

A decorative graphic on the right side of the page features three overlapping green circles of varying sizes. The largest circle is at the top right, a medium one is in the middle, and a smaller one is at the bottom right. Thin green lines extend from the top left and bottom right corners towards the circles, creating a sense of movement and design.

Operating Parameters

Delta College
Board of Trustees

Approved: November 10, 2009

**Revised: April 13, 2010, March 8, 2011, October 11, 2011,
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Table of Contents

I.	Delta College Board of Trustees Ethical Standards	3
II.	Delta College Trustee Roles and Responsibilities.....	4
III.	Delta College Board of Trustees Conflict of Interest Policy	8
IV.	Delta College Annual Conflict of Interest Disclosure Form	13
V.	Board of Trustees Scholarships Policy.....	15
VI.	Notice and Delivery of Meeting Materials	15
VII.	Guidelines for Board Committees.....	16
VIII.	Agenda: Order of Business	17
IX.	Memberships and Board Development Activities	18
X.	Board Travel and Reimbursement Guidelines	18
XI.	Requests for Information and Legal Opinions.....	20

Delta College Board of Trustees Operating Parameters

I. Delta College Board of Trustees Ethical Standards¹

As a governing Board member, I am responsible to:

1. devote time, thought and study to the duties and responsibilities of a community college Board member, so that I may render effective and creditable service;
2. work with my fellow Board members in a spirit of harmony and cooperation in spite of differences of opinion that arise during vigorous debates of points of issue;
3. base my personal decision upon all available facts in each situation; vote my honest conviction in every case, un-swayed by partisan bias of any kind; and abide by and uphold the final majority decision to the Board;
4. remember at all times that as an individual I have no legal authority outside the meetings of the Board, and to conduct my relationships with the community college staff, the local citizenry, and all media of the community on the basis of this fact;
5. resist every temptation and outside pressure to use my position as a community college Board member to benefit myself or any other individual or agency apart from the total interest of the community college district;
6. recognize that it is as important for the Board to understand and evaluate the educational program of the community college as it is to plan for the business of college operation;
7. bear in mind under all circumstances that the primary function of the Board is to establish the policies by which the community college is to be administered;
8. welcome and encourage active cooperation by citizens, organizations, and the media of communication in the district with respect to establishing policy on current college operations and proposed future developments;
9. support the state and national community college trustees associations;
10. finally, strive step by step toward ideal conditions for the most effective community college Board service to my community, in a spirit of teamwork and devotion to public education as the greatest instrument for the preservation and the perpetuation of our representative democracy.

¹ Adapted from the standards developed and published by ACCT by the Delta College Board of Trustees

Breaches of ethical standards will be analyzed and acted upon in the same way as conflicts of interest are handled under Article III of the Conflict of Interest policy which follows at Section III of these Operating Parameters.

II. Delta College Trustee Roles and Responsibilities²

The Delta College Board of Trustees is responsible for ensuring that the college is an integral part of the Bay, Midland and Saginaw communities and serves their ever-changing needs. The Board is accountable to the community for the performance and welfare of the College it governs. The Board consists of people who come together to form a cohesive group to articulate and represent the public interest, establish a climate for learning and monitor the effectiveness of the institution. The Board of Trustees does not do the work of the institution; they establish standards for the work through the policies they set. Their specific responsibilities are to:

Act as a Unit

The Board is a corporate body. It governs as a unit, with one voice. This principle means that individual trustees have authority only when they are acting as a Board. They have no power to act on their own or to direct college employees or operations.

In order for the Board to be a cohesive and well-functioning unit, trustees must work together as a team toward common goals. The Board should have structures and rules for operating that ensure they conduct their business effectively and efficiently, Board agendas are clear and informative, and Board meetings are run in an appropriate manner.

The power of governance is expressed through one voice. As individuals, trustees make no commitments on behalf of the Board to constituents.

To be effective the Board must:

- Integrate multiple perspectives into Board decision-making
- Establish and abide by rules for conducting Board business
- Ensure compliance with applicable legal mandates, including protection of confidential information
- Speak with one voice, and support the decision of the Board once it is made and not work against or behave in a manner contrary to the decision of the Board
- Recognize that power rests with the Board, not individual trustees
- Taking care to protect confidential information

² Adapted from the roles and responsibilities developed and published by ACCT by the Delta College Board of Trustees

Represent the Common Good

The Board of Trustees exists to represent the general public. They are responsible for balancing and integrating the wide variety of interests and needs into policies that benefit the common good and the future of the Great Lakes Bay Region.

