

**DRUG AND ALCOHOL-FREE WORKPLACE**

Note: Government Code 8355 **mandates** state grant recipients such as a school district to certify to the state contracting agency (e.g., the California Department of Education (CDE)) that it agrees to provide a drug-free workplace by taking the actions specified below. Federal grantees are also subject to the same requirements and must provide the same certifications under the federal Drug-Free Workplace Act (41 USC 701-707).

Federal law contains independent requirements for the drug and alcohol testing of school bus drivers; see BP/AR 4112.42/4212.42/4312.42 - Drug and Alcohol Testing for School Bus Drivers. For language regarding a drug testing program for other employees, see BP/AR 4112.41/4212.41/4312.41 - Employee Drug Testing.

The Governing Board believes that the maintenance of a drug- and alcohol-free workplace is essential to staff and student safety and to help ensure a productive and safe work and learning environment.

*(cf. 4112.41/4212.41/4312.41 - Employee Drug Testing)*

*(cf. 4112.42/4212.42/4312.42 - Drug and Alcohol Testing for School Bus Drivers)*

An employee shall not unlawfully manufacture, distribute, dispense, possess, or use any controlled substance while on duty, on district property, or at a school-related activity or event. (Government Code 8355; 41 USC 701)

In addition, an employee shall not use or be under the influence of any alcoholic beverage or controlled substance, as defined in 21 USC 812, while on duty, on district property, or at a district-related activity or event. *These prohibitions apply before, during, and after school hours. A school district workplace is any place where school district work is performed, any school-owned or school-approved vehicle is used to transport students to and from school or school activities; any off-school sites when accommodating a school-sponsored or school-approved activity or function where students are under district jurisdiction; or during any period of time when an employee is supervising students on behalf of the district or otherwise engaged in district business.*

Note: Government Code 8355 and 41 USC 701 require the district to certify to the CDE that it has published a statement that notifies employees of the (1) prohibition against drug use, (2) actions that will be taken by the district in the event of a violation, and (3) requirement that employees, as a condition of employment, abide by the district's policy and notify the district in the event of a conviction.

The Superintendent or designee shall notify employees of the district's prohibition against drug use and the actions that will be taken for violation of such prohibition. (Government Code 8355; 41 USC 701)

An employee shall abide by the terms of this policy and shall notify the district, within five days, of his/her conviction for violation in the workplace of any criminal drug statute. (Government Code 8355; 41 USC 701)

**DRUG AND ALCOHOL-FREE WORKPLACE** (continued)

The Superintendent or designee shall notify the appropriate federal granting or contracting agency within 10 days after receiving notification, from an employee or otherwise, of any conviction for a violation occurring in the workplace. (41 USC 701)

*The Board may not employ or retain in employment persons convicted of a controlled substance offense as defined in Education Code 44011. If any such conviction is reversed and the person acquitted in a new trial or the charges dismissed, his/her employment is no longer prohibited. A plea or verdict of guilty, a finding of guilt by a court in a trial without a jury, or a conviction following a plea of nolo contendere shall be deemed to be a conviction. (Education Code 44836, 45123)*

*(cf. 4112 – Appointment and Conditions of Employment)*

*(cf. 4212 – Appointment and Conditions of Employment)*

*A classified employee may be reemployed after conviction of such an offense if the Board determines, from the evidence presented, that the person has been rehabilitated for at least five years. (Education Code 45123)*

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| <p>Note: 41 USC 703 requires the district, within 30 days of receiving notification from an employee of his/her conviction of a controlled substance offense, to either discipline the employee or require him/her to complete a drug rehabilitation program as specified below. Pursuant to Education Code 44940 and 45304, when a certificated or classified employee is charged with a controlled substance offense as defined in Education Code 44011, the district must place the employee on a mandatory leave of absence. If the employee is ultimately convicted of the offense, Education Code 44836 and 45123 require the employee to be dismissed. See AR 4118 - Suspension/Disciplinary Action, AR 4117.4 - Dismissal, and AR 4218 - Dismissal/Suspension/Disciplinary Action.</p> |
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In accordance with law and the district's collective bargaining agreements, the Superintendent or designee shall take appropriate disciplinary action, up to and including termination, against an employee for violating the terms of this policy and/or shall require the employee to satisfactorily participate in and complete a drug assistance or rehabilitation program approved by a federal, state, or local health or law enforcement agency or other appropriate agency.

*(cf. 4112 - Appointment and Conditions of Employment)*

*(cf. 4117.4 - Dismissal)*

*(cf. 4118 - Suspension/Disciplinary Action)*

*(cf. 4212 - Appointment and Conditions of Employment)*

*(cf. 4218 - Dismissal/Suspension/Disciplinary Action)*

The Superintendent or designee shall establish a drug-free awareness program to inform employees about: (Government Code 8355; 41 USC 701)

1. The dangers of drug abuse in the workplace

**DRUG AND ALCOHOL-FREE WORKPLACE** (continued)

2. The district's policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace
3. Available drug counseling, rehabilitation, and employee assistance programs

(cf. 4159/4259/4359 - Employee Assistance Programs)

4. The penalties that may be imposed on employees for drug abuse violations occurring in the workplace

*Legal Reference:*

EDUCATION CODE

44011 Controlled substance offense

44425 Conviction of controlled substance offenses as grounds for revocation of credential

44836 Employment of certificated persons convicted of controlled substance offenses

44940 Compulsory leave of absence for certificated persons

44940.5 Procedures when employees are placed on compulsory leave of absence

45123 Employment after conviction of controlled substance offense

45304 Compulsory leave of absence for classified persons

GOVERNMENT CODE

8350-8357 Drug-free workplace

UNITED STATES CODE, TITLE 20

7111-7117 Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities Act

UNITED STATES CODE, TITLE 21

812 Schedule of controlled substances

UNITED STATES CODE, TITLE 41

701-707 Drug-Free Workplace Act

CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS, TITLE 21

1308.01-1308.49 Schedule of controlled substances

COURT DECISIONS

Cahoon v. Governing Board of Ventura USD, (2009) 171 Cal.App.4th 381

Ross v. RagingWire Telecommunications, Inc., (2008) 42 Cal.4th 920

*Management Resources:*

WEB SITES

California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs: <http://www.adp.ca.gov>

California Department of Education: <http://www.cde.ca.gov>

U.S. Department of Labor: <http://www.dol.gov>

## All Personnel

BP 4127(a)

4227

## TEMPORARY ATHLETIC TEAM COACHES

4327

The Governing Board desires to employ highly qualified coaches for the district's sports and interscholastic athletic programs in order to enhance the knowledge, skills, motivation, and safety of student athletes.

