

School Board Member Conduct

Public office is a trust created by the confidence which the public places in the integrity of its public officers. To preserve this confidence, it is the desire of the Board to operate under the highest ethical standards.

In carrying out his/her fiduciary duties, a Board member shall not:

1. Disclose or use confidential information acquired in the course of official duties to further substantially the member's personal financial interests.
2. Accept a gift of substantial value or substantial economic benefit tantamount to a gift of substantial value which would tend to improperly influence a reasonable person in the position to depart from the faithful and impartial discharge of the Board member's public duties or which the member knows or should know is primarily for the purpose of a reward for official action taken.
3. Engage in a substantial financial transaction for the member's private business purposes with a person whom the member supervises in the course of official duties.
4. Perform an official act which directly and substantially confers an economic benefit tantamount to a gift of substantial value on a business or other undertaking in which the member has a substantial financial interest or is engaged as counsel, consultant, representative or agent.

It shall not be considered a breach of conduct for a Board member to:

1. Use school facilities and equipment to communicate or correspond with constituents, family members or business associates.
2. Accept or receive a benefit as an indirect consequence of transacting school district business.

Adopted: December 19, 2013

LEGAL REFS.: C.R.S. 1-45-101 *et seq.* (Fair Campaign Practices Act)
C.R.S. 22-32-110(1)(k) (specific powers of boards)
C.R.S. 24-6-201 *et seq.* (Public Official Disclosure Law)
C.R.S. 24-18-104 (rules of conduct for all public officers, general assembly, local government officials and employees)
C.R.S. 24-18-109 (rules of conduct for local government officials and employees)