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(School Ethics

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CHAPTER: 393

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SPONSOR(S)

Cimino and McGreevey

DATE INTRODUCED:

October 11, 1990

COMMITTEE:

ASSEMBLY:

Education; Appropriations

SENATE:

Education

AMENDED DURING PASSAGE: 455 No Assembly Committee Substitute enacted

DATE OF PASSAGE:

ASSEMBLY: June 17, 1991

SENATE:

December 19, 1991

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FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ARE ATTACHED IF AVAILABLE:

SPONSOR STATEMENT:

COMMITTEE STATEMENT:

ASSEMBLY:

Yes 5-16-91 & 6-13-91

SENATE:

Yes

FISCAL NOTE:

No

VETO MESSAGE:

No

MESSAGE ON SIGNING:

Yes

FOLLOWING WERE PRINTED:

REPORTS:

No

**HEARINGS:** 

No

See newspaper clippings--attached

KBG/bas

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#### [SECOND REPRINT]

# ASSEMBLY, Nos. 4593 and 4024

## STATE OF NEW JERSEY

#### ADOPTED MAY 23, 1991

#### Sponsored by Assemblymen CIMINO and PASCRELL

AN ACT providing standards of ethical conduct for local school officials and supplementing chapter 12 of Title 18A of the New Jersey Statutes.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

- 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the "School Ethics Act."
  - 2. The Legislature find and declares:
- a. In our representative form of government it is essential that the conduct of members of local boards of education and local school administrators hold the respect and confidence of the people. These board members and administrators must avoid conduct which is in violation of their public trust or which creates a justifiable impression among the public that such trust is being violated.
- b. To ensure and preserve public confidence, school board members and local school administrators should have the benefit of specific standards to guide their conduct and of some disciplinary mechanism to ensure the uniform maintenance of those standards among them.
- 3. For the purposes of this act, unless the context clearly requires a different meaning:

"Administrator" means any officer, other than a board member, or employee of a local school district who (i) holds a position which requires a certificate that authorizes the holder to serve as school administrator, principal, or school business administrator; or (ii) holds a position which does not require that the person hold any type of certificate but is responsible for making recommendations regarding hiring or the purchase or acquisition of any property or services by the local school district; or (iii) holds a position which requires a certificate that authorizes the holder to serve as supervisor and who is responsible for making recommendations regarding hiring or the purchase or acquisition of any property or services by the local school district;

"Board member" means any person holding membership,

EXPLANATION—Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

whether by election or appointment, on any board of education other than the State Board of Education;

"Business" means any corporation, partnership, firm, enterprise, franchise, association, trust, sole proprietorship, union, political organization, or other legal entity but shall not include a local school district or any other public entity;

"Commission" means the School Ethics Commission established pursuant to section  ${}^{2}$ [6]  $\underline{7}^{2}$  of this act;

"Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Education;

"Interest" means the ownership or control of more than 10% of the profits, assets, or stock of a business but shall not include the control of assets in a labor union;

"Local school district" means any local or regional school district established pursuant to chapter 8 or chapter 13 of Title 18A of the New Jersey Statutes and any jointure commission, county vocational school, county special services district, educational services commission, educational research and demonstration center, environmental education center, and educational information and resource center;

<sup>2</sup>"Member of immediate family" means the spouse or dependent child of a school official residing in the same household;<sup>2</sup>

"Political organization" means a "political committee" or a "continuing political committee" as those terms are defined in "The New Jersey Campaign Contributions and Expenditures Reporting Act," P.L.1973, c.83 (C.19:44A-1 et seq.);

"Relative" means the spouse, natural or adopted child, parent, or sibling of a school official;

"School official" means a board member or an administrator; and

"Spouse" means the person to whom a school official is legally married under New Jersey law.

- 4. a. <sup>2</sup>[No school official shall participate in any way in any matter regarding the employment, appointment, terms and conditions of employment, evaluation of the performance of, or promotion of a relative of the school official or any other person related to the school official by marriage.
- b. No school official shall use, attempt to use, or allow to be used any property owned or leased by the school district for the purpose of securing financial gain for the school official, a relative of the school official, a political organization, or a business in which the school official or a relative has an interest or which employs or provides compensation to the school official or relative.
- c. No school official shall use, attempt to use, or allow to be used the school official's position for the purpose of securing financial gain for the school official, a relative of the school official, a political organization, or a business in which the school official or a relative has an interest or which employs or provides

compensation to the school official or a relative.

- d. No school official shall use, attempt to use, or allow to be used any information which is not generally available to the public, and which the school official acquired by reason of the school official's position, for the purpose of securing financial gain for the school official, a relative of the school official, a political organization, or a business in which the school official or a relative has an interest or which employs or provides compensation to the school official or a relative.
- e. No school official shall solicit, accept, or agree to accept, either directly or indirectly, any gift, loan, political contribution, service, promise of future employment, or other thing of value if the school official knows or reasonably should know that the gift, loan, political contribution, service, promise of future employment, or other thing of value was given or offered for the purpose of influencing the school official, directly or indirectly, in the discharge of the school official's duties.
- f. No school official shall direct or request that any person or business which is a party to a contract with the school district perform, whether for compensation or not, any services for, or contribute anything of value to a political organization.
- g. No school official shall use the school official's position to direct or request that any other school official or any person employed by the school district perform any services, whether for compensation or not, for, or contribute anything of value to, a political organization.
- h. No board member shall participate in any way in school district action which the board member knows or reasonably should know would result in the payment of school district funds, from whatever source derived, to the board member, a relative of the board member, a political organization, or a business in which the board member or a relative has an interest or which employs or provides compensation to the board member or a relative.
- i. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit a school official from taking any action in an official capacity if by reason of that action no benefit or detriment could reasonably be expected to accrue to the school official or a relative as a member of a group to any greater extent than any such benefit or detriment could reasonably be expected to accrue to any other member of such group.] No school official or member of his immediate family shall have an interest in a business organization or engage in any business, transaction, or professional activity, which is in substantial conflict with the proper discharge of his duties in the public interest;
- b. No school official shall use or attempt to use his official position to secure unwarranted privileges, advantages or employment for himself, members of his immediate family or others;
  - c. No school official shall act in his official capacity in any

matter where he, a member of his immediate family, or a business organization in which he has an interest, has a direct or indirect financial or personal involvement that might reasonably be expected to impair his objectivity or independence of judgment;