*(cf. 6142.7 - Physical Education and Activity)*

*(cf. 6145.2 - Athletic Competition)*

The Superintendent or designee may employ a certificated or noncertificated employee, other than a substitute employee, to supervise or instruct interscholastic athletic activities as a temporary employee in a limited assignment capacity. (5 CCR 5590)

*(cf. 4121 - Temporary/Substitute Personnel)*

Note: When hiring a temporary athletic team coach, Education Code 44919 requires districts to first make the position available to a credentialed teacher presently employed by the district. In CTA v. Rialto Unified School District, the California Supreme Court held that the law is intended to grant a current certificated employee a limited advantage in the hiring process over a noncertificated employee or a nonemployee, provided that the applicant applies for the position and meets qualification criteria established by the district.

When hiring a person to fill a position as a temporary athletic team coach, the position shall first be made available to qualified certificated teachers currently employed by the district. (Education Code 44919)

Note: 5 CCR 5596 specifies a code of ethical conduct for athletic coaches; see the accompanying administrative regulation. In addition, the California Interscholastic Federation has adopted a set of principles to guide the conduct of coaches and other participants in interscholastic athletic competitions; see BP 6145.2 - Athletic Competition.

All coaches shall be subject to Board policies, administrative regulations, and California Interscholastic Federation bylaws and codes of ethical conduct.

*(cf. 4118 - Suspension/Disciplinary Action)*

*(cf. 4218 - Dismissal/Suspension/Disciplinary Action)*

*(cf. 5131.1 - Bus Conduct)*

*(cf. 5131.63 - Steroids)*

Noncertificated coaches have no authority to give grades to students. (5 CCR 5591)

*(cf. 5121 - Grades/Evaluation of Student Achievement)*

## Qualifications

Note: 5 CCR 5593 establishes the minimum qualifications for employees serving as temporary athletic team coaches; see the accompanying administrative regulation.

## TEMPORARY ATHLETIC TEAM COACHES (continued)

The Superintendent or designee shall establish qualification criteria for all athletic coaches in accordance with law and district standards. These criteria shall ensure that coaches possess an appropriate level of competence, knowledge, and skill.

Note: Effective July 9, 2010, AB 346 (Ch. 52, Statutes of 2010) amended Education Code 49024 to require any noncertificated employee or any volunteer who works with students in a district-sponsored student activity program such as an interscholastic athletic program to obtain an Activity Supervisor Clearance Certificate (ASCC) from the Commission on Teacher Credentialing, unless the district requires the candidate to clear a Department of Justice (DOJ) and Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) criminal background check prior to beginning the paid or volunteer duties; see BP/AR 1240 - Volunteer Assistance. This legislation was introduced in response to legislation passed in 2009 (AB 1025, Ch. 379, Statutes of 2009) which had required noncertificated personnel or volunteers who "supervise, direct, or coach the activity" to obtain an ASCC.

Thus, the Governing Board may choose whether to require a temporary athletic team coach to obtain the ASCC (Option 1 below) and/or to obtain a DOJ/FBI criminal background check (Option 2 below). The Board may select either one of the options below, combine them to allow an individual to obtain either the ASCC or DOJ/FBI check at the individual's discretion, or to apply different requirements to different positions in the district (e.g., head coaches vs. assistant coaches; employees vs. volunteers).

In addition, AB 346 amended Education Code 45125.01 to allow multiple districts within a county or within contiguous counties to share criminal record information of noncertificated employees and volunteers working in a student activity program; see AR 4112.62/4212.62/4312.62 - Maintenance of Criminal Offender Records.

~~**OPTION 1:** Any noncertificated employee or volunteer who works with students in a district sponsored interscholastic athletic program shall, prior to beginning his/her duties, possess an Activity Supervisor Clearance Certificate issued by the Commission on Teacher Credentialing. (Education Code 49024)~~

~~An individual who obtained both a Department of Justice and Federal Bureau of Investigation criminal background clearance through the district prior to July 9, 2010 shall have satisfied this requirement. (Education Code 49024)~~

**OPTION 2:** Any noncertificated employee or volunteer who works with students in a district-sponsored interscholastic athletic program shall, prior to beginning his/her duties, obtain a Department of Justice and Federal Bureau of Investigation criminal background check through the district. (Education Code 49024)

An individual who possesses a current Activity Supervisor Clearance Certificate from the Commission on Teacher Credentialing, issued prior to July 9, 2010, shall have satisfied district requirements for the criminal background check. (Education Code 49024)

**TEMPORARY ATHLETIC TEAM COACHES** (continued)

(cf. 1240 - Volunteer Assistance)  
(cf. 4112.5/4312.5 - Criminal Record Check)  
(cf. 4112.62/4212.62/4312.62 - Maintenance of Criminal Offender Records)  
(cf. 4212.5 - Criminal Record Check)

*Legal Reference:*

EDUCATION CODE

35179-35179.7 Interscholastic athletics  
44010 Sex offense  
44011 Controlled substance offense  
44332-44332.5 Temporary certificates  
44424 Conviction of a crime  
44808 Liability when students are not on school property  
44919 Classification of temporary employees  
45125.01 Interagency agreements for criminal record information  
45347 Instructional aides subject to requirements for classified staff  
45349 Use of volunteers to supervise or instruct students  
49024 Activity Supervisor Clearance Certificate  
49030-49034 Performance-enhancing substances  
49406 Examination for tuberculosis

CODE OF REGULATIONS, TITLE 5

5531 Supervision of extracurricular activities  
5590-5596 Duties of temporary athletic team coaches

COURT DECISIONS

CTA v. Rialto Unified School District, (1997) 14 Cal. 4th 627  
San Jose Teachers Association, CTA, NEA v. Barozzi, (1991) 230 Cal.App.3d 1376

*Management Resources:*

CSBA PUBLICATIONS

Steroids and Students: What Boards Need to Know, Policy Brief, July 2005  
A School Board Member's Guide to CIF and Interscholastic Sports, 1997

CALIFORNIA INTERSCHOLASTIC FEDERATION PUBLICATIONS

Pursuing Victory with Honor, 1999

California Interscholastic Federation Constitution and Bylaws

COMMISSION ON TEACHER CREDENTIALING CODED CORRESPONDENCE

10-11 Information on Assembly Bill 346 Concerning the Activity Supervisor Clearance Certificate (ASCC), July 20, 2010

WEB SITES

CSBA: <http://www.csba.org>  
California Athletic Trainers' Association: <http://www.ca-at.org>  
California Department of Education: <http://www.cde.ca.gov>  
California Interscholastic Federation: <http://www.cifstate.org>  
Commission on Teacher Credentialing: <http://www.ctc.ca.gov>  
National Athletic Trainers' Association: <http://www.nata.org>

**All Personnel**

BP 4156.2(a)  
4256.2  
4356.2

**AWARDS AND RECOGNITION**

Note: The following policy addresses commendation of district employees and may be revised to reflect district practice. For policy addressing recognition of community members/organizations or students, see BP 1150 - Commendations and Awards and BP/AR 5126 - Awards for Achievement.

The Governing Board values its instructional and noninstructional staff and desires to recognize their outstanding service in order to increase employee morale and encourage creative and innovative performance.

