

EXCERPT FROM CON COMMISSION BYLAWS
ARTICLE IX – CONFLICT OF INTEREST PROVISIONS

B. Definition - Conflict of Interest

1. Under the State Ethics Act, 1973 PA 196, MCL 15.341, et seq, and in accordance with the Advisory Opinion of the State Board of Ethics of November 5, 2004, a conflict of interest for Commission members exists when the individual member has a financial or personal interest in a matter under consideration by the Commission. The personal interest of a Commission member includes the interest of the member's employer, even though the member may not receive monetary or pecuniary remuneration as a result of an adopted CON review standard.
2. A Commission member does not violate the State Ethics Act if the member abstains from deliberating and voting upon the matter in which the member's personal interest is involved.
3. A Commission member may deliberate and vote on matters of general applicability that do not exclusively benefit certain health care facilities or providers who employ the Commission member, even if the matter involves the member's employer or those for whom the member's employer does work.
4. Deliberating includes all discussions of the pertinent subject matter, even before a motion being made.

C. Procedures - Conflict of Interest

1. A Commission member must disclose any potential conflict of interest after the start of a meeting, when the Commission begins to consider a substantive matter, or, where consideration has already commenced, when a conflict or potential conflict of interest becomes apparent to the member.
2. After a meeting is called to order and the agenda reviewed, the chairperson must inquire whether any Commission member has a conflict or potential conflict of interest with regard to any matters on the agenda.
3. A Commission member who is disqualified from deliberating and voting on a matter under consideration due to a conflict of interest may not be counted to establish a quorum regarding that particular matter.
4. Where a Commission member has not discerned any conflict of interest, any other Commission member may raise a concern whether another member has a conflict of interest on a matter. If a second member joins in the concern, the Commission must discuss and vote on whether the member has a conflict of interest before continuing discussion or taking any action on the matter under consideration. The question of conflict of interest is settled by an affirmative vote of a majority of those Commission members appointed and serving, excluding the member or members in question.
5. The minutes of the meeting must reflect when a conflict of interest had been determined and that an abstention from deliberation and voting had occurred.