anything other than a fair presentation of all sides of the question.

Avoiding Conflicts

When a board member becomes aware of involvement in a conflict of interest as defined in state law or this policy, he or she will declare the nature and extent of the conflict or appearance of conflict for inclusion in the board minutes, and will abstain from voting or participating in the discussion of the issue giving rise to the conflict.

Complaints of Conflict of Interest

When a conflict of interest claim against a board member is brought to the board in writing and is signed by another board member or a member of the public, and the board member against whom the claim is made does not concur that a conflict in fact exists, the following board procedures will be followed:

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1. Upon a majority vote of the remaining board members, or upon order of the chair, the board will hold an informal hearing on the conflict of interest claim, giving both the board member and the person bringing the claim an opportunity to be heard.
2. At the conclusion of the informal hearing, the remaining board members will determine by majority vote to take one of the following actions;
 - A. Issue a public finding that the conflict of interest charge is not supported by the evidence and is therefore dismissed.
 - B. Issue a public finding that the conflict of interest charge is supported by the evidence and that the member should disqualify him or herself from voting or otherwise participating in the board deliberations or decision related to that issue, as required by Vermont statute.
 - C. Issue a public finding that the conflict of interest charge is supported by the evidence and, in addition to disqualifying him or herself from voting or otherwise participating in the board deliberations or decision, the board member should be formally censured or subjected to such other action as may be allowed by law.

	Date Warned	Date Adopted
Chittenden South Supervisory Union	1/21/2005	2/9/2005
Champlain Valley Union High School	4/1/2005	4/11/2005
Charlotte School District	3/25/2005	4/5/2005
Hinesburg School District	4/1/2005	4/12/2005
Shelburne School District	4/1/2005	4/13/2005
Williston School District	2/24/2005	3/10/2005

Legal Reference(s): 16 V.S.A. §262(d) (Election of Officers)
16 V.S.A. §557 (Gratuity/Compensation Prohibited)
16 V.S.A. §558 (Eligibility for Election to School Board)
16 V.S.A. §559 (Public Bids)
16 V.S.A. §563(20) (Powers of School Boards)

Cross Reference: VSBA Code of Ethics for School Board Members – Code B3-R