*(cf. 1150 - Commendations and Awards)*  
*(cf. 5126 - Awards for Achievement)*

Note: Education Code 37222.10 and 45460, as well as legislative resolutions, encourage recognition of employees on designated days of significance including the Day of the Teacher, Classified School Employee Week, and Week of the School Administrator; see BP/AR 6115 - Ceremonies and Observances.

The Board encourages recognition of all staff during days of significance designated by the Board, state law, or state resolution.

*(cf. 6115 - Ceremonies and Observances)*

Note: If the Governing Board adopts a program to provide awards to individual employees for the reasons provided below, Education Code 44015 **mandates** the Board to first adopt rules and regulations to implement the program. The remainder of this policy may be revised to reflect district practice.

The Board authorizes awards to individual employees who: (Education Code 44015)

1. Propose procedures or ideas that result in eliminating or reducing district expenditures or improving district operations
2. Perform special acts or services in the public interest
3. By their superior accomplishments, make exceptional contributions to the efficiency, economy, or other improvement in district operations

As the district budget permits, the Superintendent or designee may recognize such employees by issuing service pins, certificates, plaques, and/or other mementos. In addition, he/she may recommend employees to the Board for recognition at a public Board meeting.

*(cf. 3100 - Budget)*  
*(cf. 3300 - Expenditures and Purchases)*

The Superintendent or designee shall establish procedures for the selection of individual employees to receive awards.

BP 4156.2(b)  
4256.2  
4356.2

## **AWARDS AND RECOGNITION** (continued)

The Superintendent or designee may appoint one or more merit award committees consisting of Board members, district employees, and/or private citizens to review employee contributions and recommend awards.

Monetary awards to employees shall not exceed \$200 unless expressly approved by the Board. (Education Code 44015)

*(cf. 1220 - Citizen Advisory Committees)*  
*(cf. 9140 - Board Representatives)*

### *Legal Reference:*

#### EDUCATION CODE

35160 Authority of governing boards

35160.1 Broad authority of school districts

35161 Powers and duties generally

37222.10 Days of significance, including Day of the Teacher

44015 Awards to employees

45460 Classified School Employee Week

### *Management Resources:*

#### CSBA PUBLICATIONS

*Maximizing School Board Governance: The Board's Relationship to District Staff, 2008*

#### WEB SITES

CSBA: <http://www.csba.org>

Fiscal Crisis and Management Assistance Team: <http://www.fcmat.org>



**INDEPENDENT STUDY**

Note: Education Code 51745-51749.3 authorize districts to establish independent study programs to meet the educational needs of students. Independent study may be offered as a charter school, a program within a school, or an alternative school of choice pursuant to Education Code 58500-58512; see AR 0420.4 - Charter Schools and BP/AR 6181 - Alternative Schools/Programs of Choice.

When developing policy on independent study, 5 CCR 11701 requires the Governing Board to consider, in a public hearing, (1) the scope of its existing or prospective use of independent study as an instructional strategy, (2) its purposes in authorizing independent study, and (3) factors bearing specifically on the maximum realistic lengths of assignments and acceptable number of missed assignments for specific populations of students or adult students.

The Governing Board authorizes independent study as an optional alternative instructional strategy for eligible students whose needs may be best met through study outside of the regular classroom setting. Independent study shall offer a means of individualizing the educational plan and enabling students to reach curriculum objectives and fulfill graduation requirements. As necessary to meet student needs, independent study may be offered on a full-time basis or on a part-time basis in conjunction with part- or full-time classroom study.

*(cf. 0420.4 - Charter Schools)*  
*(cf. 6011 - Academic Standards)*  
*(cf. 6143 - Courses of Study)*  
*(cf. 6146.1 - High School Graduation Requirements)*  
*(cf. 6181 - Alternative Schools/Programs of Choice)*  
*(cf. 6200 - Adult Education)*

A student's participation in independent study shall be voluntary. Students participating in independent study shall have the right, at any time, to enter or return to the regular classroom mode of instruction. (Education Code 51747; 5 CCR 11700)

Parents/guardians of students who are interested in independent study shall contact the Superintendent or designee. The Superintendent or designee shall approve independent study for an individual student only upon determining that the student is prepared to meet the district's requirements for independent study and is likely to succeed in independent study as well as or better than he/she would in the regular classroom.

Note: Pursuant to Education Code 46300, the attendance of students participating in independent study for five or more consecutive school days will be included in computing average daily attendance for apportionment purposes. The following **optional** paragraph is for use by districts that wish to limit independent study to periods of five or more consecutive school days.

The minimum period of time for any independent study option shall be five consecutive school days.

Note: Education Code 51747 **mandates** that the Board adopt a policy providing that a current written agreement will be maintained for each student. Pursuant to Education Code 51747, no independent study agreement can be valid for longer than one semester (or one-half year for a school on a year-round calendar). See the accompanying administrative regulation for required content of the written agreement.

**INDEPENDENT STUDY** (continued)

The Superintendent or designee shall ensure that a written independent study agreement, as prescribed by law, exists for each participating student. (Education Code 51747)

Note: Education Code 51747 **mandates** that the Board, in a public hearing, adopt a policy on the maximum length of time, by grade level and type of program, which may elapse between the time an independent study assignment is made and the date by which the student must complete the assignment. 5 CCR 11700 defines "type of program" as the statutory program category for purposes of attendance accounting, such as adult education or continuation high school. In addition, 5 CCR 11701 **mandates** that Board policy reflect an awareness that excessive leniency in the duration of independent study assignments can result in a student falling so far behind his/her peers as to increase, rather than decrease, the risk of dropping out of school.

The following paragraph sets one week, for all grade levels and types of programs, as the maximum length of time an independent study assignment should be completed. **This paragraph should be revised to reflect the length of time determined by the Board. In order to ensure that apportionments are received, the district's written agreement should also be revised to reflect the length of time determined by the Board in its policy.**

The written agreement shall specify the length of time in which each independent study assignment must be completed. Because excessive leniency in the duration of independent study assignments may result in a student falling behind his/her peers and increase the risk of dropping out of school, *the Board establishes the following maximum lengths of time which may elapse between the date an assignment is made and the date by which the student must complete the assigned work:*

- 1. One week for students in grades K-3*
- 2. Two weeks for students in grades 4-8*
- 3. Three weeks for students in grades 9-12, continuation or adult education*

However, when necessary based on the specific circumstances of the student's approved program, the Superintendent or designee may allow for a longer period of time between the date an assignment is made and when it is due, up to the termination date of the agreement.