- d. No school official shall undertake any employment or service, whether compensated or not, which might reasonably be expected to prejudice his independence of judgment in the exercise of his official duties;
- e. No school official, or member of his immediate family, or business organization in which he has an interest, shall solicit or accept any gift, favor, loan, political contribution, service, promise of future employment, or other thing of value based upon an understanding that the gift, favor, loan, contribution, service, promise, or other thing of value was given or offered for the purpose of influencing him, directly or indirectly, in the discharge of his official duties. This provision shall not apply to the solicitation or acceptance of contributions to the campaign of an announced candidate for elective public office, if the school official has no knowledge or reason to believe that the campaign contribution, if accepted, was given with the intent to influence the school official in the discharge of his official duties;
- f. No school official shall use, or allow to be used, his public office or employment, or any information, not generally available to the members of the public, which he receives or acquires in the course of and by reason of his office or employment, for the purpose of securing financial gain for himself, any member of his immediate family, or any business organization with which he is associated;
- g. No school official or business organization in which he has an interest shall represent any person or party other than the school board or school district in connection with any cause, proceeding, application or other matter pending before the school district in which he serves or in any proceeding involving the school district in which he serves. This provision shall not be deemed to prohibit representation within the context of official labor union or similar representational responsibilities;
- h. No school official shall be deemed in conflict with these provisions if, by reason of his participation in any matter required to be voted upon, no material or monetary gain accrues to him as a member of any business, profession, occupation or group, to any greater extent than any gain could reasonably be expected to accrue to any other member of that business, profession, occupation or group;
- i. No elected member shall be prohibited from making an inquiry for information on behalf of a constituent, if no fee, reward or other thing of value is promised to, given to or accepted by the member or a member of his immediate family, whether directly or indirectly, in return therefor; and

j. Nothing shall prohibit any school official, or members of his immediate family, from representing himself, or themselves, in negotiations or proceedings concerning his, or their, own interests.<sup>2</sup>

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- 5. a. On a form to be prescribed by the commission and to be filed annually with the commission, each school official shall
- (1) whether any relative of the school official or any other person related to the school official by marriage is employed by the school district with which the school official holds office or employment, and, if so, the name and position of each such relative:
- (2) whether the school official or a relative is a party to a contract with the school district with which the school official holds office or employment, and, if so, the nature of the contract; and
- (3) whether the school official or a relative is employed by, receives compensation from, or has an interest in any business which is a party to a contract with the school district with which the school official holds office or employment, and, if so, the name of each such business.
- b. Each statement shall be signed by the school official filing it, and the school official's signature shall constitute a representation of the accuracy of the contents of the statement.
- c. A school official who fails to file a statement or who files a statement containing information which the school official knows to be false shall be subject to reprimand, censure, suspension, or removal by the commissioner pursuant to the procedures established in section <sup>2</sup>[8] 9<sup>2</sup> of this act. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prevent or limit criminal prosecution.
- d. All statements filed pursuant to this section shall be retained by the commission as public records.
- <sup>2</sup>6. a. Each school official shall annually file a financial disclosure statement with the School Ethics Commission. All financial\_disclosure statements filed pursuant to this act shall include the following information which shall specify, where applicable, the name and address of each source and the school official's position:
- (1) Each source of income, earned or unearned, exceeding \$2,000 received by the school official or a member of his immediate family during the preceding calendar year. Individual client fees, customer receipts or commissions on transactions received through a business organization need not be separately reported as sources of income. If a publicly traded security or interest derived from a financial institution is the source of income, the security or interest derived from a financial institution need not be reported unless the school official or member of his immediate family has an interest in the business
- 50 organization or financial institution;

(2) Each source of fees and honorariums having an aggregate amount exceeding \$250 from any single source for personal appearances, speeches or writings received by the school official or a member of his immediate family during the preceding calendar year;

- (3) Each source of gifts, reimbursements or prepaid expenses having an aggregate value exceeding \$250 from any single source, excluding relatives, received by the school official or a member of his immediate family during the preceding calendar year; and
- (4) The name and address of all business organizations in which the school official or a member of his immediate family had an interest during the preceding calendar year.
- b. The commission shall prescribe a financial disclosure statement form for filing purposes. Initial financial disclosure statements shall be filed within 90 days following the effective date of this act. Thereafter, statements shall be filed on or before April 30th each year.
- c. All financial disclosure statements filed shall be public records.<sup>2</sup>
- <sup>2</sup>[6.] <u>7.</u><sup>2</sup> a. There is hereby established in the State Department of Education a commission to be known as the "School Ethics Commission." The commission shall consist of nine members <sup>2</sup>, not more than five of whom shall be from the same political party<sup>2</sup>: two shall be board members; two shall be school administrators; and five shall be persons who are not school officials. All members shall be appointed by the Governor and shall serve at the pleasure of the Governor.
- b. Members of the commission shall serve without compensation but shall be reimbursed for necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties under this act.
- c. No member of the commission shall serve on or campaign for any office of a political organization during membership on the commission.
- d. All members shall serve for a term of three years, except that for the members initially appointed, one board member, one administrator, and one public member shall be appointed for a term of three years; one board member and two public members shall be appointed for a term of two years; and one administrator and two public members shall be appointed for a term of one year.
- e. Each member shall serve until the member's successor has been appointed and qualified. If a school official appointed to the commission ceases to be a school official, the person's appointment to the commission shall expire on the next succeeding July 1, or when the person's successor has been appointed and qualified, whichever occurs earlier. However, the membership of a school official who has been removed from office for official misconduct shall immediately cease upon such removal.
- f. Any vacancy occurring in the membership of the commission

shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment for the unexpired term.

- g. The members of the commission shall, by majority vote, select from among themselves one member to serve as chairperson for a term not to exceed one year.
- <sup>2</sup>[7.] <u>8.</u><sup>2</sup> a. The commission may appoint professional employees and clerical staff and may incur expenses which are necessary to carry out the provisions of this act within the limits of funds appropriated or otherwise made available to it for that purpose. All appointments shall be made in accordance with the provisions of Title 11A of the New Jersey Statutes.
- b. In order to carry out the provisions of this act, the commission shall have the power to issue advisory opinions, receive complaints filed pursuant to section  $^2[8]$   $9^2$  of this act, receive and retain disclosure statements filed pursuant to  $^2[\text{section}]$   $\frac{\text{sections}}{2}$  5  $^2$  and  $6^2$  of this act, conduct investigations, hold hearings, and compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents as it may deem necessary and relevant to such matter under investigation. The members of the commission and persons appointed by it for this purpose are empowered to administer oaths and examine witnesses under oath.
- c. A person shall not be excused from testifying or producing evidence on the ground that the testimony or evidence might tend to incriminate the person, but an answer shall not be used or admitted in any proceeding against the person, except in a prosecution for perjury. The foregoing use immunity shall not be granted without prior written approval of the Attorney General. If use immunity is not granted, the person may be excused from testifying or producing evidence on the ground that the testimony or evidence might tend to incriminate the person.
- d. The commission shall promptly report to the Attorney General any information which indicates the possible violation of any criminal law.
- <sup>2</sup>[8.] 9.<sup>2</sup> a. Any person, including a member of the commission, may file a complaint alleging a violation of the provisions of this act by submitting it, on a form prescribed by the commission, to the commission. No complaint shall be accepted by the commission unless it has been signed under oath by the complainant. If a member of the commission submits the complaint, the member shall not participate in any subsequent proceedings on that complaint in the capacity of a commission member. If a commission member serves on the school board of, or is employed by, the school district which employs or on whose board the school official named in the complaint serves, the commission member shall not participate in any subsequent proceedings on that complaint.
- b. Upon receipt of a complaint, the commission shall serve a copy of the complaint on each school official named therein and shall provide each named school official with the opportunity to

