

BOARD OF REGENTS POLICY:

SECTION I. SCOPE.

This policy governs the conduct and activities of members of the Board of Regents (Board) of the University of Minnesota (University). In addition to this policy, the Board further defines its role and authority, the conduct and activities of Regents, and guiding principles for the University through the (and other Board policies and actions.

SECTION II. GUIDING PRINCIPLES.

The Board, created under Minnesota Territorial Laws of 1851 by the passage of the University Charter and perpetuated by the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, is the governing body of the University. Exercising its constitutional autonomy, the Board defines a vision and mission for the University and ensures that the University fulfills its land grant legacy.

Regents shall adhere to the highest ethical standards. Regents bring to their task varied backgrounds and expertise, but are expected to put aside personal interests and keep the welfare of the entire University, not just a particular constituency, at all times paramount.

SECTION III. FIDUCIARY DUTIES.

When articulating and carrying out the University's mission, Regents must act in good faith in accordance with the constitution and laws of the land, the and the policies, rules, and regulations of the University. Regents are expected to actively participate in the work of the Board, speak forthrightly at Board meetings, and adhere to the following fiduciary duties:

: The duty of care generally requires a Regent to carry out their responsibilities in good faith; with the diligence and skill that the Regent believes to be in the best interests of the University; and with the care an ordinarily prudent person in a like position would reasonably exercise under similar circumstances.

Regents have an absolute duty of undivided loyalty to the University as a whole and its mission. In keeping the interests of the University paramount, Regents must avoid using their

outlined in Board of Regents Policy:
of loyalty is to the University and not to the associated organization.

, their ultimate duty

SECTION VIII. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST.

A conflict of interest exists when a Regent has a financial or other personal interest inconsistent with their duty of loyalty, or when a Regent, a Regent's family member, or a business associated with a Regent or a Regent's family member has an actual or potential financial or other personal interest in a matter pending before the Board that may impair a Regent's independence of judgment or objectivity in the discharge of their responsibilities on behalf of the University, including in a transaction or other action taken by the University. Regents must be aware of the appearance of a conflict of interest and the potential for such conflicts. Accordingly, the conflict of interest provisions of this policy shall be interpreted and applied to best serve the interests of the University and its mission. For purposes of this policy, "conflict of interest" or "conflict" shall mean an actual or potential conflict of interest.

Subd. 1. Procedure for Addressing Conflict of Interest.

(a)

Conflicts of interest shall be reported to the Board chair by the Regent who is the subject of the conflict, and may be reported to the Board chair by any other person. A Regent with a conflict of interest question is encouraged to consult with the general counsel who, if requested, shall provide a written opinion on whether a conflict exists under this policy. A copy of any such opinion shall be provided to the Board chair. The Board chair may also request an opinion from the general counsel on any conflict of interest question. If the Board chair is the subject of the conflict of interest, the Board vice chair shall provide the opinion.

(b)

Regents who declare or have been determined to have a conflict of interest by the three-person group set forth in Subd. 1(c) of this section, or who have received an opinion from the general counsel that a conflict exists shall, as a general rule, recuse themselves regarding the matter determined to be the conflict. However, in some cases, full disclosure and consideration of the facts may indicate that a conflict is insubstantial and that the Regent may participate fully or in part in discussions, deliberations, or voting on the matter. If doubt remains regarding the need for recusal after full disclosure and consideration to address a conflict, the Regent must recuse on the matter. Recusal because of a conflict does not reflect adversely on the recusing Regent.

Disclosure of a conflict of interest and recusal shall be noted in Board minutes.

(c)

Any disputed issues relating to the existence of a conflict of interest or the plan to address a conflict shall be referred to a group of three Regents consisting of the Board chair, the Board vice chair, and one other Regent.

days for the Board to hear the complaint. At the start of the special meeting, the Board shall adopt a resolution establishing its process to consider the written complaint, which shall include the right of the Regent in question to address the Board. If necessary, a supermajority of the Board, as required by the