

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 fiduciary duties, a Board member shall not:

1. Disclose or use confidential information acquired in the course of official duties to further substantially 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 or which it is known or should be known 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 on a business or other undertaking in which the member has a substantial financial interest or is engaged as a 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: September 27, 1988
Revised: September 25, 2007
Reviewed: January 9, 2018
Revised: April 14, 2020

LEGAL REFS.: C.R.S. 1-45-101 et seq. (*Fair Campaign Practices Act*)
C.R.S. 24-6-201 et seq. (*Public Official Disclosure Law*)

File: BC

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*)

C.R.S. 22-32-110 (k) (*specific powers of boards*)

Garfield School District No. Re-2, Rifle, Colorado