Therefore, Board members learn as much as they can about the communities they serve. They gain this knowledge by studying demographic, economic and social trends, by being aware of issues facing the community, and by talking with other community leaders and members of other Boards. They use what they learn to make decisions that respond to community interests, needs and values.

Boards discuss multiple viewpoints and issues in public, and have strategies to include the public in the policy-making process. As an effective Board the trustees:

- Know community needs and trends
- Link with the community
- Seek out and consider multiple perspectives when making policy decisions
- Debate and discuss issues in public
- Serve the public good

Set the Policy Direction

The Board establishes policies that provide direction and guidance to the College President and staff of the College. A major Board responsibility is to define and uphold a vision and mission that clearly reflect student and community expectations. This responsibility challenges the Board to think strategically, concentrate on the "big picture," and focus on the future learning needs of the communities of the Great Lakes Bay Region. It requires that the Board consult widely with community groups as well as the administration, faculty, staff, and students of the college. Trustees engage in exciting, creative, thoughtful discussions as they explore the future and envision what they want their communities to be. They:

- Are proactive, visionary and future-oriented
- Learn about and communicate with many different groups
- Focus on community needs and trends
- Establish the vision, mission and broad institutional goals as policy

Employ, Evaluate and Support the College President

Successful governance depends on a good relationship between the Board and the College President. The College President is the single most influential person in creating an outstanding institution. Therefore selecting, evaluating and supporting the College President are among the Board's most important responsibilities.

The College President and Board function best as a partnership. The College President implements Board policies, while the Board depends on the College President for guidance and educational leadership. This occasionally paradoxical relationship works best when there are clear, mutually agreed-on expectations and role descriptions. The partnership thrives on open communication, confidence, trust, and support. To be effective, individual trustees and the Board must:

- Select and retain the best College President possible
- Define clear parameters and expectations for performance
- Conduct periodic evaluations; provide honest and constructive feedback
- Act ethically in the relationship with the College President
- Support the College President; create an environment for success

Define Policy Standards for College Operations

The Boards of Trustees adopts policies that set standards for quality, ethics and prudence in college operations. Once policy standards are established, the Boards delegates significant authority to the College President, allowing the College President and staff the flexibility they need to exercise professional judgment. The policies:

- Define expectations for high quality educational programs
- Define expectations for student achievement and fair treatment of students
- Require wise and prudent use of funds and management of assets
- Set parameters to attract and retain high quality personnel and ensure fair treatment of employees

Create a Positive Climate

The Board sets the tone for the entire College. Through their behavior and policies, the Board establishes a climate in which learning is valued, professional growth is enhanced, and the most important goals are student success and adding value to the community. The Board fails the College when trustees act in such a way that they create a stifling, negative, or dysfunctional atmosphere.

The Board of Trustees creates a positive climate when it looks to the future, acts with integrity, supports risk-taking, and challenges the College President and college staff to strive for excellence. The Board and trustees:

- Model a commitment to learning for students
- Focus on outcomes
- Support professional growth
- Seek consultation in developing policy
- Are ethical and act with integrity

Monitor Performance

The Board is responsible for holding the College accountable for serving current and future community learning needs. The Board adopts the college direction and broad goals as policy, and then monitors the progress made toward those goals. For instance, if the Board adopts a policy goal that the college programs will result in skilled employees for area business, then the Board should ask for periodic reports on how that goal is being met.

The Board also monitors adherence to its policies for programs, personnel, and fiscal and asset management. Trustees receive periodic reports from staff and review reports by and for external agencies, such as accreditation, audit, and state and federal accountability reports. All monitoring processes culminate in the evaluation of the College President as the institutional leader.

The Board's ability to monitor the College is enhanced when it defines the criteria and standards to be used well in advance of when reports are required, so that the College President and staff are clear about what is expected. The Board and trustees:

- Monitor progress toward goals
- Monitor adherence to operational policies
- Use pre-established criteria for monitoring
- Schedule a timetable for reports

Support and Be Advocates for the College

Trustees are essential links with their communities. They govern on behalf of the public and ensure that the College meets the needs of external constituents. They are also advocates and protectors of the College. They promote the College in the community, and seek support for the college from local, state, and national policymakers. They support the college Foundation in seeking community contributions.

