

Sec. 22. 24 V.S.A. chapter 60 is added to read:

CHAPTER 60. MUNICIPAL CODE OF ETHICS

§ 1991. DEFINITIONS

As used in this chapter:

(1) “Advisory body” means a public body that does not have supervision, control, or jurisdiction over legislative, quasi-judicial, tax, or budgetary matters.

(2) “Candidate” and “candidate’s committee” have the same meanings as in 17 V.S.A. § 2901.

(3) “Commission” means the State Ethics Commission established under 3 V.S.A. chapter 31, subchapter 3.

(4) “Confidential information” means information that is exempt from public inspection and copying under 1 V.S.A. § 315 et seq. or is otherwise designated by law as confidential.

(5) “Conflict of interest” means a direct or indirect interest of a municipal officer or such an interest, known to the officer, of a member of the officer’s immediate family or household, or of a business associate, in the outcome of a particular matter pending before the officer or the officer’s public body, or that is in conflict with the proper discharge of the officer’s duties. “Conflict of interest” does not include any interest that is not greater than that of other individuals generally affected by the outcome of a matter.

(6) “Department head” means any authority in charge of an agency, department, or office of a municipality.

(7) “Designated complaint recipient” means:

(A) a department head or employee specifically designated or assigned to receive a complaint that constitutes protected activity, as set forth in section 1997 of this title;

(B) a board or commission of the State or a municipality;

(C) the Vermont State Auditor;

(D) a State or federal agency that oversees the activities of an agency, department, or office of the State or a municipality;

(E) a law enforcement officer as defined in 20 V.S.A. § 2358;

(F) a federal or State court, grand jury, petit jury, law enforcement agency, or prosecutorial office;

(G) the legislative body of the municipality, the General Assembly or the U.S. Congress; or

(H) an officer or employee of an entity listed in this subdivision (7) when acting within the scope of the officer’s or employee’s duties.

(8) “Domestic partner” means an individual in an enduring domestic relationship of a spousal nature with the municipal officer, provided the individual and municipal officer:

(A) have shared a residence for at least six consecutive months;

- (B) are at least 18 years of age;
- (C) are not married to or considered a domestic partner of another individual;
- (D) are not related by blood closer than would bar marriage under State law; and
- (E) have agreed between themselves to be responsible for each other's welfare.

(9) "Illegal order" means a directive to violate, or to assist in violating, a federal, State, or local law.

(10) "Immediate family" means an individual's spouse, domestic partner, or civil union partner; child or foster child; sibling; parent; or such relations by marriage or by civil union or domestic partnership; or an individual claimed as a dependent for federal income tax purposes.

(11) "Legislative body" means the selectboard in the case of a town, the mayor, alderpersons, and city council members in the case of a city, the president and trustees in the case of an incorporated village, the members of the prudential committee in the case of a fire district, and the supervisor in the case of an unorganized town or gore.

(12) "Municipal officer" or "officer" means:

- (A) any member of a legislative body of a municipality;
- (B) any member of a quasi-judicial body of a municipality; or
- (C) any individual who holds the position of, or exercises the function of, any of the following positions in or on behalf of any municipality:
 - (i) advisory budget committee member;
 - (ii) auditor;
 - (iii) building inspector;
 - (iv) cemetery commissioner;
 - (v) chief administrative officer;
 - (vi) clerk;
 - (vii) collector of delinquent taxes;
 - (viii) department heads;
 - (ix) first constable;
 - (x) lister or assessor;
 - (xi) mayor;
 - (xii) moderator;
 - (xiii) planning commission member;
 - (xiv) road commissioner;
 - (xv) town or city manager;
 - (xvi) treasurer;
 - (xvii) village or town trustee;
 - (xviii) trustee of public funds; or
 - (xix) water commissioner.

(13) "Municipality" means any town, village, or city.

(14) "Protected employee" means an individual employed on a permanent or limited status basis by a municipality.

(15) "Public body" has the same meaning as in 1 V.S.A. § 310.

(16) "Retaliatory action" includes any adverse performance or disciplinary action, including discharge, suspension, reprimand, demotion, denial of promotion, imposition of a performance warning period, or involuntary transfer or reassignment; that is given in retaliation for the protected employee's involvement in a protected activity, as set forth in section 1997 of this title.