submit a written statement under oath. The commission shall thereafter decide by majority vote whether probable cause exists to credit the allegations in the complaint. If the commission decides that probable cause does not exist, it shall dismiss the complaint and shall so notify the complainant and any school official named in the complaint. The dismissal shall constitute final agency action. If the commission determines that probable cause exists, it shall refer the matter to the Office of Administrative Law for a hearing to be conducted in accordance with the "Administrative Procedures Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.), and shall so notify the complainant and each school official named in the complaint.

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- c. Upon completion of the hearing, the commission, by majority vote, shall determine whether the conduct complained of constitutes a violation of this act or whether the complaint should be dismissed. If a violation is found, the commission shall, by majority vote, recommend to the commissioner the reprimand, censure, suspension, or removal of the school official found to have violated this act. The commission shall state in writing its findings of fact and conclusions of law. The commissioner shall then act on the commission's recommendation regarding the sanction.
- d. Any appeal of the commission's determination regarding a violation of this act and of the commissioner's decision regarding the sanction shall be to the State Board of Education in accordance with Title 18A of the New Jersey Statutes.
- e. If prior to the hearing the commission determines, by majority vote, that the complaint is frivolous, the commission may impose on the complainant a fine not to exceed \$500. The standard for determining whether a complaint is frivolous shall be the same as that provided in subsection b. of section 1 of P.L.1988, c.46 (C.2A:15-59.1)
- $^2$ [9.]  $^{10.2}$  Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law or regulation to the contrary, the sanctions authorized by this act may be imposed on any school official pursuant to the procedures established in section  $^2$ [8]  $^2$  of this act. However, nothing in this act shall be construed to limit the authority of any board of education or any appointing authority to process charges or complaints pursuant to the procedures contained in Titles 18A or 11A of the New Jersey Statutes.
- <sup>2</sup>[10.] 11.<sup>2</sup> A school official may request and obtain from the commission an advisory opinion as to whether any proposed activity or conduct would in its opinion constitute a violation of the provisions of this act. Advisory opinions of the commission shall not be made public, except when the commission, by a vote of at least six members, directs that the opinion be made public. Public advisory opinions shall not disclose the name of the school official
- 2[11.]  $12.^2$  The commission shall not process any complaint,

### [2R] ACS for A4593

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1	issue a final ruling or issue any advisory opinion on a matter							
2	actually pending in any court of law or administrative agency of							
3	this State.							
4	<sup>2</sup> [1 <sub>12.</sub> ] 13. <sup>2</sup> Each newly elected or appointed board member							
5	shall complete during the first year of the member's first term a							
6	training program to be prepared and offered by the New Jersey							
7	School Boards Association regarding the skills and knowledge							
8	necessary to serve as a local school board member. 1							
9	$^{1}[12.]$ $^{2}[\underline{13.}^{1}]$ $\underline{14.}^{2}$ The State Board of Education may							
10	promulgate regulations pursuant to the "Administrative							
11	Procedures Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.), to							
12	effectuate the purposes of this act.							
13	$^{1}[13.]$ $^{2}[\underline{14.}^{1}]$ $\underline{15.}^{2}$ This act shall take effect on the ninetieth							
14	day after enactment, except that the appointments authorized by							
15	this act and the administrative preparations for its							
16	implementation may be made prior to the effective date.							
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19	EDUCATION							

### **EDUCATION**

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Provides standards of ethical conduct for local school officials and establishes a School Ethics Commission.

# ASSEMBLY, No. 4024

## STATE OF NEW JERSEY

#### INTRODUCED OCTOBER 11, 1990

#### By Assemblymen CIMINO and McGreevey

AN A	ACT	concerning	standards	of ethical	conduct	for mer	nber	s of
lo	cal bo	ards of edu	cation and	supplemen	iting chap	ter 12	of 7	itle
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2.5

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

- 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the "School Board Ethics Law."
  - 2. The Legislature finds and declares that:
- a. In our representative form of government, it is essential that the conduct of members of boards of education shall merit the respect and confidence of the people. School board members must, therefore, observe appropriate ethical standards and avoid conduct which is in violation of their public trust or which creates a justifiable impression among the public that this trust is being violated.
- b. It is the purpose of this act to provide a method of assuring that standards of ethical conduct for school board members shall be clear, consistent, uniform in their application and enforceable on a statewide basis, and to provide school board members with advice and information concerning possible conflicts of interest which might arise in the conduct of their duties.
- 3. For the purposes of this act, unless the context clearly requires a different meaning:

"Advisory opinion" means a written opinion given by the School Board Ethics Review Commission in response to a written inquiry made by a board member as to whether a given set of facts and circumstances would constitute a violation of the provisions of this act.

"Board member" means any person holding membership on any public board of education, whether by election or appointment.

"Business" means any corporation, partnership, firm, enterprise, franchise, association, trust, sole proprietorship, union or other legal entity organized for profit, or a non-profit organization.

"Commission" means the School Board Ethics Review Commission established by this act.

"Interest" means the ownership or control of more than 10% of the profits, assets or stock of a business organization but shall not include the control of assets in a non-profit entity or labor union.

"Member of immediate family" means the spouse or dependent child of a school board member residing in the same household.

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- 4. a. There is established in, but not of, the Department of Education a commission to be known as the "School Board Ethics Review Commission." For the purpose of complying with the provisions of Article V, Section IV, paragraph 1 of the New Jersey Constitution, the commission shall be allocated within the Department of Education, but notwithstanding this allocation, the commission shall be independent of any supervision or control by the department or the Commissioner of Education or any officer or employee thereof. The commission shall be an instrumentality of the State exercising public and essential governmental functions of the State.
- b. The commission shall consist of nine members who shall be residents of this State. Five of the members shall be members of local boards of education within the State. The remaining four members shall not be members of any board of education. All of the members shall be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate.
- c. All members of the commission shall serve for a term of three years, except, of those members initially appointed, three shall be appointed for a term of three years; three shall be appointed for terms of two years; and three shall be appointed for a term of one year.
- d. The Governor shall designate the first chairman and vice chairman of the commission, each of whom shall serve in that capacity for a one year term. Thereafter, the members of the commission shall annually elect a chairman and vice chairman from among the members. The commission shall annually elect a treasurer and secretary from among the members of the commission.
- e. The members of the commission shall serve without compensation but shall be reimbursed for actual expenses reasonably incurred in the performance of their official duties.
- f. Each member of the commission shall serve until a successor has been appointed and qualified. If any member ceases to be a member of a board of education, his appointment to the commission shall expire on the next succeeding July 1, or at the time his successor has been appointed and qualified.
- g. Any vacancy occurring in the membership of the commission shall be filled for the unexpired term in the same manner as the original appointment.
- h. The commission may, within the limits of funds appropriated or otherwise made available to it, employ legal counsel and any other professional, technical, clerical or other assistants, and incur expenses necessary for the performance of its duties. All clerical staff so appointed shall be in the career service of the civil service and shall be subject to the provisions

of Title 11A of the New Jersey Statutes.

