

Bylaw 9200: Limits Of Board Member Authority

Status: DRAFT

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~~Limits of Board Members Authority~~

The Governing Board ~~recognizes that the Board~~ is the unit of authority over the district ~~and that a Board member has no individual authority~~. It has broad but clearly limited powers. The exercise of its authority is restricted to the functions required or permitted by law, and then only when it acts in a legally constituted meeting. ~~Board members shall hold the education of students above any partisan principle, group interest, or personal interest.~~

~~(cf. 9000 – Role of the Board)~~

~~The Board member has no individual authority. Individually, the Board member may not commit the district to any policy, act, or expenditure. The Board member cannot do business with the district served, nor should the Board member have an interest in any contract with the school district. The Board member represents and acts for the community as a whole and does not represent any factional segment of the community.~~

~~(cf. 9270 – Conflict of Interest)~~

~~Unless agreed to by the Board as a whole, individual members of the Board, by virtue of holding office, shall not exercise any administrative responsibility with respect to the schools or command the services of any school employee. Individual Board members shall submit requests for information to the Superintendent. Board members shall refer Board-related correspondence to the Superintendent for forwarding to the Board or for placement on the Board's agenda, as appropriate. At his/her discretion, the Superintendent may refer the request to the entire Board for consideration. If approved, the Superintendent or designee shall perform any necessary research associated with the request and report to the Board at a future meeting.~~

~~(cf. 1340 – Access to District Records)~~

~~(cf. 9011 – Disclosure of Confidential/Privileged Information)~~

~~Obligations of Board Members~~

~~Board members should hold the education of children and youth above any partisan principle, group interest, or personal interest.~~

~~Board members should understand their role and the programs offered by the district. They should study all agenda materials before the meeting, participate in the discussion of items which come before the Board, vote on motions and resolutions, and abstain only for a stated conflict of interest.~~

~~(cf. 9240 – Board Development)~~

~~(cf. 9271 – Code of Ethics)~~

~~(cf. 9320 – Meetings and Notices)~~

~~Individual Board members do not have the authority to resolve complaints. Any Board member approached directly by a person with a complaint should refer the complainant to the Superintendent or designee so that the problem may receive proper consideration and be handled through the appropriate district process.~~

~~A Board member whose child is attending a district school should be aware of his/her role as a Board member when interacting with district employees about his/her child. Because his/her position as a Board member may inhibit the volunteering in his/her child's classroom.~~

~~The Superintendent or designee shall provide a copy of the state's open meeting laws (Brown Act) to each Board member and to anyone who is elected to the Board but has not yet assumed office.~~

~~Board members shall refer Board-related correspondence to the Superintendent or designee for forwarding to the Board or for placement on the Board's agenda.~~

~~(cf. 9322 – Agenda/Meeting Materials)~~

~~Board members and persons elected to the Board who have not yet assumed office are responsible for complying with the requirements of the state's open meeting laws Brown Act. (Government Code 54952.1)~~

~~The Superintendent or designee shall provide a copy of the Brown Act to each Board member and to anyone who is elected to the Board.~~