§ 1992. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

(a) Duty to avoid conflicts of interest. In the municipal officer's official capacity, the officer shall avoid any conflict of interest or the appearance of a conflict of interest. The appearance of a conflict shall be determined from the perspective of a reasonable individual with knowledge of the relevant facts.

(b) Recusal.

(1) If a municipal officer is confronted with a conflict of interest or the appearance of one, the officer shall immediately recuse themselves from the matter, except as otherwise provided in subdivisions (2) and (5) of this subsection, and not take further action on the matter or participate in any way or act to influence a decision regarding the matter. After recusal, an officer may still take action on the matter if the officer is a party, as defined by section 1201 of this title, in a contested hearing or litigation and acts only in the officer's capacity as a member of the public. The officer shall make a public statement explaining the officer's recusal.

(2)(A) Notwithstanding subdivision (1) of this subsection (b), an officer may continue to act in a matter involving the officer's conflict of interest or appearance of a conflict of interest if the officer first:

(i) determines there is good cause for the officer to proceed, meaning:

(I) the conflict is amorphous, intangible, or otherwise speculative;

(II) the officer cannot legally or practically delegate the matter; or

(III) the action to be taken by the officer is purely ministerial and does not involve substantive decision-making; and

(ii) the officer submits a written nonrecusal statement to the legislative body of the municipality regarding the nature of the conflict that shall:

(I) include a description of the matter requiring action;

(II) include a description of the nature of the potential conflict or actual conflict of interest;

(III) include an explanation of why good cause exists so that the municipal officer can take action in the matter fairly, objectively, and in the public interest;

(IV) be written in plain language and with sufficient detail so that the matter may be understood by the public; and

(V) be signed by the municipal officer.

(B) Notwithstanding subsection (A) of this subdivision (2), a municipal officer that would benefit from any contract entered into by the municipality and the officer, the officer's immediate family, or an associated business of the officer or the officer's immediate family, and

whose official duties include execution of that contract, shall recuse themselves from any decision-making process involved in the awarding of that contract.

(C) Notwithstanding subsection (A) of this subdivision (2), a municipal officer shall not continue to act in a matter involving the officer's conflict of interest or appearance of a conflict of interest if authority granted to another official or public body elsewhere under law is exercised to preclude the municipal officer from continuing to act in the matter.

(3) If an officer's conflict of interest or the appearance of a conflict of interest concerns an official act or actions that take place outside a public meeting, the officer's nonrecusal statement shall be filed with the clerk of the municipality and be available to the public for the duration of the officer's service plus a minimum of five years.

(4) If an officer's conflict of interest is related to an official municipal act or actions considered at a public meeting, the officer's nonrecusal statement shall be filed as part of the minutes of the meeting of the public body in which the municipal officer serves.

(5) If, at a meeting of a public body, an officer becomes aware of a conflict of interest or the appearance of a conflict of interest for the officer and the officer determines there is good cause to proceed, the officer may proceed with the matter after announcing and fully stating the conflict on the record. The officer shall submit a written nonrecusal statement pursuant to subdivision (2) of this subsection within five business days after the meeting. The meeting minutes shall be subsequently amended to reflect the submitted written nonrecusal statement.

(c) Authority to inquire about conflicts of interest. If a municipal officer is a member of a public body, the other members of that body shall have the authority to inquire of the officer about any possible conflict of interest or any appearance of a conflict of interest and to recommend that the member recuse themselves from the matter.

(d) Confidential information. Nothing in this section shall require a municipal officer to disclose confidential information or information that is otherwise privileged under law.

§ 1993. PROHIBITED CONDUCT

(a) Directing unethical conduct. A municipal officer shall not direct any individual to act in a manner that would:

- (1) benefit a municipal officer in a manner related to the officer's conflict of interest;
- (2) create a conflict of interest or the appearance of a conflict of interest for the officer or for the directed individual; or
- (3) otherwise violate the Municipal Code of Ethics as described in this chapter.