- 5. The first meeting of the commission shall take place as soon as practicable following the appointment and qualification of a majority of the commission members. The commission shall meet pursuant to a schedule to be established at its first meeting and at the call of the chairperson, but in no instance shall the commission meet less than six times a year. Five members of the commission shall constitute a quorum for the conducting of official commission business and the commission shall not take any action without the affirmative vote of at least five members. A vacancy on the commission shall not impair the right of a quorum of the members to exercise the powers and perform the duties of the commission.
- 6. The commission may establish one or more subcommissions of the commission which the members may deem appropriate and may appoint members of the commission thereto. Each subcommission shall consist of at least three members and may be granted any power which is vested in the commission by this act. The commission shall determine procedures to be followed by any subcommission in the performance of its duties. The decision of any subcommission shall be considered a final decision and binding on the parties and the commission unless an appeal is filed with the full commission within ten days of the date of the decision and the full commission decides to hear the appeal. The full commission may also review any decision of a subcommission on its own motion within 30 days of the date of the decision of the subcommission. Any subcommission may be dissolved at any time by the commission.
- 7. The commission, in order to perform its duties under the provisions of this act, shall have the power to conduct investigations, hold hearings, compel the attendance of witnesses and the production before it of any books and papers as it may deem necessary, proper and relevant to the matter under investigation. The members of the commission and the persons appointed by it for this purpose are hereby empowered to administer oaths and examine witnesses under oath.
- 8. The commission shall have the authority to issue advisory opinions as to whether a given set of facts and circumstances would constitute a violation of the provisions of section 12 of this act upon the request of any school board member. Advisory opinions made public shall not disclose the name of the school board member unless the commission determines otherwise.
- 9. The commission shall have jurisdiction to initiate, receive, hear and decide complaints regarding alleged violations of the provisions of section 12 of this act by members of any local board of education.
- 10. a. A complaint shall be submitted to the commission on a form prescribed by it, and shall be signed under oath by the

complainant and accompanied by a filing fee of \$25.00. The filing fee shall be used to defray the costs of the commission.

b. The commission, upon receipt of a signed written complaint by any person alleging that the conduct of any school board member is in conflict with the provisions of section 12 of this act, shall acknowledge receipt of the complaint within 30 days of receipt and initiate an investigation concerning the facts and circumstances set forth in the complaint. The commission shall make a determination as to whether the complaint is within its jurisdiction, or is frivolous or without any reasonable factual basis. If the commission shall conclude that the complaint is outside its jurisdiction, or is frivolous or without factual basis, it shall reduce that conclusion to writing and shall transmit a copy thereof to the complainant and to the school board member against whom the complaint was filed. If the commission finds that the complaint is within its jurisdiction and not frivolous or without factual basis, it shall notify the school board member against whom the complaint was filed of the nature of the complaint and the facts and circumstances set forth therein. The school board member shall have the opportunity to present the commission with any statement or information concerning the complaint which he wishes. Thereafter, if the commission determines that a reasonable doubt exists as to whether the school board member is in conflict with the provisions of this act, the commission shall conduct a hearing concerning the possible violation and any other facts and circumstances which may have come to the attention of the commission with respect to the conduct of the school board member.

- c. Any hearing held pursuant to subsection b. of this section shall be conducted in conformity with the rules and procedures, insofar as they may be applicable, providing for hearings by a State agency in contested cases under the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.), provided that hearings held under this act shall be conducted by the commission and not by the Office of Administrative Law. The commission shall not conduct hearings, nor issue a ruling or decision upon a matter actually pending in any court of law in this State.
- d. The commission shall render a written decision as to whether the conduct of the officer or employee is in conflict with the provisions of section 12 of this act. If the commission determines that the officer or employee is in conflict with the provisions of section 12 of this act, it may impose any penalties which it believes appropriate within the limitations of subsection e. of this section.
- e. A board member who is found to have violated the provisions of section 12 of this act shall be fined not more than \$500, which penalty may be collected in a summary proceeding

 under "the penalty enforcement law," N.J.S.2A:58-1 et seq. The commission may also suspend, reprimand, censure, or remove a board member from office. Any order issued by the commission shall be binding upon the parties unless stayed by the commission or by a court of competent jurisdiction pending appeal. A final decision of the commission may be appealed in the same manner as any other final State agency decision.

- f. A final decision of the commission shall be available for public review. All statements, complaints, requests or other written materials filed pursuant to this act, and any rulings, opinions, judgments, transcripts or other official papers prepared pursuant to this act shall be preserved for a period of at least five years from the date of filing or preparation, as the case may be
- 11. If the commission determines that any complaint was commenced, used or continued in bad faith, solely for the purpose of harassment, delay or malicious injury, the school board member against which the complaint was lodged may be awarded all reasonable costs and attorney fees incurred in the member's defense.

A party seeking an award under this section shall make application to the commission supported by an affidavit stating in detail:

- a. The nature of the services rendered, the responsibility assumed, the results obtained, the amount of time spent by the attorney, any particular novelty or difficulty, the time spent and services rendered by secretaries and staff, other factors pertinent in the evaluation of the services rendered, the amount of the allowance applied for, an itemization of the disbursements for which reimbursement is sought, and any other factors relevant in evaluating fees and costs; and
- b. How much has been paid to the attorney and what provision, if any, has been made for the payment of fees in the future.
- 12. Each member of a local board of education shall comply with the following provisions:
- a. No school board member or member of his immediate family shall have an interest in a business organization or engage in any business, transaction, or professional activity, which is in substantial conflict with the proper discharge of his duties in the public interest;
- 'b. No school board shall, for a period of six months next subsequent to the termination of office of a member of that board:
- (1) award any contract which is not publicly bid to a former member of that board;
- (2) allow a former member of that board to represent, appear for or negotiate on behalf of any other party before that board; or

(3) employ for compensation, except pursuant to open competitive examination in accordance with Title 11A of the New Jersey Statutes and the rules and regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, any former member of that board.

