

| <b><u>DUFFERIN-PEEL CATHOLIC DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD</u></b><br><b><u>BOARD POLICY</u></b> |   |
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| <b>Board Policy Number:</b>  | <b>1.02</b>   |
| <b>Subject:</b>  | <b>Code of Conduct – Trustees</b>   |
| <b>Effective Date:</b>   | (257) April 27, 2004; (154) Revised April 27, 2010; (111) February 28, 2017 |

*“Like good stewards of the manifold grace of God, serve one another with whatever gift each of you has received.” (1 Peter 4:10)*

## **PREAMBLE**

Whereas the aim of Catholic education and the Dufferin-Peel Catholic District School Board (the “**Board**”) is the development of each student toward personal fulfillment and responsible citizenship motivated by the Spirit of the Gospel and modeled on the example of Jesus Christ, each member of the board of trustees (“**trustee**”) shall, within the duties prescribed by applicable laws and regulations, and reflecting a ministry within the Catholic Church:

- a) acknowledge that Catholic schools are an expression of the teaching mission of the Catholic Church.
- b) provide an example to the Catholic community by active participation in the communal life of a parish, and by a personal lifestyle that reflects the teaching of the Catholic Church.
- c) provide the best possible Catholic education according to the programs approved by the Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops and the provincial Minister of Education.
- d) recognize and defend the democratic and corporate authority of the Board.
- e) respect the confidentiality of the Board.
- f) strictly support all Board policies.
- g) ensure the affairs of the board are conducted with openness, justice and compassion.
- h) work to improve personal knowledge of current Catholic educational research and practices.
- i) affirm a strong sense of Christian Catholic community. And
- j) provide support, encouragement and prayer for the efforts of all persons engaged in the ministry of Catholic education in Canada.

The Code of Conduct is applicable to all trustees.

## INTEGRITY AND DIGNITY OF OFFICE

Trustees occupy positions of public trust and confidence and are expected to discharge their duties and responsibilities in a professional, impartial and Catholic manner, consistent with Gospel values, the teachings of the Catholic Church, the *Education Act* (Ontario) and its regulations (the “*Education Act*”), the *Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (Ontario) and its regulations (the “*MFIPPA*”), the *Municipal Conflict of Interest Act* (the “*MCIA*”), the Board’s by-laws and policies and any other laws that may be applicable to the trustee’s duties.

It is imperative that the trustees be, and be seen to be, acting in the best interests of the public they serve. Trustees are elected to represent all stakeholders in the school district by articulating and supporting a shared commitment to excellence in Catholic education that promotes student achievement and well-being through the delivery of effective and appropriate education programs and effective stewardship of the Board’s resources.

Trustees are governors, advocates and community leaders. As governors, trustees provide strategic direction, oversight and evaluation to ensure the development and delivery of quality education programs in order to maximize the achievement and well-being of all students. As advocates, they inform and influence public perceptions and provincial education law and policy. As community leaders, trustees engage with the public to build understanding, guidance and active support for publically funded Catholic education.

### 1. DECORUM

As elected representatives in a civil society, trustees share in the responsibility for creating a positive environment that is safe, harmonious, comfortable, inclusive and respectful. Trustees shall, at all times, act with decorum and shall be respectful of other trustees, the director of education, staff, all members of the Board’s community, as well as the public. As stewards of the system, trustees are held to a high standard of conduct and should serve as role models of exemplary behavior reflective of the values articulated in the Ontario Catholic School Graduate Expectations.

Among other things, trustees must:

- respect and comply with all applicable federal, provincial and municipal laws;
- demonstrate honesty and integrity;
- respect differences in people, their ideas, and their opinions;
- treat one another with dignity and respect at all times, and especially when there is disagreement;
- respect and treat others fairly, regardless of, for example, race, ancestry, place of origin, colour, ethnic origin, citizenship, religion, gender, sexual orientation, age, or disability; and
- respect the rights of others; and
- refrain from engaging in conduct during meetings of the board and at all other times that would discredit or compromise the integrity of the board.

