



YAMHILL CARLTON SCHOOL DISTRICT

120 N. Larch Place - Yamhill, OR 97148 | PH: 503-852-6980 - FX: 503-662-4931 | www.ycsd.k12.or.us

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

WORK SESSION AGENDA

LOCATION: YCSD BOARDROOM: 120 N. LARCH PL. YAMHILL OR 97148

Or VIA ZOOM <https://us06web.zoom.us/j/91341315065>

Password: sW66uH

Monday, September 23, 2024

Work Session: 6:00 pm

AGENDA

- I. Call to Order Work Session**
- II. Flag Salute**
- III. District Strategic Plan Monitoring Plan**
- IV. Board Development Opportunities**
- V. Review Board Operating Agreement and Board Policies**
- VI. Define Activities to Meet Board Goals**

Yamhill-Carlton School District 1

Code: **BBB**
Adopted: 2/12/96
Revised/Readopted: 12/09/13
Orig. Code(s): 1110

Board Elections

1. Number of Directors

The Board will consist of five members elected at large and will be known as the district school board. The term of office shall be four years.

2. Designation of Board Positions

Board members' positions and their respective successors in office will be designated by numbers as Position No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4 and No. 5. In all proceedings for the nomination or election of candidates for or to the office of Board member, every petition for nomination, declaration of candidacy, certificate of nomination, ballot or other document used in connection with the nomination or election will state the position number to which the candidate aspires.

Individuals may seek more than one elected position such as school board and education service district board.

Reelections for Board positions will occur as follows:

Position No. 1: Spring 2013, and every four years thereafter;
Position No. 2: Spring 2015, and every four years thereafter;
Position No. 3: Spring 2015, and every four years thereafter;
Position No. 4: Spring 2013, and every four years thereafter;
Position No. 5: Spring 2013, and every four years thereafter.

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

[ORS 249.013](#)
[ORS 255.235](#)
[ORS 255.245](#)

[ORS 332.011](#)
[ORS 332.018](#)

[ORS 332.118 - 332.138](#)

Yamhill-Carlton School District 1

Code: BBAA
Adopted: 5/08/17
Revised/Readopted: 1/09/20

Individual Board Member's Authority and Responsibilities

An individual Board member exercises the authority and responsibility of their position when the Board is in legal session only.

A Board member has the authority to act in the name of the Board when authorized by a specific Board motion. The affirmative vote of the majority of members of the Board is required to transact any business. When authorized to act as the district's designated representative in collective bargaining, a Board member may make and accept proposals in bargaining subject to subsequent approval by the Board.

A Board member has the right to express personal opinions. When expressing such opinions in public, the Board member must clearly identify the opinions as their own.

Members will be knowledgeable of information requested through Board action, supplied by the superintendent, gained through attendance at district activities and through professional Board activities.

Members of the Board will adhere to the following in carrying out the responsibilities of membership:

1. Request for Information

Any individual Board member who desires a copy of an existing written report or survey prepared by the administrative staff will make such a request to the superintendent. A copy of the material may be made available to each member of the Board. Requests for the generation of reports or information, which require additional expense to the district, must be submitted to the Board for consideration.

2. Requests for Legal Opinions

Requests for legal opinions by a Board member must be approved by a majority vote of the Board. If the legal opinion sought involves the superintendent's employment or performance, the request should be made to the board chair. Legal counsel is responsible to the Board.

3. Action on Complaints or Requests Made to Board Members

When Board members receive complaints or requests for action from staff, students or members of the public, the Board members will direct the staff, students, members of the public to the appropriate complaint policy Board policy KL – Public Complaints. Such information will be conveyed to the superintendent.

4. Board Member's Relationship to Administration

Individual Board members will be informed about the district's educational program, may visit schools or other facilities to gain information, and may request information from the superintendent. No individual Board member may direct the superintendent to action without Board authorization. Board members will not intervene in the administration of the district or its schools.

5. Contracts or Agreements

All contracts of the district must be approved by the Board, unless otherwise delegated by the Board to the superintendent or designee for approval, before an order can be drawn for payment. If a contract is made without authority of the Board, the individual making such contract shall be personally liable.

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

[ORS 332.045](#)
[ORS 332.055](#)

[ORS 332.057](#)
[ORS 332.075](#)

38 OR. ATTY. GEN. OP. 1995 (1978)

S. Benton Educ. Ass'n v. Monroe Union High Sch. Dist., 83 Or. App. 425 (1987).

Yamhill-Carlton School District 1

Code: **BD/BDA**
Adopted: 5/08/17

Board Meetings

The Board has the authority to act only when a quorum is present at a duly called regular, special or emergency meeting. "Meeting" means the convening of a quorum of the Board as the district's governing body to make a decision or to deliberate toward a decision on any matter. This includes meeting for the purpose of gathering information to serve as the basis for a subsequent decision or recommendation by the governing body, i.e. a work session. The affirmative vote of the majority of members of the Board is required to transact any business.