The restrictions contained in this subsection shall also apply to any business organization in which the former board member holds an interest.

- c. No school board member shall use or attempt to use his official position to secure unwarranted privileges or advantages for himself or others;
- d. No school board member shall act in his official capacity in any matter where he, a member of his immediate family, or a business organization in which he has an interest, has a direct or indirect financial or personal involvement that might reasonably be expected to impair his objectivity or independence of judgment;
- e. No school board member shall undertake any employment or service, whether compensated or not, which might reasonably be expected to prejudice his independence of judgment in the exercise of his official duties;
- f. No school board member, member of his immediate family, or business organization in which he has an interest, shall solicit or accept any gift, favor, loan, political contribution, service, promise of future employment, or other thing of value based upon an understanding that the gift, favor, loan, contribution, service, promise, or other thing of value was given or offered for the purpose of influencing him, directly or indirectly, in the discharge of his official duties. This provision shall not apply to the solicitation or acceptance of contributions to the campaign of an announced candidate for elective public office, if the school board member has no knowledge or reason to believe that the campaign contribution, if accepted, was given with the intent to influence the school board member in the discharge of his official duties;
- g. No school board member shall use, or allow to be used, his public office or employment, or any information, not generally available to the members of the public, which he receives or acquires in the course of and by reason of his office, for the purpose of securing financial gain for himself, any member of his immediate family, or any business organization with which he is associated;
- h. No school board member or business organization in which he has an interest shall represent any person or party other than the school board in connection with any cause, proceeding, application or other matter pending before the school board on which he serves;
- i. No school board member shall be deemed in conflict with these provisions if, by reason of his participation in the approval

of any resolution or other matter required to be voted upon or which is subject to board approval or veto, no material or monetary gain accrues to him as a member of any business, profession, occupation or group, to any greater extent than any gain could reasonably be expected to accrue to any other member of the business, profession, occupation or group.

Nothing in this section shall prohibit any school board member, or members of his immediate family, from representing himself, or themselves, in negotiations or proceedings concerning his, or their, own interests.

- 13. The legislature acknowledges that in addition to the conduct specifically prohibited by section 12 of this act, school board members should act in accordance with the following ethical standards:
- a. A board member shall uphold and enforce all laws, State board rules and regulations, and court orders pertaining to the schools. Any desired changes shall be brought about only through legal and ethical procedures.
- b. A board member shall make decisions to promote the educational welfare of children and shall seek to develop and maintain public schools which meet the individual needs of all children regardless of their ability, race, creed, sex or social standing.
- c. A board member shall confine his board action to policy-making, planning and appraisal, and shall help to frame policies and plans only after the board has consulted those who will be affected by them. Recognizing that authority rests with a board of education, a board member shall make no personal promises nor take any private action which may compromise the board.
- d. A board member shall carry out his responsibilities without attempting to administer the schools, but, together with his fellow board members, ensure that they are well run.
- e. A board member shall not surrender his independent judgement to special interests or partisan political groups.
- f. A board member shall hold confidential all matters pertaining to the schools which, if disclosed, would needlessly injure individuals or the schools. In all other matters, he shall provide accurate information and in concert with his fellow board members, interpret to the staff the aspirations of the community for its schools.
- g. A board member shall vote to appoint the best qualified personnel available after consideration of the recommendation of the chief administrative officer.
- h. A board member shall support and protect school personnel in the proper performance of their duties.
- i. A board member shall refer all complaints to the chief administrative officer and shall act on these complaints at public

meetings only after failure of an administrative solution.

- 14. The commission shall adopt, pursuant to the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.), rules and regulations necessary or appropriate for the implementation of this act.
- 15. This act shall take effect on July 1 following the date of enactment, except that any appointments authorized by this act and any administrative preparations for carrying its provisions into effect may be made prior to the effective date.

## SPONSOR'S STATEMENT

This bill establishes a School Board Ethics Review Commission. The commission has jurisdiction over complaints filed against members of local boards of education alleging violations of the ethics provisions set forth in the act. The code of ethics established by the bill proscribes actions or conduct by school board members that would violate the public trust. The commission may assess penalties for violation of the act including fines, removal from office, or both.

The commission may also issue advisory opinions upon the request of a member of a board of education as to whether a given set of facts and circumstances would constitute a violation of the ethics provisions contained in this act.

Specific conduct prohibited in this legislation include conflicts of interest, actions which might foster the appearance of such conflicts, or acceptance of gifts, favors or services which appear to be part of an attempt to influence a school board member's judgment. The bill also specifically prohibits the use of a board member's official position or information to obtain privileges or pecuniary gain for himself or for his friends.

The bill also provides a set of ethical guidelines which a school board member should observe but which are not deemed prohibited conduct under the terms of the bill and a school board member will not be subject to the penalties provided by the act for the violation of these standards.

The commission is given the authority to initiate, receive, hear and decide complaints over which it is granted jurisdiction. The commission would have the power to investigate alleged violations of this act, conduct hearings, and is directed to issue written decisions. The commission would also have the authority to establish rules and procedures to help it carry out its responsibilities.

The nine members of the commission would be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for three year terms. Five of the nine members would be members of local boards of education, and the remaining four members would not

#### A4024

be members of a local board of education. The bill also establishes procedures for staggering the first appointments and filling vacancies.

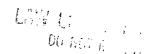
The members of the commission would serve without compensation except for reimbursement for necessary expenses. The bill permits the commission to employ legal counsel, as well as clerical and other assistants, and to incur other expenses necessary to the performance of its duties.

**EDUCATION** 

The "School Board Ethics Law."

## ASSEMBLY, No. 4593

### STATE OF NEW JERSEY



#### INTRODUCED MARCH 4, 1991

By Assemblymen CIMINO, PASCRELL, McGreevey, Villapiano, Scerni, Spadoro, Roberts, Assemblywoman Mullen, Assemblymen Marsella, Naples, Mecca, Doyle, Bryant and Duch

AN ACT concerning standards of ethical conduct for local school officials and supplementing chapter 12 of Title 18A of the New Jersey Statutes.

