

Ke Kula 'O Nāwahīokalani'ōpu'u Iki, LPCS (Nāwahī)

Conflict of Interest Policy

And

Annual Statement

**For Local School Board Officers and
Members with Board Delegated Powers**

Article I – Purpose

1. The purpose of this Board conflict of interest policy is to protect Nāwahī's interests when it is contemplating entering into a transaction or arrangement that might benefit the private interests of an officer or Board member of Nāwahī or might result in a possible excess benefit transaction.
2. This policy is intended to supplement, but not replace, any applicable state and federal laws governing conflicts of interest applicable to tax-exempt public education institutions.

Article II – Definitions

1. **Interested person** – Any principal officer or member with governing board delegated powers, who has a direct or indirect financial interest, as defined below, is an interested person.
2. **Financial interest** – A person has a financial interest if the person has, directly or indirectly, through business, investment, or family:
 - a. An ownership or investment interest in any entity with which Nāwahī has a transaction or arrangement,
 - b. A compensation arrangement with Nāwahī or with any entity or individual with which Nāwahī has a transaction or arrangement, or
 - c. A potential ownership or investment interest in, or compensation arrangement with, any entity or individual with which Nāwahī is negotiating a transaction or arrangement.

Compensation includes direct and indirect remuneration as well as gifts or favors that are not insubstantial.

A financial interest is not necessarily a conflict of interest. A person who has a financial interest may have a conflict of interest only if the Board decides that a conflict of interest exists, in accordance with this policy.

Article III – Procedures

1. **Duty to Disclose** – In connection with any actual or possible conflict of interest, an interested

person must disclose the existence of the financial interest and be given the opportunity to disclose all material facts to the Board.

2. Recusal of Self – Any Board member may recuse himself or herself at any time from involvement in any decision or discussion in which the Board member believes he or she has or may have a conflict of interest, without going through the process for determining whether a conflict of interest exists.

3. Determining Whether a Conflict of Interest Exists – After disclosure of the financial interest and all material facts, and after any discussion with the interested person, he/she shall leave the Board meeting while the determination of a conflict of interest is discussed and voted upon. The remaining Board members shall decide if a conflict of interest exists.

4. Procedures for Addressing the Conflict of Interest

a. An interested person may make a presentation at the Board meeting, but after the presentation, he/she shall leave the meeting during the discussion of, and the vote on, the transaction or arrangement involving the possible conflict of interest.

b. The President of the Board shall, if appropriate, appoint a disinterested person or committee to investigate alternatives to the proposed transaction or arrangement.

c. After exercising due diligence, the Board shall determine whether Nāwahī can obtain with reasonable efforts a more advantageous transaction or arrangement from a person or entity that would not give rise to a conflict of interest.

d. If a more advantageous transaction or arrangement is not reasonably possible under circumstances not producing a conflict of interest, the Board shall determine by a majority vote of the disinterested Board members whether the transaction or arrangement is in Nāwahī's best interest, for its own benefit, and whether it is fair and reasonable. In conformity with the above determination, it shall make its decision as to whether to enter into the transaction or arrangement.

5. Violations of the Conflicts of Interest Policy

a. If the Board has reasonable cause to believe a member has failed to disclose actual or possible conflicts of interest, it shall inform the member of the basis for such belief and afford the member an opportunity to explain the alleged failure to disclose.

b. If, after hearing the member's response and after making further investigation as warranted by the circumstances, the Board determines the member has failed to disclose an actual or possible conflict of interest, it shall take appropriate disciplinary and corrective action.

Article IV – Records of Proceedings

The minutes of the Board and all committees with board delegated powers shall contain:

a. The names of the persons who disclosed or otherwise were found to have a financial interest in connection with an actual or possible conflict of interest, the nature of the financial interest, any action taken to determine whether a conflict of interest was present, and the Board's decision as to whether a conflict of interest in fact existed.

b. The names of the persons who were present for discussions and votes relating to the transaction or arrangement, the content of the discussion, including any alternatives to the proposed transaction or arrangement, and a record of any votes taken in connection with the proceedings.

Article V – Compensation

a. A voting member of the Board who receives compensation, directly or indirectly, from Nāwahī for services is precluded from voting on matters pertaining to that member's compensation.

b. A voting member whose jurisdiction includes compensation matters and who receives compensation, directly or indirectly, from Nāwahī for services is precluded from voting on matters pertaining to that member's compensation.

c. No voting member of the Board whose jurisdiction includes compensation matters and who receives compensation, directly or indirectly, from Nāwahī, either individually or collectively, is prohibited from providing information to any committee regarding compensation.

Article VI – Annual Statements

1. Each principal officer and member with Board delegated powers shall annually sign a statement, which affirms such person:

a. Has received a copy of the conflict of interest policy,

b. Has read and understands the policy,

c. Has agreed to comply with the policy, and

d. Understands Nāwahī is a public education institution and in order to maintain its tax-exempt status, it must engage primarily in activities that accomplish one or more of its tax-exempt purposes.

2. If at any time during the year, the information in the annual statement changes materially, the Board member shall disclose such changes and revise the annual disclosure form.

3. The Board shall regularly and consistently monitor and enforce compliance with this policy by reviewing annual statements and taking such other actions as are necessary for effective oversight.