All regular, special and emergency meetings of the Board will be open to the public except as provided by law. All meetings will be conducted in compliance with state and federal statutes. All Board meetings, including Board retreats and work sessions, will be held within district boundaries. The Board may attend training sessions outside the district boundaries but cannot deliberate or discuss district business.¹ No meeting will be held at any place where discrimination on the basis of disability, race, creed, color, sex, sexual orientation², age or national origin is practiced.

The Board will give public notice reasonably calculated to give actual notice to interested persons, including those with disabilities, of the time and place for all Board meetings and of the principal subjects to be considered. The Board may consider additional subjects at a meeting, even if they were not included in the notice.

If requested to do so at least 48 hours before a meeting held in public, the Board shall provide an interpreter for hearing-impaired persons. Other appropriate auxiliary aids and services will be provided upon request and appropriate advance notice. Communications with all qualified individuals with disabilities shall be as effective as communications with others.

All meetings held in public shall comply with the Oregon Indoor Clean Air Act and the smoking provisions contained in the Public Meetings Law.

The possession of dangerous or deadly weapons and firearms, as defined in law and Board policy, is prohibited on district property.

¹ORS 192.630(4). Meetings of the governing body of a public body shall be held within the geographic boundaries over which the public body has jurisdiction, or at the administrative headquarters of the public body or at the other nearest practical location. Training sessions may be held outside the jurisdiction as long as no deliberations toward a decision are involved.

²As defined in ORS 174.100.

1. Regular, Special and Emergency Meetings

Generally, a regular Board meeting will be held each month. The regular meeting schedule will be established at the organizational meeting in July and may be changed by the Board with proper notice. The purpose of each regular monthly meeting will be to conduct the regular Board business.

No later than the next regular meeting following July 1, the Board will hold an organizational meeting to elect Board officers for the coming year and to establish the year's schedule of Board meetings. In Board election years (odd numbered years), the first meeting will be held no later than July 31.

Special meetings can be convened by the Board chair, upon request of three Board members, or by common consent of the Board at any time to discuss any topic. A special meeting may also be scheduled if less than a quorum is present at a meeting or additional business still needs to be conducted at the ending time of a meeting. At least 24 hours' notice must be provided to all Board members, the news media, which have requested notice, and the general public for any special meeting.

Emergency meetings can be called by the Board in the case of an actual emergency upon appropriate notice under the circumstances. The minutes of the emergency meeting must describe the emergency. Only topics necessitated by the emergency may be discussed or acted upon at the emergency meeting.

2. Communications Outside of Board Meetings

Communications, to, by and among a quorum of Board members outside of a legally called Board meeting, in their capacity as Board members, shall not be used for the purpose of discussing district business. This includes electronic communication. Electronic communications among Board members shall be limited to messages not involving deliberation, debate, decision-making or gathering of information on which to deliberate.

Electronic communications may contain:

- a. Agenda item suggestions;
- b. Reminders regarding meeting times, dates and places;
- c. Board meeting agendas or information concerning agenda items;
- d. One-way information from Board members or the superintendent to each Board member (e.g., an article on student achievement or to share a report on district progress on goals) so long as that information is also being made available to the public;
- e. Individual responses to questions posed by community members, subject to other limitations in Board policy.

3. Private or Social Meetings

Private or social meetings of a quorum of the Board for the purpose of making a decision or to deliberate toward a decision on any matter are prohibited by the Public Meetings Law.

4. Work Sessions

The Board may use regular or special meetings for the purpose of conducting work sessions to provide its members with opportunities for planning and thoughtful discussion. Work sessions will be conducted in accordance with the state law on public meetings, including notice and minutes. Generally, Boards do not take official action during work sessions, although there is no legal prohibition to do so.

5. Executive Sessions

Executive sessions may be held during regular, special or emergency meetings for a reason permitted by law. (See Board policy BDC - Executive Sessions)

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

[ORS 174.100](#)
[ORS 174.104](#)

[ORS Chapter 192](#)
[ORS Chapter 193](#)

[ORS 332.040 to -332.061](#)
[ORS 433.835 to -433.875](#)

38 OR. ATTY. GEN. OP. 1995 (1978)

41 OR. ATTY. GEN. OP. 28 (1980)

Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12101-12213; 29 C.F.R. Part 1630 (2016); 28 C.F.R. Part 35 (2016).

