

Public office is a trust created by the confidence the public places in the integrity of local government officials for the common good and for the benefit of the people.

The Board will, at a minimum, hold itself to the rules of conduct for public officers defined by the Colorado Revised Statutes, Title 24, Article 18, Parts 104, 105, 108, 109, and 110. Beyond these legal requirements, the Board will seek to avoid even the appearance of conflicts of interest or financial misconduct. This will be achieved through a combination of specifically disallowed behavior as well as transparent disclosure.

A conflict of interest arises when a board member is unable to devote complete loyalty and singleness of purpose to the general public interest. For purposes of this policy, a conflict of interest is defined as a personal or pecuniary interest that is immediate, definite and demonstrable.

1. Therefore, Board members shall not:
  - a. Disclose or use confidential information acquired in the course of official duties to further substantially personal financial interests;
  - b. 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 that position or which the Board member knows or should know is primarily for the purpose of a reward for official action taken;
  - c. Engage in a substantial financial transaction for private business purposes with the Administrator;
  - d. Perform an official act which directly and substantially confers an economic benefit on a business or other undertaking in which the Board member has a substantial financial interest or is engaged as a counsel, consultant, representative or agent.
2. Board members may:
  - a. Have a personal or private interest in a matter proposed or pending before the Board, provided they shall disclose such interest to the Board, shall not vote on it and shall not attempt to influence the decisions of other Board members in voting on the matter. However, if a Board member has complied with statutory disclosure requirements, the member may vote if participation is necessary to

**Monitoring Method: Board Self-Assessment    Adopted/Revised: September 8, 2010**

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**Policy Title: Board Member Ethics**

- obtain a quorum or otherwise enable the Board to act. If a member votes under these circumstances, the member shall state for the record the fact and summary nature of the potential conflict of interest;
- b. Receive, in connection with serving on the Board, money, real or personal property, loans or guarantees of loans, or other items of value provided the member meets State requirements for disclosure, and furnishes a complete description of the item or items received, including their value, to the Board in writing. Such disclosure shall be made part of the public record;
  - c. Receive campaign contributions and contributions in kind which are reported in accordance with state law;
  - d. Receive an occasional nonpecuniary gift which is insignificant in value;
  - e. Receive payment or reimbursement for actual and necessary expenditures for travel and subsistence for attendance at a convention or other meeting at which the Board member is scheduled to participate on behalf of the Board;
  - f. Receive from the School any salary, benefits, or other compensation due to employment, provided such employment is not connected with their service on the Board;
  - g. Use school facilities and equipment to communicate or correspond with individuals, businesses, or organizations in conducting Board business;
  - h. Accept or receive a benefit as an indirect consequence of transacting school business.

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