2.5

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

- 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the "School Ethics Act."
  - 2. The Legislature find and declares:
- a. In our representative form of government it is essential that the conduct of members of local boards of education and local school administrators hold the respect and confidence of the people. These board members and administrators must avoid conduct which is in violation of their public trust or which creates a justifiable impression among the public that such trust is being violated.
- b. To ensure and preserve public confidence, school board members and local school administrators should have the benefit of specific standards to guide their conduct and of some disciplinary mechanism to ensure the uniform maintenance of those standards among them.
- 3. For the purposes of this act, unless the context clearly requires a different meaning:

"Administrator" means any officer, other than a board member, or employee of a local school district who (i) holds a position which requires a certificate that authorizes the holder to serve as school administrator; or (ii) holds a position which does not require that the person hold any type of certificate but is responsible for making recommendations regarding hiring or the purchase or acquisition of any property or services by the local school district:

"Board member" means any person holding membership, whether by election or appointment, on any board of education other than the State Board of Education;

"Business" means any corporation, partnership, firm, enterprise, franchise, association, trust, sole proprietorship, union, political organization, or other legal entity but shall not include a local school district or any other public entity;

"Commission" means the School Ethics Commission established pursuant to section 6 of this act;

"Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Education;

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"Interest" means the ownership or control of more than 10% of the profits, assets, or stock of a business but shall not include the control of assets in a labor union;

"Local school district" means any local or regional school district established pursuant to chapter 8 or chapter 13 of Title 18A of the New Jersey Statutes and any jointure commission, county vocational school, county special services district, educational services commission, educational research and demonstration center, environmental education center, and educational information and resource center;

"Political organization" means a "political committee" or a "continuing political committee" as those terms are defined in "The New Jersey Campaign Contributions and Expenditures Reporting Act," P.L.1973, c.83 (C.19:44A-1 et seq.);

"Relative" means the spouse, natural or adopted child, parent, or sibling of a school official;

"School official" means a board member or an administrator; and

"Spouse" means the person to whom a school official is legally married under New Jersey law.

- 4. a. No school official shall participate in any way in any matter regarding the employment, appointment, terms and conditions of employment, evaluation of the performance of, or promotion of a relative of the school official.
- b. No school official shall use, attempt to use, or allow to be used any property owned or leased by the school district for the purpose of securing financial gain for the school official, a relative of the school official, a political organization, or a business in which the school official or a relative has an interest or which employs or provides compensation to the school official or relative.
- c. No school official shall use, attempt to use, or allow to be used the school official's position for the purpose of securing financial gain for the school official, a relative of the school official, a political organization, or a business in which the school official or a relative has an interest or which employs or provides compensation to the school official or a relative.
- d. No school official shall use, attempt to use, or allow to be used any information which is not generally available to the public, and which the school official acquired by reason of the school official's position, for the purpose of securing financial gain for the school official, a relative of the school official, a political organization, or a business in which the school official or a relative has an interest or which employs or provides compensation to the school official or a relative.
- e. No school official shall solicit, accept, or agree to accept, either directly or indirectly, any gift, loan, political contribution, service, promise of future employment, or other thing of value if the school official knows or reasonably should know that the gift,

 loan, political contribution, service, promise of future employment, or other thing of value was given or offered for the purpose of influencing the school official, directly or indirectly, in the discharge of the school official's duties.

- f. No school official shall direct or request that any other school official, any person employed by the school district, or any person or business which is a party to a contract with the school district perform, whether for compensation or not, any services for or contribute anything of value to a political organization.
- g. No board member shall participate in any way in school district action which the board member knows or reasonably should know would result in the payment of school district funds, from whatever source derived, to the board member, a relative of the board member, a political organization, or a business in which the board member or a relative has an interest or which employs or provides compensation to the board member or a relative.
- h. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit a school official from taking any action in an official capacity if by reason of that action no benefit or detriment could reasonably be expected to accrue to the school official or a relative as a member of a group to any greater extent than any such benefit or detriment could reasonably be expected to accrue to any other member of such group.
- 5. a. On a form to be prescribed by the commission and to be filed annually with the commission, each school official shall state:
- (1) whether any relative of the school official is employed by the school district with which the school official holds office or employment, and, if so, the name and position of each such relative;
- (2) whether the school official or a relative is a party to a contract with the school district with which the school official hold office or employment, and, if so, the nature of the contract; and
- (3) whether the school official or a relative is employed by, receives compensation from, or has an interest in any business which is a party to a contract with the school district with which the school official holds office or employment, and, if so, the name of each such business.
- b. Each statement shall be signed by the school official filing it, and the school official's signature shall constitute a representation of the accuracy of the contents of the statement.
  - c. A school official who fails to file a statement or who files a statement containing information which the school official knows to be false shall be subject to reprimand, censure, suspension, or removal by the commissioner pursuant to the procedures established in section 8 of this act. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prevent or limit a criminal prosecution.
  - d. All statements filed pursuant to this section shall be retained by the commission as public records.

- 6. a. There is hereby established in the State Department of Education a commission to be known as the "School Ethics Commission." The commission shall consist of nine members; two of whom shall be board members appointed by the commissioner upon the recommendation of the New Jersey School Boards Association; two of whom shall be school administrators appointed by the commissioner; and five of whom shall be persons who are not school officials and who shall be appointed by the Governor.
  - b. Members of the commission shall serve without compensation but shall be reimbursed for necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties under this act.
  - c. No member of the commission shall serve on or campaign for any office of a political organization during membership on the commission.
- d. All members shall serve for a term of three years, except that for the members initially appointed, two shall be appointed by the Governor and one by the commissioner for a term of three years; one shall be appointed by the Governor and one by the commissioner for a term of two years; and two shall be appointed by the Governor and two by the commissioner for a term of one year.
- e. Each member shall serve until the member's successor has been appointed and qualified. If a person appointed by the commissioner ceases to be a school official, the person's appointment to the commission shall expire on the next succeeding July 1, or when the person's successor has been appointed and qualified, whichever occurs later.
- f. Any vacancy occurring in the membership of the commission shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment for the unexpired term.
- g. The members of the commission shall, by majority vote, select from among themselves one member to serve as chairperson for a term not to exceed one year.
- 7. a. The commission may appoint professional employees and clerical staff and may incur expenses which are necessary to carry out the provisions of this act within the limits of funds appropriated or otherwise made available to it for that purpose. All clerical staff so appointed shall be in the career service of the civil service and shall be subject to the provisions of Title 11A of the New Jersey Statutes.
- b. In order to carry out the provisions of this act, the commission shall have the power to issue advisory opinions, receive complaints filed pursuant to section 8 of this act, receive and retain disclosure statements filed pursuant to section 5 of this act, conduct investigations, hold hearings, and compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents as it may deem necessary and relevant to the matter under investigation. The members of the commission and persons appointed by it for this purpose are empowered to

administer oaths and examine witnesses under oath.