Americans with Disabilities Act Amendments Act of 2008.

OR. ATTY. GEN. Public Records and Meetings Manual (2014).

Yamhill-Carlton School District 1

Code: **BDDH**
Adopted: 10/09/06
Revised/Readopted: 12/14/17

Public Comment at Board Meetings

All Board meetings, with the exception of executive sessions, will be open to the public. The Board invites district community members to attend Board meetings to become acquainted with the program and operation of the district. Members of the public also are encouraged to share their ideas and opinions with the Board when appropriate.

It is the intent of the Board to ensure communications with individuals with disabilities are as effective as communications with others. Individuals with hearing, vision or speech impairments will be given an equal opportunity to participate in Board meetings. Primary consideration will be given to requests of qualified individuals with disabilities in selecting appropriate auxiliary aids¹ and services.

Auxiliary aids and services for persons with disabilities will be available at no charge to the individual.

All auxiliary aids and/or service requests must be made with appropriate advance notice. Should the Board demonstrate such requests would result in a fundamental alteration in the service, program or activity or in undue financial and administrative burdens, alternative, equally effective means of communication will be used.

Audience

During an open session of a Board meeting, members of the public are specifically invited to present concerns during the designated portion of the agenda. At the discretion of the chair, further public participation may be allowed.

Request for an Item on the Agenda

A member of the public may request the superintendent and Board chair place an item of concern on the agenda of a regular Board meeting. This request should be made in writing and presented to the superintendent for consideration at least five working days prior to the scheduled meeting.

Procedures for Public Participation in Meetings

The Board will establish procedures for public participation in open meetings. The purpose of these procedures will be to inform the public how to effectively participate in Board meetings for the best interests of the individual, the district and the patrons. The information will be easily accessible and available to all patrons attending a public Board meeting.

¹Auxiliary aids include, but are not limited to, such services and devices as qualified interpreters, assistive listening systems, note takers, readers, taped texts, Brailled materials and large print.

Discussion or presentation concerning a published agenda item is limited to its designated place on the agenda, unless otherwise authorized by the chair.

A visitor speaking during the meeting may introduce a topic not on the published agenda. The Board, at its discretion, may require that a proposal, inquiry or request be submitted in writing, and reserves the right to refer the matter to the administration for action or study.

Any person who is invited by the chair to speak to the Board during a meeting should state his/her name and address and, if speaking for an organization, the name and identity of the organization. A spokesman should be designated to represent a group with a common purpose.

Statements by members of the public should be brief and concise. The chair may use discretion to establish a time limit on discussion or oral presentation by visitors.

Questions asked by the public, when possible, will be answered immediately by the chair or referred to staff members for reply. Questions requiring investigation may, at the discretion of the chair, be referred to the superintendent for response at a later time.

At the discretion of the Board chair, anyone wishing to speak before the Board, either as an individual or as a member of a group, on any agenda item or other topic, may do so by providing the Board secretary with a completed registration card prior to the Board meeting in order to allow the chair to provide adequate time for each agenda item.

The Board chair should be alert to see that all visitors have been acknowledged and thanked for their presence and especially for any contributed comments on agenda issues. Similar courtesy should be extended to members of staff who have been in attendance. Their return for future meetings should be welcomed.

Petitions

Petitions or written materials may be accepted at any Board meeting. No action will be taken in response to a petition before the next regular meeting. Petitions will be referred to the superintendent for consideration and recommendation.

Comments Regarding Staff Members

Speakers may offer objective criticism of district operations and programs. The Board will not hear comments regarding any individual district staff member. The Board chair will direct the visitor to the procedures in Board policy KL - Public Complaints for Board consideration of a legitimate complaint involving a staff member. The association contract governing the employee's rights will be followed. A commendation involving a staff member should be sent to the superintendent, who will forward it to the employee, his/her supervisor and the Board.

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

[ORS 165.535](#)
[ORS 165.540](#)

[ORS 192.610 to -192.690](#)

[ORS 332.057](#)

Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12101-12213 (2017); 29 C.F.R. Part 1630 (2017); 28 C.F.R. Part 35 (2017).

Americans with Disabilities Act Amendments Act of 2008.

Baca v. Moreno Valley Unified Sch. Dist., 936 F. Supp. 719 (C.D. Cal. 1996).

Leventhal v. Vista Unified Sch. Dist., 973 F. Supp. 951 (S.D. Cal. 1997).