Note: Education Code 51747 **mandates** that the Board, in a public hearing, adopt a policy which specifies the number of missed assignments allowed before an evaluation would be required to determine whether it is in a student's best interest to remain in independent study. **The following paragraph specifies a maximum of three assignments and should be revised to reflect the Board's determination of the number of missed assignments that will trigger an evaluation.**

The number of missed assignments that will trigger an evaluation must be included in the student's written agreement; see the accompanying administrative regulation. **In order to ensure that apportionments are received, the district's written agreement should also be revised to reflect the number of assignments determined by the Board in its policy.**

When a participating student misses three assignments, an evaluation shall be conducted to determine whether it is in the student's best interest to remain in independent study. However, a student's written agreement may specify a lower or higher number of missed assignments that will trigger an evaluation when the Superintendent or designee determines it

**INDEPENDENT STUDY** (continued)

appropriate based on the nature of the assignments, the total number of assignments, and/or other unique circumstances.

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| Note: The remainder of this section is <b>optional</b> and may be revised to reflect district practice. |
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Supervising teachers should establish an appropriate schedule for student-teacher conferences in order to help identify students falling behind in their work or in danger of failing or dropping out of school. Except in unusual circumstances, it is expected that the supervising teacher will meet, either in person or by electronic means, with each participating student at least once a week to discuss the student's progress.

*(cf. 5147 - Dropout Prevention)*

Missing appointments with the supervising teacher without valid reasons also may trigger an evaluation to determine whether the student should remain in independent study.

The Superintendent or designee shall annually report to the Board the number of students participating in independent study, the average daily attendance generated for apportionment purposes, the quality of these students' work as measured by standard indicators, and the number and proportion of independent study students who graduate or successfully complete independent study. Based on the program evaluation, the Board and Superintendent shall determine areas for program improvement as needed.

*(cf. 0500 - Accountability)*

*(cf. 5121 - Grades/Evaluation of Student Achievement)*

*(cf. 6162.5 - Student Assessment)*

**Home-Based Independent Study**

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| Note: The following section is <b>optional</b> . |
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The Superintendent or designee shall encourage parents/guardians desiring to teach their children at home to have their children participate in independent study. Such participation allows continued contact and cooperation between the school system and the home-based student and ensures that the student will be offered a standards-based education substantially equivalent in quality and quantity to the district's classroom instruction.

*Legal Reference: (see next page)*

## INDEPENDENT STUDY (continued)

### Legal Reference:

#### EDUCATION CODE

- 17289 Exemption for facilities
- 41976.2 Independent study programs; adult education funding
- 42238 Revenue limits
- 44865 Qualifications for home teachers and teachers in special classes and schools
- 46300-46307.1 Methods of computing average daily attendance
- 47612.5 Independent study in charter schools
- 48204 Residency based on parent employment
- 48206.3 Home or hospital instruction; students with temporary disabilities
- 48220 Classes of children exempted
- 48340 Improvement of pupil attendance
- 48915 Expulsion; particular circumstances
- 48916.1 Educational program requirements for expelled students
- 48917 Suspension of expulsion order
- 51225.3 Requirements for high school graduation
- 51745-51749.3 Independent study programs
- 52206 Gifted and talented education; use of independent study to augment program
- 52522 Adult education alternative instructional delivery
- 52523 Adult education as supplement to high school curriculum; criteria
- 56026 Individuals with exceptional needs
- 58500-58512 Alternative schools and programs of choice

#### FAMILY CODE

- 6550 Authorization affidavits

#### CODE OF REGULATIONS, TITLE 5

- 11700-11703 Independent study
- 19819 State audit compliance

#### COURT DECISIONS

- Modesto City Schools v. Education Audits Appeal Panel*, (2004) 123 Cal.App.4th 1365

#### EDUCATION AUDIT APPEALS PANEL DECISIONS

- Lucerne Valley Unified School District*, Case No. 03-02 (2005)

### Management Resources:

#### CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION PUBLICATIONS

*Independent Study Operations Manual*, 2000 Edition

*Elements of Exemplary Independent Study*

*Approaches to Satisfying No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 Teacher Requirements for Independent Study in Secondary Schools*, January 28, 2010

#### WEB SITES

California Consortium for Independent Study: <http://www.ccis.org>

California Department of Education, Independent Study: <http://www.cde.ca.gov/sp/eo/is>

Education Audit Appeals Panel: <http://www.eaap.ca.gov>

## CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Note: The determination as to whether a conflict of interest exists must be analyzed under two separate sets of statutes: (1) the conflict of interest provisions of the Political Reform Act (PRA) (Government Code 87100-87500.1), detailed in the section below entitled "Conflict of Interest under the Political Reform Act," and (2) Government Code 1090-1098, detailed in the section below entitled "Financial Interest in Contracts under Government Code 1090." However, even when a conflict does not exist pursuant to those statutes, the Attorney General has found that special situations may still exist under the common law doctrine against conflict of interest; see the section below entitled "Common Law Doctrine Against Conflict of Interest."

**Because the law and definitions are quite complex, it is strongly recommended that districts consult with legal counsel and staff from the Fair Political Practices Commission (FPPC) as soon as a potential conflict is presented.**

The Governing Board desires to maintain the highest ethical standards and help ensure that decisions are made in the best interest of the district and the public. In accordance with law, Board members and designated employees shall disclose any conflict of interest and, as necessary, shall abstain from participating in the decision.

*(cf. 9005 - Governance Standards)*

Note: The Governing Board is required to adopt a conflict of interest code in compliance with Government Code 87300-87313. Board members and employees designated in the district's conflict of interest code are required by Government Code 87500 to annually file a Statement of Economic Interest/Form 700 to disclose any assets and income which may be materially affected by official actions. Under the PRA, there are two separate categories of Form 700 disclosure requirements. For the first category pursuant to Government Code 87302, which is applicable to most school districts, the disclosure requirements are determined by the district and set forth in the district's conflict of interest code. The second category, pursuant to Government Code 87200, is only applicable to Board members and designated employees who "manage public investments"; see section below entitled "Additional Requirements for Boards that Manage Public Investments." Those Board members and designated employees, referred to by the FPPC as Government Code 87200/Article 2 filers, must file broader disclosure statements pursuant to the disclosure requirements specified in law and FPPC regulation.

Pursuant to Government Code 87303, the district's conflict of interest code must be approved by the appropriate code reviewing body. For districts located entirely in one county, the code reviewing body is the board of supervisors of the county in which the district is located. The FPPC is the code reviewing body for those school districts located in more than one county.

Pursuant to 2 CCR 18730, the requirements of the Government Code are satisfied if a district adopts a conflict of interest code that incorporates 2 CCR 18730 by reference, along with a list of designated positions and disclosure categories. The accompanying exhibit (E 9270) contains a sample resolution which includes an appendix with designated positions and disclosure categories which, once adopted by the Board, will comprise the terms of the district's conflict of interest code that should be submitted to the code reviewing body. Districts that do not wish to adopt a resolution as their conflict of interest code should modify the following paragraph accordingly.

The Board shall adopt a resolution that specifies the terms of the district's conflict of interest code, the district's designated positions, and the disclosure categories required for each position.