(b) Preferential treatment. A municipal officer shall act impartially and not unduly favor or prejudice any person in the course of conducting official business. An officer shall not give, or represent an ability to give, undue preference or special treatment to any person because of the person's wealth, position, or status or because of a person's personal relationship with the officer, unless otherwise permitted or required by State or federal law.

(c) Misuse of position. A municipal officer shall not use the officer's official position for the personal or financial gain of the officer, a member of the officer's immediate family or household, or the officer's business associate.

(d) Misuse of information. A municipal officer shall not use nonpublic or confidential information acquired during the course of official business for personal or financial gain of the officer or for the personal or financial gain of a member of the officer's immediate family or household or of an officer's business associate.

(e) Misuse of government resources. A municipal officer shall not make use of a town's, city's, or village's materials, funds, property, personnel, facilities, or equipment, or permit another person to do so, for any purpose other than for official business unless the use is expressly permitted or required by State law; ordinance; or a written agency, departmental, or institutional policy or rule. An officer shall not engage in or direct another person to engage in work other than the performance of official duties during working hours, except as permitted or required by law or a written agency, departmental, or institutional policy or rule.

(f) Gifts.

(1) No person shall offer or give to a municipal officer or candidate, or the officer's or candidate's immediate family, anything of value, including a gift, loan, political contribution, reward, or promise of future employment based on any understanding that the vote, official action, or judgment of the municipal officer or candidate would be, or had been, influenced thereby.

(2) A municipal officer or candidate shall not solicit or accept anything of value, including a gift, loan, political contribution, reward, or promise of future employment based on any understanding that the vote, official action, or judgment of the municipal officer or candidate would be or had been influenced thereby.

(3) Nothing in subdivision (1) or (2) of this subsection shall be construed to apply to any campaign contribution that is lawfully made to a candidate or candidate's committee pursuant to 17 V.S.A. chapter 61 or to permit any activity otherwise prohibited by 13 V.S.A. chapter 21.

(g) Unauthorized commitments. A municipal officer shall not make unauthorized commitments or promises of any kind purporting to bind the municipality unless otherwise permitted by law.

(h) Benefit from contracts. A municipal officer shall not benefit from any contract entered into by the municipality and the officer, the officer's immediate family, or an associated business of the officer or the officer's immediate family, unless:

(1) the benefit is not greater than that of other individuals generally affected by the contract;

(2) the contract is a contract for employment with the municipality;

(3) the contract was awarded through an open and public process of competitive bidding; or

(4) the total value of the contract is less than \$2,000.00

Policy Regarding Conflicts of Interest and Ethical Conduct
For the Town of Brookfield
August 2018

Article 1. Authority. Under the authority granted in 24 V.S.A. § 2291(20), the Town of Brookfield hereby adopts the following policy concerning conflicts of interest and ethical conduct.

Article 2. Purpose. The purpose of this policy is to ensure that the business of this municipality will be conducted in such a way that no public officer of the municipality will gain a personal or financial advantage from his or her work for the municipality and so that the public trust in its officers will be preserved. It is also the intent of this policy to ensure that all decisions made by public officers are based on the best interests of the municipality.

Article 3. Application. This policy applies to all individuals elected or statutorily-appointed to perform executive, administrative, legislative, or quasi-judicial functions of the Town of Brookfield.

Article 4. Definitions. For the purposes of this policy, the following definitions shall apply:

A. **Conflict of interest** means any of the following:

1. A real or seeming incompatibility between a public officer's private interests and his or her public or fiduciary interests to the municipality he or she serves. A conflict of interest arises when there is a direct or indirect personal or financial interest of a public officer or a person or group closely tied with the officer including his or her spouse, household member, child, stepchild, parent, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, aunt or uncle, brother- or sister-in-law, business associate, or employer or employee in the outcome of an official act or action, or any other matter pending before the officer or before the public body in which the public officer holds office. A conflict of interest may take any of the four following forms:
 - a. A direct financial conflict of interest arises when a public officer acts on a matter that has a direct financial impact on that officer.
 - b. An indirect financial conflict of interest arises when a public officer acts on a matter that has a financial impact on a person or group closely tied to the officer.
 - c. A direct personal conflict of interest arises when a public officer acts on a matter that has a direct impact on the officer in a non-financial way but is of significant importance to the officer.
 - d. An indirect personal conflict of interest arises when a public officer acts on a matter in which the officer's judgment may be affected because of a familial or personal relationship or membership in some organization and a desire to help that person or organization further its own interests.
2. A situation where a public officer has publicly displayed a prejudgment of the merits of a particular quasi-judicial proceeding. This shall not apply to a member's particular political views or general opinion on a given issue.
3. A situation where a public officer has not disclosed ex parte communication(s) related to a quasi-judicial proceeding that is before the body to which that officer belongs.