Cross Reference(s):

KC - Community Involvement in Decision Making

Yamhill-Carlton School District 1

Code: **BC/BCA**
Adopted: 10/09/06

Board Organization/Board Organizational Meeting

No later than the next regular meeting following July 1, the Board will organize itself for the year.

The organizational meeting will consist of, but not be limited to, the following actions:

1. Election of a Board chair;
2. Election of a vice chair;
3. Provision for a time and place for regular meetings;
4. Approve Bonds for District Clerk & Deputy Clerk;
5. Authorize Superintendent & Deputy Clerk to pay salaries, bills and other financial requirements;
6. Designate the following:
 - a. Superintendent as Clerk & Budget Officer;
 - b. Superintendent as District Representative with authority to apply for Title I funds and other; Federal and State grants;
 - c. Newspaper for publication of records;
 - d. Legal counsel for district;
 - e. Depositories for district funds;
 - f. Official auditors and Worker's Compensation Insurance Carrier for the 2005-2006 school year.
7. Establish day, time, place of Board meetings;
8. Appoint members of standing committees.

The incumbent Board chair will preside until a successor is elected, whereupon the successor will assume the chair. In the event no incumbent chair or vice chair remains on the Board, or neither is able to continue to serve as an officer, the Board will select a temporary chair to conduct the election.

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

[ORS 255.335](#)
[ORS 332.040 - 332.045](#)
[ORS 332.057](#)

Yamhill-Carlton School District 1

Code: **BDC**
Adopted: 5/08/17
Revised/Readopted: 4/09/20

Executive Sessions

The Board may meet in executive session to discuss subjects allowed by statute but may not take final action except for the expulsion of a student and matters pertaining to or examination of the confidential records of the student.

An executive session may be convened by order of the Board chair, upon request of three Board members or by common consent of the Board for a purpose authorized under Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 192.660 during a regular, special or emergency meeting. The presiding officer will announce the executive session by identifying the authorization under ORS 192.660 for holding such session and by noting the subject of the executive session.

The Board may hold an executive session:

1. To consider the employment of a public officer, employee, staff member or individual agent. (ORS 192.660(2)(a))
2. To consider the dismissal or disciplining of, or to hear complaints or charges brought against, a public officer, employee, staff member or individual agent who does not request an open hearing. (ORS 192.660(2)(b))
3. To conduct deliberations with persons designated by the governing body to carry on labor negotiations. (ORS 192.660(2)(d))
4. To conduct deliberations with persons designated by the governing body to negotiate real property transactions. (ORS 192.660(2)(e))
5. To consider information or records that are exempt by law from public inspection. (ORS 192.660(2)(f))
6. To consult with counsel concerning the legal rights and duties of a public body with regard to current litigation or litigation likely to be filed. (ORS 192.660(2)(h))
7. To review and evaluate the employment-related performance of the chief executive officer of any public body, a public officer, employee or staff member who does not request an open hearing. (ORS 192.660(2)(i))
8. To consider matters relating to school safety or a plan that responds to safety threats made toward a school. (ORS 192.660(2)(k))
9. To review the expulsion of a minor student from a public elementary or secondary school. (ORS 332.061(1)(a))

10. To discuss matters pertaining to or examination of the confidential records of a student. (ORS 332.061(1)(b))

Members of the press may attend executive sessions except those matters pertaining to:

1. Deliberations with persons designated by the Board to carry on labor negotiations;
2. Hearings on the expulsion of a minor student or examination of the confidential records of a student; and
3. Current litigation or litigation likely to be filed if the member of the news media is a party to the litigation or is an employee, agent or contractor of a news media organization that is a party to the litigation.

If an executive session is held pursuant to ORS 332.061, the following shall not be made public: the name of the minor student; the issue, including the student's confidential records; the discussion; and each Board member's vote on the issue.

Minutes shall be kept for all executive sessions.

Content discussed in executive sessions is confidential.

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

[ORS 192.660](#)

[ORS 332.045](#)

[ORS 332.061](#)

Cross Reference(s):

BD/BDA - Board Meetings

BDDG - Minutes of Board Meetings

CBG - Evaluation of the Superintendent

Yamhill-Carlton School District 1

Code: **BBFA**
Adopted: 10/09/06
Revised/Readopted: 2/27/12; 12/09/14; 4/11/16

Board Member Ethics and Conflicts of Interest

No Board member will use his/her official position or office to obtain personal financial benefit or to avoid financial detriment for him or herself, relatives or household members, or for any business with which the Board member, a household member or a relative is associated.