## **CONFLICT OF INTEREST** (continued)

Upon direction by the code reviewing body, the Board shall review the district's conflict of interest code and submit any changes to the code reviewing body.

When a change in the district's conflict of interest code is necessitated due to changed circumstances, such as the creation of new designated positions, changes to the duties assigned to existing positions, amendments, or revisions, the amended code shall be submitted to the code reviewing body within 90 days. (Government Code 87306)

When reviewing and preparing the district's conflict of interest code, the Superintendent or designee shall provide officers, employees, consultants, and members of the community adequate notice and a fair opportunity to present their views. (Government Code 87311)

*(cf. 9320 - Meetings and Notices)*

Board members and designated employees shall annually file a Statement of Economic Interest/Form 700 in accordance with the disclosure categories specified in the district's conflict of interest code. A Board member who leaves office or a designated employee who leaves district employment shall, within 30 days, file a revised statement covering the period of time between the closing date of the last statement and the date of leaving office or district employment. (Government Code 87302, 87500)

*(cf. 4117.2/4217.2/4317.2 - Resignation)*

*(cf. 9222 - Resignation)*

### **Conflict of Interest under the Political Reform Act**

Note: The FPPC has adopted an eight-step analysis, detailed in Government Code 87100-87500, 2 CCR 18700-18755, and interpretive opinions, to determine whether a conflict of interest exists under the PRA. When such a conflict exists, the affected Board member must disclose the interest and disqualify himself/herself from participating in the decision, as specified below. Because Family Code 297.5 grants a registered domestic partner the same rights, protections, and benefits as a spouse under state law, analysis of a conflict of interest with regards to a Board member's spouse is also applicable to a registered domestic partner.

A Board member or designated employee shall not make, participate in making, or in any way use or attempt to use his/her official position to influence a governmental decision in which he/she knows or has reason to know that he/she has a disqualifying conflict of interest. A conflict of interest exists if the decision will have a "reasonably foreseeable material financial effect" on one or more of the Board member's or designated employee's "economic interests," unless the effect is indistinguishable from the effect on the public generally or the Board member's or designated employee's participation is legally required. (Government Code 87100, 87101, 87103; 2 CCR 18700-18709)

**CONFLICT OF INTEREST** (continued)

A Board member or designated employee makes a governmental decision when, acting within the authority of his/her office or position, he/she votes on a matter, appoints a person, obligates or commits the district to any course of action, or enters into any contractual agreement on behalf of the district. (2 CCR 18702.1)

A Board member who has a disqualifying conflict of interest on an agenda item that will be heard in an open meeting of the Board shall abstain from voting on the matter. He/she may remain on the dais, but his/her presence shall not be counted towards achieving a quorum for that matter. A Board member with a disqualifying conflict of interest shall not be present during a closed session meeting of the Board when the decision is considered and shall not obtain or review a recording or any other nonpublic information regarding the issue. (2 CCR 18702.1)

**Additional Requirements for Boards that Manage Public Investments**

~~Note: The following optional section is for use only by districts in which the Board and/or the Superintendent or designee are considered to be "officials who manage public investments" and who are required to file a full financial disclosure statement in accordance with Government Code 87200. It should be deleted by all other districts. See the accompanying exhibit for further information.~~

~~According to the FPPC, officials who manage public investments are Boards or designated employees who manage the investment of district surplus or special reserve funds in permitted securities and investments pursuant to Education Code 41015. Those Boards that direct the investment of these funds, formulate or approve policies for the investment of these funds, or approve investment transactions involving these funds are considered officials who manage public investments. Even if the Board delegates day to day investment decisions to district staff, Board members are considered officials who manage public investments if they set or approve policy as to the investment of these funds.~~

~~The Board does not manage public investments when the district does not have any surplus or special reserve funds to invest and merely deposits all funds it receives (1) in the county treasury pursuant to Education Code 41001 41002.5 or (2) in a fund where a Tax and Revenue Anticipation Note (TRANs) is issued. Board members and Superintendents in these types of situations are not considered to have discretion regarding the investment of the district's money and are therefore not officials who manage public investments.~~

~~A Board member who manages public investments pursuant to Government Code 87200 and who has a financial interest in a decision shall, upon identifying a conflict or potential conflict of interest and immediately prior to the consideration of the matter, do all of the following: (Government Code 87105; 2 CCR 18702.5)~~

- ~~1. Publicly identify each financial interest that gives rise to the conflict or potential conflict of interest in detail sufficient to be understood by the public, except that disclosure of the exact street address of a residence is not required.~~
- ~~2. Recuse himself/herself from discussing and voting on the matter, or otherwise acting in violation of Government Code 87100. The Board member shall not be counted toward achieving a quorum while the item is discussed.~~

**CONFLICT OF INTEREST** (continued)

~~However, the Board member may speak on the issue during the time that the general public speaks on it and may leave the dais to speak from the same area as members of the public. He/she may listen to the public discussion of the matter with members of the public.~~

~~3. Leave the room until after the discussion, vote, and any other disposition of the matter is concluded, unless the matter has been placed on the portion of the agenda reserved for uncontested matters.~~

~~— If the item is on the consent calendar, the Board member must recuse himself/herself from discussing or voting on that matter, but the Board member is not required to leave the room during consideration of the consent calendar.~~

~~4. If the Board's decision is made during closed session, disclose his/her interest orally during the open session preceding the closed session. This disclosure shall be limited to a declaration that his/her recusal is because of a conflict of interest pursuant to Government Code 87100. He/she shall not be present when the item is considered in closed session and shall not knowingly obtain or review a recording or any other nonpublic information regarding the Board's decision.~~

~~(cf. 3430—Investing)~~

**Conflict of Interest under Government Code 1090**

Note: Pursuant to Government Code 1090, if a Board member has a financial interest in a contract, it is an absolute bar for that district to enter into the contract. The Attorney General has opined in 69 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 255 (1986) that, unlike the PRA, the prohibitions in Government Code 1090 cannot be resolved by having the financially interested Board member abstain from participating in the matter. However, there are two categories of exceptions. If a financial interest meets the definition of a "noninterest" as specified in Government Code 1091.5, then the restrictions in Government Code 1090 do not apply and the district can enter into the contract. Secondly, if a Board member's interest is deemed a "remote interest" pursuant Government Code 1091, then the district can enter into the contract as long as certain conditions are satisfied, as specified below.

While the prohibitions in the PRA only apply to designated employees, the prohibitions in Government Code 1090 apply to all district employees and consultants. However, the Attorney General has opined in 63 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 868 (1980) that an employee's financial interest would not prohibit the district from entering into a contract as long as the employee has not participated in the making of the contract, such as in discussions and planning, as detailed below.

Government Code 1090 does not define financial interest, but courts have held that, for the purposes of this statute, the definition of "financial interest" is not the same as the definition in the PRA which requires a "material financial effect" in order for a conflict to exist. Because the determination of whether a financial interest exists involves a review of statutes, court decisions, and Attorney General opinions as they apply to the particular facts at issue, the analysis can be complex and legal counsel should be consulted as appropriate.