Subject to the duty of a trustee under section 218.1(e) of the *Education Act* to uphold the implementation of any board resolution after it is passed by the board of trustees, a trustee may comment on, or disagree with, a decision taken by the board of trustees. A trustee may not make disparaging remarks about a trustee or a group of trustees in expressing such comment or disagreement or speculate on the motives of a trustee or a group of trustees.

Any trustee who fails or refuses to comply with the rules of the board, uses offensive language, disobeys the decisions of the chair or the board of trustees on points of order, or makes any disorderly noise or disturbance may be ordered by the chair, by motion to be put to a vote, to leave for the remainder of the meeting, and in the case of a refusal to do so, may, on the order of the chair, be removed from the room where such meeting is taking place and/or the boardroom and Board office. Such a removal will be recorded in the minutes of the meeting (see section 207(3) of the *Education Act*).

## **2. COMPLYING WITH THE LAW**

All trustees will and will be seen to comply with the letter and spirit of all of the laws of Canada and the Province of Ontario, and any contractual obligations of the Board.

The trustees acknowledge they may only act on behalf of the board of trustees through resolution and may not act individually or purport to represent the interests of the board of trustees without the knowledge and consent of the board of trustees shown through resolution.

It is every trustee's responsibility to ensure that all information they communicate in the course of their duties is accurate and complete.

It is every trustee's responsibility to familiarize themselves with their duties and any requirements of them as prescribed by the *Education Act*, the *MFIPPA*, the *MCIA* and any other laws that may be applicable to the trustee's duties from time to time, and/or Ministry of Education requirements and the Board's by-law, policies and general administrative procedures.

## **3. SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS UNDER PART VI OF THE *EDUCATION ACT* –**

All trustees are expected to comply with the following duties as set out in section 218.1 of the *Education Act* (as amended effective December 15, 2009, by Bill 177 — An Act to amend the *Education Act* with respect to student achievement, school board governance and certain other matters).

"A member of a board shall,

- a) carry out his or her responsibilities in a manner that assists the board in fulfilling its duties under this Act, the regulations and the guidelines issued under this Act, including but not limited to the board's duties under section 169.1;
- b) attend and participate in meetings of the board, including meetings of board committees of which he or she is a member;
- c) consult with parents, students and supporters of the board on the board's multi-year plan under clause 169.1(1)(f);
- d) bring concerns of parents, students and supporters of the board to the attention of the board;
- e) uphold the implementation of any board resolution after it is passed by the board;

- f) entrust the day to day management of the board to its staff through the board's director of education;
- g) maintain focus on student achievement and well-being; and
- h) comply with the board's code of conduct."

**Additional Duties of the Chair**

In addition to the duties of trustees set out in section 218.1 of the *Education Act*, the chair of the board is expected to comply with the additional duties set out in s. 218.4 of the *Act*:

"In addition to any other duties under the Act, the chair of a board shall,

- a) preside over meetings of the board;
- b) conduct the meetings in accordance with the board's procedures and practices for the conduct of board meetings;
- c) establish agendas for board meetings, in consultation with the board's director of education or the supervisory officer acting as the board's director of education;
- d) ensure that members of the board have the information needed for informed discussion of the agenda items;
- e) act as spokesperson to the public on behalf of the board, unless otherwise determined by the board;
- f) convey the decisions of the board to the board's director of education or the supervisory officer acting as the board's director of education;
- g) provide leadership to the board in maintaining the board's focus on the multi-year plan established under section 169.1;
- h) provide leadership to the board in maintaining the board's focus on the board's mission and vision; and
- i) assume such other responsibilities as may be specified by the board."