The Board protects the College from undue pressure on the institution from political and special interests. They support the professional freedom of administrators and faculty to create quality learning environments that incorporate many different perspectives. They protect the ability of the College to fulfill its mission and promise to their communities. The Board and trustees:

- Promote the College in the community
- Foster partnerships with other entities in the community
- Advocate the needs of the College with government officials
- Support the foundation and fundraising efforts
- Protect the College from inappropriate influence

Lead as a Thoughtful Educated Team

Good trusteeship requires the ability to function as part of a team, and a team functions best when all members are encouraged to contribute their unique strengths and are committed to working together.

The Board is effective as a group of thoughtful and educated persons. Trustees listen well, ask good questions, analyze options, think critically, and clarify their most important values and priorities. They explore issues thoroughly and make policy decisions based on thorough deliberation and comprehensive understanding.

The Board is future-oriented. The trustees recognize that today's world requires flexible institutions and personnel who are willing to adapt and grow in response to the changing needs of society. Trustees who act with vision, with intelligence, with curiosity and with enthusiasm create a Board that is an agent for positive change. The Board and trustees:

- Engage in ongoing learning about Board roles and responsibilities
- Are curious and inclusive
- Are positive and optimistic
- Support and respect each other

Deviations from these Delta College Trustee Roles and Responsibilities will be analyzed and acted upon in the same way as conflicts of interest are handled under Article III of the Conflict of Interest policy which follows at Section III of these Operating Parameters.

III. Delta College Board of Trustees Conflict of Interest Policy

ARTICLE I

Purpose

Trustees of the Delta College Board of Trustees agree to govern according to the foregoing Ethical Standards and Delta College Trustee Roles and Responsibilities, and this Conflict of Interest Policy.

Members of the Board have an obligation to act in the best interest of Delta College ("College"). Therefore, they should not act against the best interests of the College, nor act on behalf of the College in situations in which their personal interests conflict with the interests of the College. Trustees' decisions are to be made solely on the basis of a desire to promote the best interests of the College. The College's integrity must be protected and advanced at all times.

Men and women of substance inevitably are involved in the affairs of other institutions and organizations. An effective Board cannot consist of individuals entirely free from at least perceived conflicts of interest. It is each individual's responsibility to ensure that the College is

made aware of situations that involve personal, familial, business or other relationships that could create a conflict of interest or the appearance of such a conflict.

The mere appearance of a conflict of interest may be just as serious and potentially damaging as an actual lack of objectivity. Apparent conflicts of interest should be evaluated and managed with the same degree of consideration as are known conflicts of interest.³

Therefore, the Board requires each trustee at least once each year and at any time that a potential conflict of interest may present itself to (1) review this policy; (2) discuss with the College President or Chair of the Board any possible personal, familial, business or other relationships that reasonably could give rise to a conflict involving the College; and (3) acknowledge by his or her signature that he or she is in compliance with the letter and spirit of this policy.

The purpose of the Conflict of Interest Policy is to protect the College's interest when it is contemplating: (a) entering into a transaction or arrangement that might benefit the private interest of an officer or member of the Board; or (b) taking any action where an officer or Board member may be in a position of divided or conflicting loyalties. This policy is intended to supplement but not replace any applicable Michigan or federal law governing conflicts of interest applicable to public community colleges.

ARTICLE II

Definitions

1. **Covered Person**. Any Board member, officer or member of a committee of the Board who has a direct or indirect financial or other interest (as defined below) is a "Covered Person."
2. **Financial or Other Interest**. A person has a "financial interest" if that person has, directly or indirectly, through business, investment or family relationship:
 - a) an ownership or investment interest of greater than two percent (2%) in any entity with which the College has a transaction or arrangement; or
 - b) a compensation arrangement with the College or with any entity or individual with which the College has a transaction or arrangement; or
 - c) a potential ownership or investment interest in, or compensation arrangement with, any entity or individual with which the College is negotiating a transaction or arrangement; or

"Compensation" includes direct and indirect remuneration as well as gifts or favors that are substantial in nature.

³ Kellogg Community College, Conflict of Interest and Commitment Policy, Definitions, Conflict of Interest

A “financial or other interest” is not necessarily a “conflict of interest.” Under Article III below, a person who has a financial or other interest may have a conflict of interest only if the appropriate board or committee decides that a conflict of interest exists.