**CONFLICT OF INTEREST** (continued)

Board members, employees, or district consultants shall not be financially interested in any contract made by the Board on behalf of the district, including in the development, preliminary discussions, negotiations, compromises, planning, reasoning, and specifications and solicitations for bids. If a Board member has such a financial interest, the district is barred from entering into the contract. (Government Code 1090; Klistoff v. Superior Court, (2007) 157 Cal.App. 4th 469)

Note: Pursuant to Government Code 1091.5, certain financial interests are defined as "noninterests," meaning a conflict of interest does not exist and the district can enter into the contract. One of the noninterests listed in Government Code 1091.5 is when a Board member's spouse has been employed by the district for at least one year prior to the Board member's election or appointment. If the spouse has not been employed by the district for at least one year prior the Board member's election or appointment, the exception does not apply and Government Code 1090 prohibits the district from entering into a new contract to hire the spouse. (80 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 320 (1997))

Attorney General opinions and case law have further clarified the application of this noninterest exception when a previously employed spouse changes to a different position during the Board member's term. Generally, these opinions have held that a lateral transfer or change of classification that does not require Board approval (e.g., second year probationary teacher automatically achieving permanent status, step increase) is the same employment not requiring a new contract and thus constitutes a noninterest. (92 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 26 (2009), 87 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 23 (2004)) However, when a new contract is involved (e.g., promotion from classroom teacher to principal, substitute employee becoming a probationary employee), the exception in Government Code 1091.5 does not apply and the action would be prohibited under Government Code 1090 because Board approval of the contract is required. (Thorpe v. Long Beach Community College District, 69 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 255 (1986))

Because this area of law is complex, it is strongly recommended that district legal counsel be consulted if a Board member's spouse is an employee of the district or when analyzing whether an interest is a noninterest or remote interest.

A Board member shall not be considered to be financially interested in a contract if his/her interest is a "noninterest" as defined in Government Code 1091.5. One such noninterest is when a Board member's spouse/registered domestic partner has been a district employee for at least one year prior to the Board member's election or appointment. (Government Code 1091.5)

Note: The district may enter into a contract when a Board member's interest is a "remote interest" as defined in Government Code 1091. Generally, this issue arises when the district wishes to enter into a contract with the Board member's employer. When the conditions specified in Government Code 1091 are satisfied (e.g., Board member is an employee of a nonprofit organization, the employer has at least 10 employees, and the Board member has been employed more than three years), then the district may enter into the contract as long as the affected Board member discloses the remote interest and abstains from the matter.

**CONFLICT OF INTEREST** (continued)

A Board member shall not be considered to be financially interested in a contract if he/she has only a "remote interest" in the contract as specified in Government Code 1091 and if the remote interest is disclosed during a Board meeting and noted in the official Board minutes. The affected Board member shall not vote or debate on the matter or attempt to influence any other Board member to enter into the contract. (Government Code 1091)

Note: Board members who willfully fail to disclose a remote interest in a contract may be subject to a fine or imprisonment pursuant to Government Code 1097.

Even if there is not a prohibited conflict of interest, a Board member shall abstain from voting on personnel matters that uniquely affect his/her relatives. However, a Board member may vote on collective bargaining agreements and personnel matters that affect a class of employees to which his/her relative belongs. *Relative* means an adult who is related to the Board member by blood or affinity within the third degree, as determined by the common law, or an individual in an adoptive relationship within the third degree. (Education Code 35107)

Note: The following paragraph reflects the common law definition of "relative within the third degree."

A relationship within the third degree includes an individual's parents, grandparents, great-grandparents, children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, brothers, sisters, aunts, uncles, nieces, nephews, and the similar family of the individual's spouse/registered domestic partner unless the individual is widowed or divorced.

**Common Law Doctrine Against Conflict of Interest**

Note: Even when there is not a conflict pursuant to the PRA (Government Code 87100-87500.1) or Government Code 1090, the Attorney General has found that special situations may still exist under the common law doctrine against conflict of interest which, unlike the statutes, extends to noneconomic interests. In 92 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 19 (2009), the Attorney General opined that a redevelopment board member should abstain from voting on a loan agreement where the recipient of the loan was a corporation owned by the board member's adult son. Although the board member was not financially interested in the contract under the PRA or Government Code 1090, the Attorney General determined that abstention was necessary in order to avoid a conflict between the member's official and personal interests and to avoid the appearance of impropriety.

**Districts are encouraged to consult legal counsel if situations arise that raise the question as to whether such a conflict exists.**

A Board member shall abstain from any official action in which his/her private or personal interest may conflict with his/her official duties.

**CONFLICT OF INTEREST** (continued)**Rule of Necessity or Legally Required Participation**

Note: Pursuant to Government Code 87101, when a conflict exists under the PRA, the district may still enter into a contract if the rule of necessity or legally required participation applies. In general, this rule will permit a district to acquire an essential supply or service. The rule also permits a Board member to carry out an essential duty of his/her office in accordance with 2 CCR 18708, where he/she is the only one who may legally act and there is no alternative source of decision-making authority. **It is recommended that legal counsel be consulted when situations arise involving the rule of necessity.**

On a case-by-case basis and upon advice of legal counsel, a Board member with a financial interest in a contract may participate in the making of the contract if the rule of necessity or legally required participation applies pursuant to Government Code 87101 and 2 CCR 18708.

**Incompatible Offices and Activities**

Note: Government Code 1099 and 1126 prohibit Board members and employees from engaging in any employment or activity which is inconsistent, incompatible, in conflict with, or inimical to their duties with the district. Government Code 1126 **mandates** the district to adopt procedures regarding this prohibition. See BP 4136/4236/4336 - Nonschool Employment for language implementing this mandate relative to employees.

Attorney General opinions have indicated that it would be incompatible for Board members to serve on other elected or appointed boards, councils, or commissions that have interests which may conflict with the interests of the district (85 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 60 (2002); 68 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 171 (1985); 65 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 606 (1982)). If a Board member is sworn into an incompatible office, then his/her position in the prior office is automatically terminated.

Pursuant to Education Code 35107, an employee of a school district may not be sworn into office as an elected or appointed member of that district's Board unless he/she resigns as an employee. If the employee does not resign, the employment automatically terminates when he/she is sworn into office. See BB 9220 - Governing Board Elections.

The determination as to whether an activity or office is incompatible is complex and requires a case-by-case analysis of the particular activities or duties of the office; therefore, it is recommended that district legal counsel be consulted as appropriate.