**Board Responsibility for Student Achievement and Effective Stewardship of Resources**

The board must also be responsible for student achievement and effective stewardship of resources as set out in s. 169.1(1) of the *Act*:

"Every board shall,

- (a) promote student achievement and well-being;

- (a.1) promote a positive school climate that is inclusive and accepting of all pupils, including pupils of any race, ancestry, place of origin, colour, ethnic origin, citizenship, creed, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, age, marital status, family status or disability;
- (a.2) promote the prevention of bullying;
- (b) ensure effective stewardship of the board's resources;
- (c) deliver effective and appropriate education programs to its pupils;
- (d) develop and maintain policies and organizational structures that,
  - (i) promote the goals referred to in clauses (a) to (c), and
  - (ii) encourage pupils to pursue their educational goals;
- (e) monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of policies developed by the board under clause (d) in achieving the board's goals and the efficiency of the implementation of those policies;
- (f) develop a multi-year plan aimed at achieving the goals referred to in clauses (a) to (c);
- (g) annually review the plan referred to in clause (f) with the board's director of education or the supervisory officer acting as the board's director of education..."

#### **4. UPHOLDING DECISIONS**

Trustees shall:

- a) accept that authority rests with the board and that they have no individual authority other than that delegated by the board;
- b) uphold the implementation of any board resolution after it is passed by the Board;
- c) comply with board policies and procedures; and
- d) refrain from speaking on behalf of the board unless authorized to do so.

#### **5. CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

All trustees are expected to comply with *MCIA*, attached as Appendix A, which requires that trustees declare and disclose the general nature of the interest for all direct and indirect pecuniary conflicts of interest and abstain from making a decision.

Trustees are not permitted to vote on or discuss matters in which they have a direct or indirect pecuniary interest. The direct or indirect pecuniary interest of a parent, spouse or child is deemed to be the interest of the trustee. Subsection 3(1) of the *MCIA* provides:

“For the purposes of this Act, the pecuniary interest, direct or indirect, of a parent or the spouse, same-sex partner or any child of the member shall, if known to the member, be deemed to be also the pecuniary interest of the member.”

Any direct or indirect financial interest on the part of the trustee may raise a conflict of interest. A direct conflict of interest will arise where the trustee himself or herself stands to benefit or suffer financially by a decision of the board of trustees.

Where a trustee, either on his or her own behalf or while acting for, by, with or through another, has any pecuniary interest, direct or indirect, or any other conflict of interest in any matter and is present at a meeting of the board at which the matter is the subject of consideration, the trustee shall:

- a) prior to any consideration of the matter of the meeting, disclose the interest and the general nature thereof;
- b) not take part in the discussion of, or vote on any question in respect of the matter;
- c) not discuss the issue with any other person;
- d) not attempt in any way whether before, during or after the meeting to influence the voting on such question; and
- e) leave the meeting or the part of the meeting during which the matter is under consideration.

Where the interest of the trustee has not been disclosed by reason of the trustee's absence from the meeting, the trustee shall disclose the interest and otherwise comply with the above requirements of the first meeting of the board of trustees attended by the trustee after the meeting referred to above.

When the meeting is open to the public, every declaration of interest shall be recorded in the minutes of the board meeting. When the meeting is not open to the public, every declaration of interest shall be recorded in the minutes of the next meeting of the board of trustees that is open to the public.

It is an expectation of the board that trustees will not only comply with the requirements of the *MCIA*, but also avoid conflicts of interest as defined by this Code of Conduct.

Every trustee is responsible and accountable for exercising good judgement and avoiding situations that might present a conflict of interest or the appearance of a conflict of interest, and where a conflict of interest might exist each trustee has an affirmative duty to disclose such conflict when it becomes apparent.

No trustee shall use his or her position, authority or influence for personal, financial or material gain. Every trustee shall uphold and enhance all Board business operations by:

- a) maintaining an unimpeachable standard of integrity in all their relationships, both inside and outside the Board.
- b) fostering the highest standard of professional competence amongst those for whom they are responsible.

- c) complying with and being seen to comply with the letter and spirit of:
  - i. The laws of Canada and the Province of Ontario,
  - ii. Contractual obligations applicable to the Board. and
- d) rejecting and denouncing any business practice that is improper or inappropriate or may appear to be improper or inappropriate.