3. Conflict of Loyalty. A “conflict of loyalty” exists in any transaction or decision in which a Board member finds himself or herself in a position of divided or conflicting loyalties. A person will be in a position of divided or conflicting loyalties in any relationship which may significantly impact or bias the director’s decision making ability. Relevant factors in determining a conflict of loyalty include the duration, strength and intimacy of a personal or business relationship or affiliation, and the functions performed by the individual. The question depends on the circumstances and is often one of proximity and degree.

In assuming office, each Board member must affirmatively acknowledge that with regard to any College activity, the best interests of the College must prevail over the Board member's individual interests or the particular interests of the constituency selecting him or her.

ARTICLE III⁴ **Policy and Procedures**

1. Duty to Disclose. In connection with any actual or possible Covered Transaction, a Covered Person must disclose the existence and nature of his or her financial interest or conflict of loyalty to the Board, and all material facts of such interest must be provided to the College’s Board members.
2. Preliminary Review. The College President, the Board Chairperson, the Board Vice Chairperson, the Board Secretary or a combination of these persons may review the disclosure or may identify a perceived conflict of interest as to which no disclosure has been made or which was listed in the Conflict of Interest Disclosure Form. They may review the matter with the individual. In the event that following review with the individual there is disagreement with the individual as to whether a conflict exists, the matter will be referred to the full Board of Trustees as described below.
3. Determining Whether a Conflict of Interest Exists. After disclosure of the financial interest or conflict of loyalty, and all material facts, and after any discussion between the Covered Person and the Board at a meeting of same (at which meeting the Covered Person may make a presentation to the Board), the Covered Person may be asked to leave the Board meeting while the determination of whether a conflict of interest exists is discussed and voted upon. The remaining Board members shall decide if a conflict of interest exists. The Board may consult with its advisors as appropriate as to whether the proposed transaction constitutes a conflict of interest. The Covered Person is prohibited from attempting to influence the

⁴ Breaches of Ethical Standards described in Section I and deviations from Delta College Trustee Roles and Responsibilities described in Section II of these Operating Parameters will be assessed and acted upon in the same manner as described in this Article III governing Conflicts of Interest.

decision of the Board members (*e.g.*, a Covered Person who is a Board member may not vote or lobby other Board members).

4. Procedures for Addressing the Financial Conflict of Interest. After exercising due diligence and after deliberation and consideration of whether a financial conflict of interest exists, the Board may choose to determine whether the College can obtain a more advantageous transaction or arrangement with reasonable efforts from a person or entity that would not give rise to a conflict of interest. The Chair of the Board may appoint a disinterested person or committee to investigate alternatives to the proposed transaction or arrangement. If a more advantageous transaction or arrangement is not reasonably attainable under circumstances that would not give rise to a conflict of interest, the Board shall determine by a majority vote of the disinterested Board members whether the transaction involving the Covered Person is in the College's best interests and for its own benefit and whether the transaction is fair and reasonable to the College. Any action of the Board approving a transaction or arrangement where a conflict or appearance of a conflict of interest is determined to exist shall require the abstention of the Covered Person from any vote thereon.
5. Procedures for Addressing a Conflict of Loyalty. A Covered Person may make a presentation at the Board or committee meeting, but after such presentation, he or she shall leave the meeting during the discussions of, and the vote on, the decision or action that results in the conflict of loyalty. The person chairing the meeting may permit the Covered Person to remain at the meeting during the discussion and voting, and in such case the Covered Person shall abstain.
6. Violations of the Conflicts of Interest Policy. If the Board or a committee has reasonable cause to believe that a Covered Person has failed to disclose an actual or possible conflict of interest, it shall inform that person of the basis for such belief and afford him or her an opportunity to explain the alleged failure to disclose. If, after hearing the Covered Person's response and after making further investigation as warranted by the circumstances, the Board determines that the Covered Person has in fact failed to disclose an actual or possible conflict of interest, it shall take appropriate disciplinary and corrective action. Such action may include private censure, public censure, removal from Board committees, or removal from Board office. In the case of a continuing conflict of interest such that the Covered Person must continually abstain from voting and thus be unable to carry out his or her obligations as a Board member, the Covered Person should resign from the Board.
7. Records of Proceedings. Subject to the requirements of applicable law, the minutes of any Board meeting in which the matter or issue of a conflict of interest is discussed shall contain 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 or conflict of loyalty, the nature of the financial interest or conflict of loyalty, 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. 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 shall also be recorded.