Board members shall not engage in any employment or activity or hold any office which is inconsistent with, incompatible with, in conflict with, or inimical to the Board member's duties as an officer of the district. (Government Code 1099, 1126)

*(cf. 4136/4236/4336 - Nonschool Employment)*

## CONFLICT OF INTEREST (continued)

### Gifts

Note: Pursuant to 2 CCR 18730, the gift limitation is currently \$420. This amount is adjusted in odd-numbered years by the FPPC. However, this limit may not be applicable to gifts from every source. For those Board members who file a Form 700 based on the disclosure categories specified in the district's conflict of interest code pursuant to Government Code 87302 (see the accompanying exhibit), the gift limit is only applicable to those individuals and entities that are disclosed on the Form 700.

Exceptions exist within the Government Code's definitions of gifts, income, interest in real property, and investment; see Government Code 82028, 82030, 82033, and 82034.

Board members and designated employees may accept gifts only under the conditions and limitations specified in Government Code 89503 and 2 CCR 18730.

The limitation on gifts does not apply to wedding gifts and gifts exchanged between individuals on birthdays, holidays, and other similar occasions, provided that the gifts exchanged are not substantially disproportionate in value. (Government Code 89503)

Gifts of travel and related lodging and subsistence shall be subject to the current gift limitation except as described in Government Code 89506.

A gift of travel does not include travel provided by the district for Board members and designated employees. (Government Code 89506)

### Honoraria

Board members and designated employees shall not accept any honorarium, which is defined as any payment made in consideration for any speech given, article published, or attendance at any public or private gathering, in accordance with law. (Government Code 89501, 89502)

The term *honorarium* does not include: (Government Code 89501)

1. Earned income for personal services customarily provided in connection with a bona fide business, trade, or profession unless the sole or predominant activity of the business, trade, or profession is making speeches
2. Any honorarium which is not used and, within 30 days after receipt, is either returned to the donor or delivered to the district for donation into the general fund without being claimed as a deduction from income for tax purposes

*Legal Reference: (see next page)*

**CONFLICT OF INTEREST (continued)**

*Legal Reference:*

EDUCATION CODE

1006 *Qualifications for holding office*

35107 *School district employees*

35230-35240 *Corrupt practices, especially:*

35233 *Prohibitions applicable to members of governing boards*

41000-41003 *Moneys received by school districts*

FAMILY CODE

297.5 *Rights, protections, and benefits of registered domestic partners*

GOVERNMENT CODE

1090-1099 *Prohibitions applicable to specified officers*

1125-1129 *Incompatible activities*

81000-91014 *Political Reform Act of 1974, especially:*

82011 *Code reviewing body*

87100-87103.6 *General prohibitions*

87200-87210 *Disclosure*

87300-87313 *Conflict of interest code*

87500 *Statements of economic interests*

89501-89503 *Honoraria and gifts*

91000-91014 *Enforcement*

PENAL CODE

85-88 *Bribes*

CODE OF REGULATIONS, TITLE 2

18110-18997 *Regulations of the Fair Political Practices Commission, especially:*

18702.5 *Public identification of a conflict of interest for Section 87200 filers*

COURT DECISIONS

*Klistoff v. Superior Court*, (2007) 157 Cal.App.4th 469

*Thorpe v. Long Beach Community College District*, (2000) 83 Cal.App.4th 655

*Kunec v. Brea Redevelopment Agency*, (1997) 55 Cal.App.4th 511

ATTORNEY GENERAL OPINIONS

92 *Ops. Cal. Atty. Gen.* 26 (2009)

92 *Ops. Cal. Atty. Gen.* 19 (2009)

89 *Ops. Cal. Atty. Gen.* 217 (2006)

86 *Ops. Cal. Atty. Gen.* 138(2003)

85 *Ops. Cal. Atty. Gen.* 60 (2002)

82 *Ops. Cal. Atty. Gen.* 83 (1999)

81 *Ops. Cal. Atty. Gen.* 327 (1998)

80 *Ops. Cal. Atty. Gen.* 320 (1997)

69 *Ops. Cal. Atty. Gen.* 255 (1986)

68 *Ops. Cal. Atty. Gen.* 171 (1985)

65 *Ops. Cal. Atty. Gen.* 606 (1982)

63 *Ops. Cal. Atty. Gen.* 868 (1980)

*Management Resources: (see next page)*

**CONFLICT OF INTEREST** (continued)

*Management Resources:*

CSBA PUBLICATIONS

*Conflict of Interest: Overview of Key Issues for Governing Board Members, Fact Sheet, July 2010*

FAIR POLITICAL PRACTICES COMMISSION PUBLICATIONS

*Can I Vote? A Basic Overview of Public Officials' Obligations Under the Conflict-of-Interest Rules, 2005*

INSTITUTE FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

*Understanding the Basics of Public Service Ethics: Personal Financial Gain Laws, 2009*

*Understanding the Basics of Public Service Ethics: Transparency Laws, 2009*

WEB SITES

CSBA: <http://www.csba.org>

Fair Political Practices Commission: <http://www.fppc.ca.gov>

Institute of Local Government: <http://www.ca-ilg.org>

**CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

**RESOLUTION ADOPTING A  
CONFLICT OF INTEREST CODE**

Note: The Governing Board is required to adopt a conflict of interest code in compliance with Government Code 87300-87313 of the Political Reform Act (PRA). Pursuant to 2 CCR 18730, the requirements of the Government Code are satisfied if a district adopts a conflict of interest code that incorporates 2 CCR 18730 by reference along with a list of designated positions and disclosure categories. Board members and designated employees must annually file a Statement of Economic Interest/Form 700 pursuant to the disclosure requirements of the district's conflict of interest code.

Government Code 87303 requires a district's conflict of interest code to be approved by a "code reviewing body." For school districts located entirely in one county, the code reviewing body is the board of supervisors of the county in which the district is located. The Fair Political Practices Commission (FPPC) is the code reviewing body for school districts with jurisdiction in more than one county.

The code reviewing body needs to only review the portion of the district's conflict of interest code that specifies the district's designated positions and the disclosure categories as detailed in the following sample Resolution, including its Appendix, and not the other legal requirements related to conflict of interest reflected in the accompanying sample bylaw. The Resolution, including the Appendix, should be adopted by the Board and, as necessary, forwarded to the code reviewing body. Pursuant to Government Code 87306.5, the code reviewing body is required to notify the district in even-numbered years of the need to review the district's conflict of interest code. Upon such notification, the district should review the Appendix and make any necessary changes. In some counties, the code reviewing body requires that a resolution be adopted during each review and that the Board's resolution and amended appendix be submitted to that body. In other counties, only the appendix needs to be submitted. In both cases, districts need not submit BB 9270 - Conflict of Interest to the code reviewing body. In addition to the biannual review, districts should modify the Appendix and submit it, and the resolution if required, to the code reviewing body when any changed circumstances within the district require amendments to the Appendix, such as the creation of new designated positions or a change of duties assigned to existing positions.

The following resolution should be modified to reflect district practice as well as any specific requirements of the district's code reviewing body.