- c. A person shall not be excused from testifying or producing evidence on the ground that the testimony or evidence might tend to incriminate the person, but an answer shall not be used or admitted in any proceeding against the person, except in a prosecution for perjury. The foregoing use immunity shall not be granted without prior written approval of the Attorney General.
- d. The commission shall promptly report to the Attorney General any information which indicates the possible violation of any criminal law.
- 8. a. Any person, including a member of the commission, may file a complaint alleging a violation of the provisions of section 4 of this act by submitting it, on a form prescribed by the commission, to the commission. No complaint shall be accepted by the commission unless it has been signed under oath by the complainant. If a member of the commission submits the complaint, the member shall not participate in any subsequent proceedings on that complaint in the capacity of a commission member. If a commission member serves on the school board of or is employed by the school district which employs or on whose board the school official named in the complaint serves, the commission member shall not participate in any subsequent proceedings on that complaint.
- b. Upon receipt of a complaint, the commission shall investigate the complaint and shall decide by majority vote whether probable cause exists to credit the allegations in the complaint. If the commission decides that probable cause does not exist, it shall dismiss the complaint and shall so notify the complainant and any school official named in the complaint. The dismissal shall constitute final agency action. If the commission determines that probable cause exists, it shall issue a formal complaint and hold a hearing thereon.
- c. Upon completion of the hearing, the commission, by majority vote, shall determine whether the conduct complained of constitutes a violation of section 4 of this act or whether the complaint should be dismissed. If a violation is found, the commission shall, by majority vote, recommend to the commissioner the reprimand, censure, suspension, or removal of the school official found to have violated this act. The commission shall state in writing its findings of fact and conclusions of law.
- d. The commissioner shall act on the commission's recommendation, and any appeal of the commissioner's decision shall be made as provided in Title 18A of the New Jersey Statutes.
- e. If prior to the issuance of a formal complaint the commission determines, by majority vote, that the complaint is frivolous, the commission may impose on the complainant a fine not to exceed \$500. The standard for determining whether a complaint is frivolous shall be the same as that provided in subsection b. of section 1 of P.L.1988, c.46 (C.2A:15-59.1)

9. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law or regulation to the contrary, the sanctions authorized by this act may be imposed on any school official pursuant to the procedures established in section 8 of this act. However, nothing in this act shall be construed to limit the authority of any board of education or any appointing authority to process charges or complaints pursuant to the procedures contained in Titles 18A or 11A of the New Jersey Statutes.

- 10. A school official may request and obtain from the commission an advisory opinion as to whether any proposed activity or conduct would in its opinion constitute a violation of the provisions of this act. Advisory opinions of the commission shall not be made public, except when the commission, by a vote of at least six members, directs that the opinion be made public. Public advisory opinions shall not disclose the name of the school official unless the commission, in directing that the opinion be made public, determines that the name should be disclosed.
- 11. The commission shall not process any complaint or issue any advisory opinion on a matter actually pending in any court of law or administrative agency of this State.
- 12. The State Board of Education may promulgate regulations pursuant to the "Administrative Procedures Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.), to effectuate the purposes of this act.
- 13. This act shall take effect on the ninetieth day after enactment, except that the appointments authorized by this act and the administrative preparations for its implementation may be made prior to the effective date.

# SPONSOR'S STATEMENT

This bill establishes a "School Ethics Commission" and provides a code of ethics for local school board members and school administrators.

The code of ethics specifically prohibits conduct by the school official involving matters such as the employment of a family member, the appropriation of school funds to the benefit of a school official or the use of school property, the official's position or confidential information for the pecuniary gain of the school official or a relative. The bill also prohibits the acceptance of gifts, favors or services offered for the purpose of influencing the school official's judgment and the solicitation of political contributions from other school officials, employees or vendors.

The bill requires each school board member and school administrator to file a disclosure form with the Commissioner of Education indicating whether the school official or a relative is a party to a contract with or is employed by the school district or whether the school official or a relative has any interest in a business which is a party to a contract with the school district.

The bill also establishes a School Ethics Commission in the Department of Education. The commission is to consist of nine members; two of whom shall be school board members; two of whom shall be school administrators; and five of whom shall be persons who are not school officials. The commission is empowered to hear complaints involving violations of the act, hold hearings, and compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents. If a school board member or school administrator is found to have violated the act the commission may recommend to the Commissioner of Education that the school official be reprimanded, censured, suspended or removed The commissioner is directed to act on the from office. commission's recommendation. If the commission finds that any complaint is frivolous it may impose on the complainant a fine of up to \$500. In addition, the commission may also issue advisory opinions as to whether particular conduct would violate the act.

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#### **EDUCATION**

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Provides standards of ethical conduct for members of local school boards and local school administrators and establishes a School Ethics Commission.

#### ASSEMBLY EDUCATION COMMITTEE

#### STATEMENT TO

# ASSEMBLY, Nos. 4593 and 4024

## STATE OF NEW JERSEY

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DATED: MAY 16, 1991

The Assembly Education Committee favorably reports an Assembly Committee Substitute for Assembly Bill Nos. 4593 and 4024.

This substitute establishes a "School Ethics Commission" and provides a code of ethics for local school board members and school administrators.

The standards of ethical conduct provided under the substitute specifically prohibit conduct by school officials involving matters such as the employment of a family member, the appropriation of school funds to the benefit of a school official, or the use of school property, the official's position or confidential information for the pecuniary gain of the school official or a relative. The substitute also prohibits the acceptance of gifts, favors or services offered for the purpose of influencing the school official's judgment and the solicitation of political contributions from other school officials, employees or vendors.

The substitute requires each school board member and school administrator to file a disclosure form with the School Ethics Commission indicating whether the school official or a relative is a party to a contract with or is employed by the school district or whether the school official or a relative has any interest in a business which is a party to a contract with the school district.

The School Ethics Commission is established in the Department of Education. The commission is to consist of nine members; two of whom shall be school board members; two of whom shall be school administrators; and five of whom shall be persons who are not school officials. The commission is empowered to decide complaints involving violations of the act and to issue advisory opinions.

If a school board member or school administrator is found by the commission to have violated the act, the commission may recommend to the Commissioner of Education that the school official be reprimanded, censured, suspended or removed from office. The commissioner is given the final authority concerning any sanction in order to ensure that the penalties imposed for violation of the act are consistent with those imposed for other violations of the school laws. Finally, if the commission finds that any complaint is frivolous it may impose on the complainant a fine of up to \$500.

Representatives of the New Jersey School Business Officials, New Jersey School Boards Association, New Jersey Department of Education and two school board members testified in favor of the substitute. Representatives of the New Jersey Principals and Supervisors Association and the New Jersey Association of School Administrators testified in opposition to the substitute.

#### ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

#### STATEMENT TO

# ASSEMBLY, Nos. 4593 and 4024

with Assembly committee amendments

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

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DATED: JUNE 13, 1991

Assembly Bill No. 4593/4024 ACS, as amended, establishes a "School Ethics Commission" and provides a code of ethics for local school board members and school administrators.