ARTICLE IV
Compensation

No elected member of the Board of Trustees may receive any compensation for any services rendered the district. Reasonable and necessary expenses of Board members may be reimbursed when the expenses are authorized by the Board of Trustees. If an elected member of the Board of Trustees has a financial or other interest as defined in Article II above, then the policies and procedures as defined in Article III above will apply to that person’s participation in any decision which implicates that interest.

ARTICLE V
Examples of Improper Activities

By way of illustration but not of limitation, it is improper for Board members to⁵:

- a) Vote on a covered transaction that the Board determines is a conflict of interest for that Board member;
- b) Violate confidentiality, including information of a confidential nature received from the President or legal counsel, or in discussions which occur at legally held closed meetings of the Board;
- c) Participate in the day-to-day operations of the College without official Board approval;
- d) Intercede with students, faculty, administrators, or any other employees of the College on behalf of any person, entity or program without official Board approval;
- e) Request or obtain any change or waiver of rules or special consideration on behalf of any person, entity or program without official Board approval;
- f) Permit themselves to be used to circumvent lines of authority or to interfere in the normal procedures for processing complaints or grievances; or
- g) Threaten or intimidate any employee of the College.

⁵ The examples listed are inspired by or quoted from those identified in the Bylaws of 14 other Michigan community colleges, particularly Oakland Community College and Grand Rapids Community College.

In addition, also by way of illustration but not of limitation, it is improper for Board members for their own benefit or for the benefit of a Covered Person, to:

- h) Make use of the access to College resources, expertise or knowledge of a College employee; or use college resources such as electronic, laboratory, space, staff or any other college resource on a basis other than that available to the general public, without official Board approval;
- i) Use the position of Board member to obtain employment by the College or the furnishing of services or goods to the College for or by themselves, family members, friends or associates;
- j) Borrow money, or solicit funds, business, goods, services, or gifts or gratuities of any kind, from any employee of the College or from any person or entity seeking to do business with the College;
- k) Represent any person, vendor or other entity in any action or transaction with or against the College.

ARTICLE VI

Annual Statements

Each Board member, officer or member of a committee of the Board shall annually sign a Disclosure Form and submit the same within thirty days of the first meeting of the Board in the calendar year to the Secretary of the Board. Additionally, each Board member, officer and member of a committee of the Board of the College shall be given a copy of this Conflict of Interest Policy document, shall sign and date the same, and return a copy thereof to the Secretary of the Board for filing. By his or her signature thereto, each College Board member, officer and/or Board committee member acknowledges that he or she has received, read and understood the Conflict of Interest Policy, has agreed to comply with it, and understands that the College is a public community college supported by taxpayer dollars and must avoid transactions which inure to the benefit of Covered Persons.

IV. Delta College Annual Conflict of Interest Disclosure Form

Delta College (the "College") requires each Board member, officer and member of a committee of the Board annually (1) to review the College's Conflict of Interest Policy (the "Policy"); (2) to disclose any possible personal, familial, business or other significant relationship that reasonably could give rise to a conflict of interest or the appearance of a conflict of interest; and (3) to acknowledge by his or her signature that he or she is acting in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Policy.

Please respond to the following questions to the best of your knowledge. Please complete this disclosure form and return to the Secretary of the Board within 30 days after the first meeting this calendar year.

1. Are you aware of any relationships with the College between yourself or a member of your family or with whom you have a significant relationship as defined by the letter or spirit of the Board of Trustees Conflict of Interest Policy, that may represent a conflict of interest or might be perceived as a conflict of interest?

Yes _____ No _____

If yes, please list each such relationship and the details of current or potential financial benefit, if any, as you can best estimate them.

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

2. Did you or a member of your family or a person with whom you have a significant relationship receive during the past 12 months any fees, gifts, or loans from any source from which the College buys goods or services or with which the College otherwise transacts business?

Yes _____ No _____

If yes, please list such fees, loans or gifts, their source, and their approximate value.

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

3. Other:

I certify that the foregoing information is true and complete to the best of my knowledge.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Acknowledgement:

I have received and read the College’s Conflict of Interest Policy. I currently am, and I agree to remain, in compliance with the Policy.