A trustee shall not use his or her position, authority or influence to give any person or organization special treatment that might, or might be perceived to, advance the interests of the trustee.

A trustee must not participate in any decision or recommendation in which he or she may have a financial, commercial or business interest.

All trustees shall disclose a conflict of interest and/or the general nature of the interest, to the board of trustees.

## **6. CONFIDENTIALITY**

All trustees acknowledge that as part of their duties to the Board, they may be privy to private, confidential and/or legally privileged financial, business and/or commercial information belonging to the Board that may provide a financial, business, commercial or competitive advantage, and that they may be privy to private and confidential student and personnel information, and/or legal matters and opinions. Such information may include, but is not limited to, information relating to the Board's organizational structure, operations, business plans, technical projects, business costs, research data results, inventions, trade secrets or other work produced, developed by or for the Board.

Except as required by law, all trustees and former trustees agree not to use, directly or indirectly, for the trustee's benefit or for the benefit of any person, organization, firm, or other entity, the Board's proprietary or confidential information disclosed or entrusted to that trustee, and trustees recognize that such inappropriate use of confidential information for their benefit may constitute a breach of trust contrary to section 122 of the *Criminal Code* (Canada).

The confidentiality of personal/educational student and family information received in the course of duties must be respected, protected and kept confidential. Information received should not be discussed or reviewed in public or where another student, parent, employee or member of the school community or public could accidentally overhear or read such information.

Except as required by law, and in accordance with the *Education Act* and the *MFIPPA*, all trustees agree not to use or disclose the personal and/or educational information of students and their families that may come to the attention of a trustee.

Except as required by law, and in accordance with the *MFIPPA*, all trustees agree not to use or disclose the personal and/or employment information of Board employees and their families that may come to the attention of a trustee.

A trustee's duty of confidentiality with respect to private and confidential financial, business and/or commercial information, personnel information, student information, and legal matters and opinions survives their term as trustee.

## **7. BOARD RESOURCES**

No trustee shall use Board resources for personal gain. Trustees recognize that such inappropriate use of Board resources directly or indirectly for their benefit may constitute a breach of trust contrary to section 122 of the *Criminal Code* (Canada).

All trustees shall comply with Board policies and general administrative procedures regarding the use of Board resources including information technology resources.

## **8. ENFORCEMENT OF CODE OF CONDUCT AND THE MCIA**

In accordance with the provisions of section 218.3 of the *Education Act*, a breach of this Code of Conduct by a trustee may be dealt by the following procedures.

A trustee who has reasonable grounds to believe that another trustee has breached this Code of Conduct may bring the alleged breach to the attention of the board of trustees.

If an alleged breach is brought to the attention of the board of trustees, the board of trustees shall make inquiries into the matter and shall, based on the results of the inquiries, determine whether there has been a breach.

If the board of trustees determines that a trustee has breached this Code of Conduct, the board of trustees may impose one or more of the following sanctions:

- a) Censure of the trustee.
- b) Barring the trustee from attending all or part of a meeting of the board or a meeting of a committee of the board.
- c) Barring the Trustee from sitting on one or more committees of the Board, for the period of time specified by the Board.

A trustee, who is barred from attending all or part of a meeting of the board or a meeting of a committee of the board, is not entitled to receive any materials that relate to that meeting or that part of the meeting that are not available to the members of the public.

In appropriate circumstances, the board of trustees may also resolve to disassociate the board from any action or statement of a trustee.

If a board of trustees determines that a trustee has breached this Code of Conduct, the board shall give the trustee written notice of the determination and of any sanction imposed by the board of trustees.

The notice shall inform the trustee that he or she may make written submissions to the board of trustees in respect of the determination or sanction by the date specified in the notice that is at least 14 days after the notice is received by the trustee.



The board of trustees shall consider any submissions made by the trustee and shall confirm or revoke the determination within 14 days after the trustee's submissions are received.

If the board of trustees revokes a determination that a trustee has breached this Code of Conduct, any sanction imposed by the board is also revoked.

