

NCDP Progressive Caucus Judicial Board

Rules for Recusal of Board Members

(including procedure for appointing or electing a Chairman Pro Tempore)

Any Judicial Board member who recognizes a potential or actual conflict of interest which may unfairly influence their judgment on a matter brought before the Board is ethically bound to offer their recusal from hearing the specific matter, and following the acceptance of such recusal by the other members of the Judicial Board, shall be excused from attendance as a member of the Judicial Board without being penalized by being considered absent "with cause."

If any Board member is accused of having a conflict of interest by either party coming before the Judicial Board, and they refuse to recuse themselves voluntarily, the other Judicial Board members must vote on the question of recusal before proceeding with the case. All such objections from parties coming before the Judicial Board, should be registered and resolved well in advance of the meeting to hear their case, with the only exception being that if one of the parties involved only becomes aware of a conflict of interest at the meeting itself, in which case a motion to recuse a member would still be in order when new information related to such a question come to light.

In the event that the Chairman must recuse themselves and does so voluntarily, they may appoint a Chairman Pro Tempore to serve in their position with consent of the majority of the Judicial Board. If the Chair is recused involuntarily, or if the Board does not consent to their appointed replacement, the remaining Board members may elect a Chairman Pro Tempore to serve for that meeting.

If any member that recused themselves is party to the dispute, a witness in the dispute or, otherwise involved in the matter, that member should only participate in the case in that capacity.