Date: _____

(Signature)

(Print Name)

V. Board of Trustees Scholarships Policy

The Board of Trustees strongly believes in and supports every student’s opportunity to seek an education at Delta College. To that end, the Trustees strongly endorse having a scholarship process in place, in addition to private sector dollars, to help students finance their education. The Trustees request that the College President provide a report, on an annual basis, of the general fund dollars allocated in the prior year, along with a list of recipients and outcomes. The proposed process to be used for selection of the next year’s recipients should also be shared, along with any recommended changes.

VI. Notice and Delivery of Meeting Materials

Ordinarily, the board packet consisting of the agenda and any supporting documents will be uploaded to an electronic document sharing app for viewing by the members of the Board of Trustees. An e-mail will be sent notifying the Board that the documents have been uploaded at least twenty-four (24) hours prior to the meeting time.

If, for some reason, this cannot be done a copy of the agenda and supporting materials shall be distributed in one of the following ways:

- a) Left at the member's residence or other place designated by the Trustee at least twenty-four (24) hours before a meeting is to take place; or
- b) Mailed in a sealed envelope plainly addressed to the member at his/her preferred address at least forty-eight (48) hours before a meeting is to take place; or
- c) Sent by reasonable means to provide actual notice such as by facsimile or electronic mail at least twenty-four (24) hours prior to the meeting time. Such notice shall be deemed to have been given at the time of mailing or transmittal.

VII. Guidelines for Board Committees

1. Members of Committees of the Board of Trustees shall be appointed by the Board Chair.
2. Members of committees of the Board of Trustees shall serve at the discretion of the Board Chair.
3. All committee meetings shall be conducted in compliance with the Open Meetings Act and other applicable law. Committee Chairs should contact the President's Office or the Secretary to the Board to coordinate scheduling and proper posting of all meetings.
4. The following is a list of committees on which Trustees ordinarily serve. Additional committees may be established by the Board in accordance with the Delta College Board of Trustees Bylaws, Article VII.
 - Audit Committee
 - *(ordinarily 3 Trustees)*
 - Budget Cabinet
 - *(ordinarily 1 Trustee and an alternate, in accordance with the Budget Cabinet Guidelines)*
 - Bylaws Committee
 - *(ordinarily 3 Trustees, 1 from each county)*
 - Compensation Committee
 - *(ordinarily 3 Trustees, 1 from each county)*
 - Delta College Foundation Board
 - *(3 Trustees, in accordance with the Delta College Foundation Bylaws)*
 - Investment Advisory Committee
 - *(ordinarily 1 Trustee and an alternate, in accordance with Investment Advisory Committee Guidelines)*
 - Nominating Committee
 - *(in accordance with Delta College Board of Trustees Bylaws, Article IV, Section 1)*

- MCCA Director
 - (2 Trustees, a Director and an Alternate, in accordance with the Michigan Community College Association Bylaws)

- Vacancy Committee
 - (4 Trustees, 2 Trustees from the county in which the vacancy occurs and 1 Trustee from each remaining county)

For additional information on Board Committees, see the Delta College Board of Trustees Bylaws (Article IV, Section 1 & Article VII).

VIII. Agenda: Order of Business

ARTICLE I

Agenda

The chairperson shall call the members of the Board to order on the appearance of a quorum. The order of business (agenda) unless modified by the board, shall be as follows:

1. Call to order
2. Approval of the Agenda
3. A. Public Comment
 - B. Response
4. Treasurer’s Report
5. Consent Agenda
 - Minutes
 - Board Action items of a routine nature, as determined by the Chair of the Board
6. Board Action Items
7. President’s Communication
8. Trustee Comments
9. Chair Comments
10. Adjournment

ARTICLE II

Process for Adding Items to the Agenda

Ordinarily, a Board member may place an item on the agenda of a Board or committee meeting by presenting it in writing to the chairperson or College President a week prior to the meeting at which it is to be discussed. In addition, items may be added to the agenda with the consent of the majority of the Board or committee members at the meeting.

IX. Memberships and Board Development Activities

Trustees are encouraged to engage in Board development activities. These activities may include, but are not limited to, events sponsored by the Association of Community College Trustees (ACCT), the League for Innovation in the Community College, and the Michigan Community College Association (MCCA).

Ordinarily, the entire Board of Trustees is invited to attend the MCCA Summer Workshop. In addition, ordinarily, 3 trustees (1 from each county) will be invited to attend the ACCT Annual Leadership Congress, and 3 trustees (1 from each county) will be invited to attend the ACCT Legislative Summit. Attendees should rotate to provide each trustee with a chance to attend at least one event every 2 years.