This code prohibits conduct involving matters such as employment of a family member, the appropriation of school funds to benefit a school official, or the use of 1) school property, 2) the official's position or 3) confidential information for the pecuniary gain of the school official or a relative. Also prohibited is the acceptance of gifts, favors or services offered for the purpose of influencing the school official's judgment and solicitation of political contributions from other school officials, employees or vendors. Each school board member and school administrator is required to file a disclosure form with the School Ethics Commission.

The School Ethics Commission is established in the Department of Education and shall consist of nine members, including two school board members, two school administrators, and five persons who are not school officials. The commission is empowered to decide complaints involving violations of the act and to issue advisory opinions. The commission may employ professional and clerical staff and incur other expenses, and commission members may be reimbursed for their expenses.

The commissioner is given the final authority concerning any sanction in order to ensure that the penalties imposed for violation of the act are consistent with those imposed for other violations of the school laws. Finally, if the commission finds that any complaint is frivolous it may impose on the complainant a fine of up to \$500.

#### FISCAL IMPACT

A fiscal note has not been prepared on this bill at this time. This bill will increase State costs to the extent the commission employs staff and incurs other expenses, and commission members are reimbursed for their expenses. There may be some State revenue gain to the extent persons are fined for filing frivolous complaints.

#### **COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS:**

The committee amendment requires new board members to complete a training program by the School Boards Association regarding necessary skills and knowledge.

#### SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

#### STATEMENT TO

[FIRST REPRINT]

# ASSEMBLY, Nos. 4593 and 4024

with Senate committee amendments

### STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: DECEMBER 12, 1991

The Senate Education Committee favorably reports this bill with committee amendments.

This bill establishes a "School Ethics Commission" and provides a code of ethics for local school board members and school administrators.

The standards of ethical conduct provided under the bill specifically prohibit conduct by school officials involving matters such as engaging in business which is in substantial conflict with the discharge of duties; employment of family members; official acts in which financial or personal involvement may impair judgment; employment or service which may impair judgment; solicitation or acceptance of gifts, loans or political contributions given for the purpose of influence; use of confidential information for financial gain; and representing a person in connection with any cause pending before the school district.

Each school board member and school administrator would be required to file annually two disclosure forms. The first form requires information indicating whether the school official or a relative is a party to a contract with, or is employed by, the school district or whether the school official or a relative has any interest in a business which is a party to a contract with the school district. The second form is a financial disclosure statement which requires information indicating such items as sources of income exceeding \$2,000, sources of fees, honorariums and gifts having an aggregate amount exceeding \$250 from any single source, and the names of business organizations in which an interest is held.

The School Ethics Commission is established in the Department of Education. It would consist of nine members appointed by the Governor, no more than five of whom will be from the same political party: two school board members; two school administrators; and five persons who are not school officials. The commission is empowered to decide complaints involving violations of the act and to issue advisory opinions.

If a school board member or school administrator is found by the commission to have violated the act, the commission may recommend to the Commissioner of Education that the school official be reprimanded, censured, suspended or removed from office. The commissioner is given the final authority concerning any sanction in order to ensure that the penalties imposed for violation

of the act are consistent with those imposed for other violations of the school laws. If the commission finds that any complaint is frivolous it may impose on the complainant a fine of up to \$500.

Finally, each newly elected or appointed board member is required to complete during the first term a training program to be prepared and offered by the New Jersey School Boards Association regarding the skills and knowledge necessary to serve as a board member.

The committee adopted amendments to: 1) add the requirement of a financial disclosure statement; 2) replace the standards of ethical conduct in the bill with the standards of ethical conduct in S-3536; and 3) provide for the bipartisan appointment of commission members.



# OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR **NEWS RELEASE**

CN-001 Contact:

Jon Shure Jo Glading 609/292-8956 **TRENTON, N.J. 08625** 

Release: Thursday

January 16, 1992

## GOVERNOR FLORIO SIGNS LAW IMPOSING GREATER ACCOUNTABILITY FOR SCHOOL DISTRICTS

School board officials and administrators are the latest public officials in New Jersey to come under tough ethical standards under a law signed today by Governor Jim Florio, who called for the legislation to ensure greater accountability of taxpayer dollars.

"We're here to take an important step that will help safeguard three of New Jersey's most precious resources: our tax dollars, the trust of our people and the future of our children," said Governor Florio. "The overwhelming majority of our school officials want to do good work, to benefit their communities and to help children. But unfortunately in education - as in any other field - not everyone is motivated by such high standards. "

"This bill gives us the tools we need to weed out the few people who would use our schools for personal gain. It's another part of our plan to make government more responsive by making it more accountable," he said. "Our new school ethics bill sets fair, workable standards that will help guide school officials. The standards, really, are common sense."

The new law sets standards of ethical conduct which specifically prohibit conduct by school officials involving matters such as:

- engaging in a business in substantial conflict with the official's discharge of duties
- official acts in which financial or personal involvement may impair judgment
- solicitation or acceptance of gifts
- use of confidential information for private gain
- representing a person in connection with any cause pending before the school district

The school ethic law is based on the same ethics standards set for local elected officials. These standards are already incorporated on the state level in the state employee ethics code.

The law, which applies to local school board members and school administrators, requires officials to annually file two disclosure forms. The first form requires information indicating whether a school official or a relative has any outside ties, such as a business, which is involved with the school district. The second form is a financial disclosure statement which requires the official to list sources of income exceeding \$2,000, sources of fees, honoraria and gifts exceeding \$250 from any single source and the names of business organizations in which an interest is held. The form does not require salary disclosure.

School administrators are defined as superintendents, principals and others who are responsible for making recommendations and decisions regarding hiring or the purchase of any property or services by the local school district.

The law also establishes a nine-member "School Ethics Commission" in the Education Department which would hear complaints involving violations of the law and issue advisory opinions. Members would include two school board members, two school administrators and five non-school officials. School officials found to have violated the law could face reprimand, censure, suspension or removal from office.

"Public trust is fragile. It's also essential for our government and our schools to work. We cannot — we will not — accept unethical behavior from school board members and school administrators. Even the appearance of improper behavior chips away at the vital trust between school boards and their communities — the parents, business people and all the other people who have a stake in our schools," he said.

Since Governor Florio took office, the state has enacted sweeping ethics reforms that affect the vast majority of elected and appointed officials who hold positions where there is potential for conflict of interest. These reforms include:

- broader financial disclosure for state officials
- strict code of ethical standards for local officials
- tougher disclosure requirements for lobbyists
- stiffer fines for violations by legislators and their staffs

The school ethics bill was sponsored by former Assemblyman Anthony Cimino and Assemblyman William Pascrell.

"In New Jersey, our intolerance for unethical behavior by school officials is clear. We've got the toughest state takeover law in the country and we're not afraid to use it. But it's rare that we need such a big cannon. More often, what we need is a scalpel. That's what this law provides: a precise, effective fair way to correct problems before they can harm our children or people's confidence," Governor Florio said.