A "conflict of interest" does not arise in the case of an official act or action in which the public officer has a personal or financial interest in the outcome, such as in the establishment of a tax rate, that is no greater than that of other persons generally affected by the decision.

- B. **Emergency** means an imminent threat or peril to the public health, safety, or welfare.
- C. **Ex Parte Communication** means direct or indirect communication between a member of a public body and any party, party's representative, party's counsel or any person interested in the outcome of a quasi-judicial proceeding, that occurs outside the proceeding and concerns the substance or merits of the proceeding.
- D. **Official act or action** means any legislative, administrative or quasi-judicial act performed by any public officer while acting on behalf of the municipality. This term does not apply to ministerial acts or actions wherein no discretionary judgment is exercised.
- E. **Public body** means any board, council, commission, or committee of the municipality.
- F. **Public interest** means an interest of the municipality, conferred generally upon all residents of the municipality.
- G. **Public officer** means a person elected or statutorily-appointed to perform executive, administrative, legislative, or quasi-judicial functions for the municipality. This term does not include municipal employees.
- H. **Quasi-judicial proceeding** means a case in which the legal rights of one or more persons who are granted party status are adjudicated, which is conducted in such a way that all parties have opportunities to present evidence and to cross-examine witnesses presented by other parties, and which results in a written decision, the result of which is appealable by a party to a higher authority.

Article 5. Prohibited Conduct.

- A. A public officer shall not participate in any official act or action if he or she has a conflict of interest, whether real or perceived, in the matter under consideration.
- B. A public officer shall not personally – or through any member of his or her household, business associate, employer or employee – represent, appear for, or negotiate in a private capacity on behalf of any person or organization that has an interest in an official act or action pending before the public body in which the public officer holds office.
- C. A public officer shall not accept gifts or other offerings for personal gain by virtue of his or her public office that are not available to the public in general.
- D. A public officer will not request or accept any reward, gift, or favor for taking an official act or action or advocating for or against an official act or action.
- E. A public officer shall not use resources unavailable to the general public – including but not limited to municipal staff time, equipment, supplies, or facilities – for private gain or personal purposes.
- F. A public officer who is a member of a public body shall not give the impression that he or she has the authority to make decisions or take actions on behalf of that body.

Article 6. Disclosure. A public officer who, while serving on a public body, may have a conflict of interest, whether real or perceived, in a matter under consideration by that public body shall, prior to taking an official act or action or participating in any official act or action on the matter, publicly disclose at a public meeting or public hearing that he or she has an actual or perceived conflict of interest in the matter under consideration and

disclose the nature of the actual or perceived conflict of interest. Alternatively, a public officer may request that another public officer recuse him or herself from a matter due to a conflict of interest, whether real or perceived.¹

Article 7. Consideration of Recusal. Once there has been a disclosure of an actual or perceived conflict of interest, other public officers shall be afforded an opportunity to ask questions or make comments about the situation. If a previously unknown conflict is discovered during a meeting or hearing conducted by a public body of the municipality, the public body shall take evidence pertaining to the conflict and, if appropriate, adjourn to an executive session to address the conflict.

Article 8. Recusal.