Utilizing input from the College President and Vice Chairperson of the Board, and at his or her discretion requesting input from other Board members or from the Board as a whole, the Chairperson of the Board will provide guidance, make decisions, and set direction regarding Board development activities.

X. Board Travel and Reimbursement Guidelines

Delta College Travel and Reimbursement Guidelines for Employees shall apply:

Air Travel:

- Business Services can book and pay air travel directly, or Board member may do so and submit for reimbursement.
- The Boarding pass from the return flight is submitted with the request for reimbursement.
- Economy class of air travel will be used.
- Delta will reimburse fee for a maximum of one piece of luggage each way (receipt must be submitted).

Mileage:

- The College reimburses mileage at the standard IRS rate for approved college business using a personal vehicle.
- Mileage reimbursement is based on number of miles between the College and the destination.

Lodging:

- Lodging based on standard or conference rate.
- Reservations are made using the College's credit card to guarantee room. Individual is responsible for paying actual bill and submitting for reimbursement, with a receipt, upon return.
- If a hotel reservation needs to be cancelled, Board Members should notify Business Services.

Telephone:

- Expenses incurred for telephone, fax and internet service for business communications while on college travel are reimbursable within reason. An explanation of the business purpose of the expense should accompany the request for reimbursement.

Registration Fees:

- Business Services can process registrations upon receipt of requisition and registration forms.

Meals:

- In compliance with IRS regulations, meal reimbursements are determined using the standard IRS per diem meal allowance method.
- College meal expenses are reimbursable only if the travel is overnight or long enough that the Board Member would need to stop for rest to properly perform their duties. No meals are reimbursed for single day travel.
- Under the per diem meal allowance method, Delta will reimburse at the IRS approved per diem rates (including tips).
- If the actual cost for meals exceeds the daily per diem rate per meal, the difference is not reimbursed.
- Meals included as part of a registration fee paid by Delta are not eligible for the per diem reimbursement.
- Reimbursement for alcoholic beverages is not permitted.

Receipts:

Detailed receipts are required for cab/taxi/shuttle, airline, group meals or meals with customers or clients, parking, tolls, registration not paid prior to trip, hotel, luggage fee (maximum one piece each way) and car rental. Expenses for which no receipt was obtained must be explained on the Travel Expense Report, and will be addressed on an individual basis.

Combining Personal & Business Travel:

Personal and business travel may be combined provided there are no additional costs to the college as a result. Additional hotel, meals, transportation and incidental expenses incurred during the personal segment of travel are not reimbursed. Delta will not make arrangements for personal travel or for other family members or friends.

Other Non-Reimbursable Expenses:

This list is meant to serve as a general guideline and is not a complete listing of all such items: laundry; personal entertainment incurred while on business; airline club, rental car club, country or health club fees; credit card annual fees; babysitting, hair salons, health club facilities, sports, saunas, massages, pet care, video rentals, movies, or shoeshine; expenses as a result of or related to the personal segment of business travel; expenses for travel companions, family members, souvenirs, or gifts; travel costs such as car washes, changes to scheduled air travel reservations due to personal preference, excess luggage charges, in-flight telephone charges,

medical bills incurred during travel, “no-show” charges, non-compulsory insurance coverage, optional travel or baggage insurance; parking or traffic tickets, personal accident or property insurance, personal telephone calls, rental car upgrades, repairs, and maintenance; personal items; losses such as theft of personal funds or property, lost baggage; alcoholic beverages; and recreational events although sometimes associated with professional meetings and conferences (such as city tours, golf or tennis outings, etc.).

XI. Requests for Information and Legal Opinions

The Board shall collectively determine which information requests are essential to performing its policy-making and oversight role, unless a Board Member’s request(s) for information will take the administration less than 15 minutes in a single month to reply, prepare information, and give a report responding to a request. The discussion of such information shall occur in a manner consistent with the Open Meetings Act and any other applicable laws.

All request for information and responses shall be copied to all Board Members.

A Board member’s request for a written legal opinion shall be approved by the Board Chair or the College President prior to the commencement of such work. If the College President or Board Chair does not act upon a request for a written legal opinion, the request for a written legal opinion may be presented to the full Board for approval. The attorney’s written response shall be provided to all Board members in a confidential manner.