If the board of trustees confirms a determination that a trustee has breached this Code of Conduct, the board shall, within 14 days after the trustee's submissions were received, confirm, vary or revoke the sanction(s) imposed by the board of trustees.

If a sanction is varied or revoked, the variation or revocation shall be deemed to be effective as of the date the original determination about the alleged breach was made by the board of trustees.

Despite subsection 207(1) of the *Education Act* which requires meetings of the board of trustees to be open to the public, but subject to the requirements below for specific resolutions of the board to be made in public, the board may close to the public the part of the meeting during which a breach or alleged breach of this Code of Conduct is considered when the breach or alleged breach involves any of the following matters:

- a) the security of the property of the board;
- b) the disclosure of intimate, personal or financial information in respect of a trustee or committee, an employee or prospective employee of the board or a student or his or her parent or guardian;
- c) the acquisition or disposal of a school site;
- d) decisions in respect of negotiations with employees of the Board; or
- e) litigation affecting the board.

The board of trustees shall do the following things by resolution at a meeting of the board, and the vote on the resolution shall be open to the public:

- a) Make a determination that a trustee has breached this Code of Conduct.
- b) Impose a sanction on a trustee for a breach of this Code of Conduct.
- c) Confirm or revoke a determination regarding a trustee's breach of this Code of Conduct.
- d) Confirm, vary or revoke a sanction after confirming or revoking a determination regarding a trustee's breach of this Code of Conduct.

A trustee who is alleged to have breached this Code of Conduct shall not vote on any of the resolutions listed above.

When a resolution listed above is passed, the resolution shall be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

The *Statutory Powers Procedure Act* does not apply to any the enforcement provisions under section 218.3 of the *Education Act*.

Nothing in this Code of Conduct prevents a trustee's breach of the *MCIA* from being dealt with in accordance with the *MCIA*.

## **9. GUIDELINES FOR GIFTS AND HOSPITALITY**

Moderate hospitality and gifts are an accepted courtesy of a business relationship. However, the recipients should not allow themselves to reach a position whereby they might be influenced in making a business decision as a consequence of accepting such hospitality.

### **Offering or Accepting Gifts & Hospitality**

Although the exchange of common courtesies, such as the occasional gift or meal of nominal value is recognized as acceptable business practice, there is a danger in offering or accepting hospitality, gifts, gratuities or favours that could be mistaken for improper payment.

Trustees should not use their position for improper gain or benefit, nor under any circumstances accept gifts of cash, bonds, securities, personal loans, airline tickets, use of a vacation property or costly entertainment.

### **Conditions for Accepting Gifts & Hospitality**

A trustee may accept the hospitality of another person or gift from another person, in the course of the professional relationship, if:

- a) the trustee believes that the donor is not trying to obligate them, or improperly influence a decision;
- b) it is "normal business practice" for the purposes of courtesy and good business relations; and
- c) acceptance is legal and consistent with generally accepted ethical standards.

### **Examples of Acceptable Gifts**

Examples of acceptable gifts include:

- a) Holiday gifts, such as fruit baskets or candy;
- b) Inexpensive advertising and promotional materials (e.g. Give-a-ways, such as pens or key chains);  
or
- c) Inexpensive awards to recognize service and accomplishment in civic, charitable, educational or religious organizations (such as nominal gift certificates to book stores).

### **Gifts of Considerable Value**

Where it would be extraordinarily impolite or otherwise inappropriate to refuse a gift of obvious value, the gift may be accepted on behalf of the Board. Such gifts may not be taken for the trustee's home use

or enjoyment. Trustees might ask themselves if public knowledge of the gift would cause personal embarrassment or embarrassment to the Board. If there is still uncertainty regarding what is considered an appropriate gift to give or receive, this should be discussed with the chair/vice-Chair, as appropriate.

**Reporting Gifts & Hospitality**

Trustees must notify the chair by e-mail and the chair must notify the vice-chair of any gifts and hospitality received including meals, over \$200.00.

All forms (which are available from the office of the director) will be retained in the office of the chief executive officer and secretary to the board.