- A. **Recusal of Appointed and Elected Officers.** After taking the actions listed in Articles 6 and 7, a public officer, whether appointed or elected, shall declare whether he or she will recuse him or herself and explain the basis for that decision. If the public officer has an actual or perceived conflict of interest but believes that he or she is able to act fairly, objectively, and in the public interest, in spite of the conflict, he or she shall state why he or she believes that he or she is able to act in the matter fairly, objectively, and in the public interest.² Otherwise, the public officer shall recuse him or herself from the matter under consideration. A public officer that recuses him or herself may, but not must, explain the basis for that decision.
- B. **Recusal of Appointed Officers.** The failure of an appointed public officer to recuse himself or herself in spite of a conflict of interest, whether real or perceived, may be grounds for discipline or removal from office.³

Article 9. Recording. The minutes of the meeting or the written decision / minutes from the meeting / hearing shall document the actions taken in Articles 6 through 8.

Article 10. Post-Recusal Procedure.

- A. A public officer who has recused himself or herself from participating in an official act or action by a public body shall not sit with the public body, deliberate with the public body, or participate in the discussions about that official act or action in any manner in his or her capacity as a public officer, though such member may still participate as a member of the public or private party, if applicable.
- B. The public body may adjourn the proceedings to a time, date, and place certain if, after a recusal, it may not be possible to take action through the concurrence of a majority of the total membership of the public body. The public body may then resume the proceeding with sufficient members present.

Article 11. Enforcement.

¹ Such request shall not be considered an order for the officer to recuse him or herself.

² Each member of an elected public body is independently elected and answers only to the voters. Therefore, unless there is a local ordinance or charter provision that states otherwise, the remaining members of the body may not force recusal. They may only express their opinion about the subject and/or privately or publicly admonish a fellow member who fails to handle conflicts appropriately.

³ Certain appointed public officers such as a Zoning Administrator and members of the Zoning Board of Adjustment or Development Review Board may only be removed for cause and after being afforded with procedural due process protections including notice and a reasonable opportunity to be heard.

A. Enforcement Against Elected Officers; Consequences for Failure to Follow the Conflict of Interest Procedures. In cases in which an elected public officer has engaged in any of the prohibited conduct listed in Article 5, or has not followed the conflict of interest procedures in Articles 6 through 10, the Town of Brookfield may, in its discretion, take any of the following disciplinary actions against such elected officer as it deems appropriate:

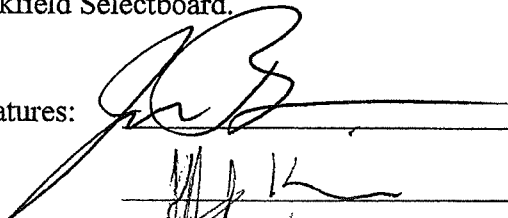
1. The chair of the Town of Brookfield Selectboard may meet informally with the public officer to discuss the possible conflict of interest violation. This shall not take place in situations where the chair and the public officer together constitute a quorum of a public body.
2. The Town of Brookfield Selectboard may meet to discuss the conduct of the public officer. Executive session may be used for such discussion in accordance with 1 V.S.A. § 313(a)(4). The public officer may request that this meeting occur in public. If appropriate, the Town of Brookfield Selectboard may admonish the offending public officer in private.
3. The Town of Brookfield Selectboard may admonish the offending public officer at an open meeting and reflect this action in the minutes of the meeting. The public officer shall be given the opportunity to respond to the admonishment.
4. Upon majority vote in an open meeting, the Town of Brookfield Selectboard may request (but not order) that the offending public officer resign from his or her office.

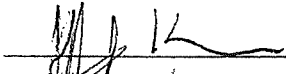
B. Enforcement Against Appointed Officers. The Town of Brookfield Selectboard may choose to follow any of the steps articulated in Article 11A. In addition to or in lieu of any of those steps, the Town of Brookfield Selectboard may choose to remove an appointed officer from office, subject to state law.

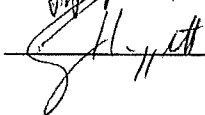
Article 12. Exception. The recusal provisions of Article 8 shall not apply if the Town of Brookfield Selectboard determines that an emergency exists or that actions of a quasi-judicial public body otherwise could not take place. In such a case, a public officer who has reason to believe he or she has a conflict of interest shall only be required to disclose such conflict as provided in Article 6.

Article 13. Effective Date. This policy shall become effective immediately upon its adoption by the Town of Brookfield Selectboard.

Signatures:







Date:

8.27.2018