WHEREAS, the Political Reform Act, Government Code 87300-87313, requires each public agency in California to adopt a conflict of interest code; and

WHEREAS, the Governing Board of the *Willows Unified* School District has previously adopted a local conflict of interest code; and

WHEREAS, past and future amendments to the Political Reform Act and implementing regulations may require conforming amendments to be made to the district's conflict of interest code; and

WHEREAS, a regulation adopted by the Fair Political Practices Commission, 2 CCR 18730, provides that incorporation by reference of the terms of that regulation, along with an agency-specific appendix designating positions and disclosure categories shall constitute the adoption and amendment of a conflict of interest code in conformance with Government Code 87300 and 87306; and

**CONFLICT OF INTEREST (continued)**

WHEREAS, the *Willows Unified* School District has recently reviewed its positions, and the duties of each position, and has determined that (changes/no changes) to the current conflict of interest code are necessary; and

WHEREAS, any earlier resolutions, bylaws, and/or appendices containing the district's conflict of interest code shall be rescinded and superseded by this resolution and Appendix; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the *Willows Unified* School District Governing Board adopts the following Conflict of Interest Code including its Appendix of Designated Employees and Disclosure Categories.

PASSED AND ADOPTED THIS \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ at a meeting, by the following vote:

AYES:\_\_\_\_\_ NOES:\_\_\_\_\_ ABSENT:\_\_\_\_\_

Attest:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Secretary/President

**Conflict of Interest Code of the  
*Willows Unified* School District**

The provisions of 2 CCR 18730 and any amendments to it adopted by the Fair Political Practices Commission, together with the attached Appendix specifying designated positions and disclosure categories, are incorporated by reference and shall constitute the district's conflict of interest code.

Governing Board members and designated employees shall file a Statement of Economic Interest/Form 700 in accordance with the disclosure categories listed in the attached Appendix. The Statement of Economic Interest shall be filed with the district's filing officer and/or, if so required, with the district's code reviewing body. The district's filing officer shall make the statements available for public review and inspection.



**CONFLICT OF INTEREST** (continued)**APPENDIX****Disclosure Categories**

|   |
|---|
| Note: <b>The following list must be modified to reflect the specific disclosure categories in the district.</b> |
|---|

1. **Category 1:** A person designated Category 1 shall disclose:
  - a. Interests in real property located entirely or partly within district boundaries, or within two miles of district boundaries, or of any land owned or used by the district.
  - b. Investments or business positions in or income from sources which are engaged in the acquisition or disposal of real property within the district, are contractors or subcontractors which are or have been within the past two years engaged in work or services of the type used by the district, or manufacture or sell supplies, books, machinery, or equipment of the type used by the district.
  
2. **Category 2:** A person designated Category 2 shall disclose:
  - a. Investments or business positions in or income from sources which are contractors or subcontractors engaged in work or services of the type used by the department which the designated person manages or directs.
  - b. Investments or business positions in or income from sources which manufacture or sell supplies, books, machinery, or equipment of the type used by the department which the designated person manages or directs. For the purposes of this category, a principal's department is his/her entire school.

|  |
|--|
| <b>Note: <del>Item #3 below is for use only by districts in which the Board and Superintendent "manage public investments." All other districts must delete item #3.</del></b> |
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|   |
|---|
| <del>Government Code 87500 requires public officials and designated employees to annually file a Statement of Economic Interest/Form 700 to disclose any assets and income which may be materially affected by official actions. Under the PRA, there are two separate categories of Form 700 disclosure requirements. For the first category pursuant to Government Code 87302, which is applicable to most school districts, the disclosure requirements are determined by the district and set forth in the district's conflict of interest code. The second category, pursuant to Government Code 87200, is only applicable to Board members and Superintendents who "manage public investments." Those Board members and designated employees, referred to by the FPPC as Government Code 87200/Article 2 filers, must file broader disclosure statements pursuant to the disclosure requirements specified in law and FPPC regulation. See section in accompanying bylaw entitled "Additional Requirements for Boards that Manage Public Investments" for a further discussion of this issue.</del> |
|---|

**CONFLICT OF INTEREST** (continued)

3. ~~**Full Disclosure:** Because it has been determined that the district's Board members and/or Superintendent "manage public investments," they and other persons designated for "full disclosure" shall disclose, in accordance with Government Code 87200:~~
- a. ~~Interests in real property located entirely or partly within district boundaries, or within two miles of district boundaries, or of any land owned or used by the district.~~
  - b. ~~Investments, business positions, and sources of income, including gifts, loans, and travel payments.~~

**Designated Positions**

Note: The following list must be modified to reflect the specific designated positions and applicable disclosure categories in the district. For districts in which the Board and Superintendent "manage public investments," the disclosure category for Board members and the Superintendent in the list below must be modified to "Full Disclosure."

| <u>Designated Position</u>                              | <u>Disclosure Category</u> |
|---|----------------------------|
| <i>Governing Board Members</i>                          | <i>1</i>                   |
| <i>Superintendent of Schools</i>                        | <i>1</i>                   |
| <i>Director of Business Services</i>                    | <i>2</i>                   |
| <i>Principals</i>                                       | <i>2</i>                   |
| <i>Assistant Principals</i>                             | <i>2</i>                   |
| <i>Director of Categorical Programs</i>                 | <i>2</i>                   |
| <i>Director of Technology Services</i>                  | <i>2</i>                   |
| <i>Director of Transportation/Facilities Operations</i> | <i>2</i>                   |

**Disclosures for Consultants**

Note: The definition of designated employees in Government Code 82019 includes consultants. To preclude amending the code whenever retaining a consultant in a decision-making capacity, the following section provides that the Superintendent or designee shall make case-by-case determinations of the disclosures necessary, depending on the range of duties to be performed by the consultant.

Consultants are designated employees who must disclose financial interests as determined on a case-by-case basis by the Superintendent or designee. The Superintendent or designee's written determination shall include a description of the consultant's duties and a statement of the extent of disclosure requirements based upon that description. All such determinations are public records and shall be retained for public inspection along with this conflict of interest code.

**CONFLICT OF INTEREST** (continued)

A consultant is an individual who, pursuant to a contract with the district, makes a governmental decision whether to: (2 CCR 18701)

1. Approve a rate, rule, or regulation
2. Adopt or enforce a law
3. Issue, deny, suspend, or revoke a permit, license, application, certificate, approval, order, or similar authorization or entitlement
4. Authorize the district to enter into, modify, or renew a contract that requires district approval
5. Grant district approval to a contract that requires district approval and in which the district is a party, or to the specifications for such a contract
6. Grant district approval to a plan, design, report, study, or similar item
7. Adopt or grant district approval of district policies, standards, or guidelines

A consultant is also an individual who, pursuant to a contract with the district, serves in a staff capacity with the district and in that capacity participates in making a governmental decision as defined in 2 CCR 18702.2 or performs the same or substantially all the same duties for the district that would otherwise be performed by an individual holding a position specified in the district's conflict of interest code. (2 CCR 18701)