This prohibition does not apply to any part of an official compensation package, honorarium allowed by Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 244.042, reimbursement of expenses, or unsolicited awards of professional achievement. Further, this prohibition does not apply to gifts from one without a legislative or administrative interest. Nor does it apply if the gift is under the annual \$50 gift limit from one who has a legislative or administrative interest in any matter subject to the decision or vote of the Board member. District-provided meals at board meetings are acceptable under the reimbursement of expenses exception.

I. Conflicts of Interest

“Business” means any corporation, partnership, proprietorship, enterprise, association, franchise, firm, organization, self-employed individual or any legal entity operated for economic gain. This definition excludes any income-producing tax exempt 501(c) not-for-profit corporation with which a public official or a relative of the public official is associated only as a member or board director or in a nonremunerative capacity.

“Business with which a Board member or relative is associated” means any private business or closely held corporation of which a Board member or relative is a director, officer, owner, employee or agent or any private business or closely held corporation in which a Board member or relative owns or has owned stock, another form of equity interest, stock options or debt instruments worth \$1,000 or more at any point in the preceding year; any publicly held corporation in which a Board member or relative owns or has owned \$100,000 or more in stock or another form of equity interest, stock options or debt instruments at any point in the preceding calendar year; or any publicly held corporation of which a Board member or relative is a director or officer.

“Relative” means the spouse¹, parent, step-parent, child, sibling, step-sibling, son-in-law or daughter-in-law of the Board member; or the parent, step-parent, child, sibling, step-sibling, son-in-law or daughter-in-law of the spouse of the Board member. Relative also includes any individual for whom the Board member has a legal support obligation, whose employment provides benefits² to the Board member, or who receives any benefit from the Board member’s public employment.

“Member of the household” means any person who resides with the public official.

¹The term spouse includes domestic partner.

²Examples of benefits may include, but not be limited to, elements of an official compensation package including benefits such as insurance, tuition or retirement allotments.

No Board member will solicit or receive, either directly or indirectly, any pledge or promise of future employment based on any understanding that the Board member's vote, official action or judgment would be thereby influenced.

No Board member will attempt to use or use for personal gain any confidential information gained through his/her official position or association with the district. A Board member will respect individuals' privacy rights when dealing with confidential information gained through association with the district.

If a Board member participates in the authorization of a public contract, the Board member may not have a direct beneficial financial interest in that public contract for two years after the date the contract was authorized.

Individual Board members and the Board as a public entity are bound by the ethics laws for public officials as stated in Oregon law.

Potential Conflict of Interest

"Potential conflict of interest" means any action or any decision or recommendation by a Board member that could result in a financial benefit or detriment for self or relatives or for a business with which the Board member or relatives are associated, unless otherwise provided by law.

A Board member must publicly declare a potential conflict of interest. A Board member may, after declaring his/her potential conflict of interest, either vote or abstain on the issue. Abstaining from a vote does not meet the legal requirement of publicly stating a potential conflict.

Actual Conflict of Interest

"Actual conflict of interest" means any action or any decision or recommendation taken by a Board member that would result in a financial benefit or detriment to self or relatives or for any business with which the Board member or relatives are associated, unless otherwise provided by law.

A Board member must publicly declare an actual conflict of interest. The Board member may not vote lawfully if an actual conflict of interest exists unless a vote is needed to meet a minimum requirement of votes to take official action. Such a vote does not allow the Board member to participate in any discussion or debate on the issue out of which an actual conflict arises.

Class Exception

It will not be a conflict of interest if the Board member's action would affect to the same degree a class consisting of all inhabitants of the state, or a smaller class consisting of an industry, occupation or other group including one of which or in which the person, or the person's relative or business with which the person or the person's relative is associated, is a member or is engaged. For example, if a Board member's spouse is a member of the collective bargaining unit, the Board member may vote to approve the contract, as it will affect all members of that class to the same degree. However, if the collective bargaining unit is very small, the class exception may not apply. Similarly, if the contract contains special provisions that might apply only to particular persons, then the class exception may not apply. For example, if a Board member's spouse is the only one in the bargaining unit that has a doctorate and there is a pay differential for employees with doctorates in the collective bargaining agreement, the Board member should not vote on the contract.

II. Gifts

Board members are public officials and therefore will not solicit or accept a gift or gifts with an aggregate value in excess of \$50 from any single source in a calendar year that has a legislative or administrative interest in any matter subject to the decision or vote of the Board member. All gift related provisions apply to the Board member, their relatives, and members of their household. The \$50 gift limit applies separately to the Board member and to the Board member's relatives or members of household, meaning that the Board member, each member of their household and relative can accept up to \$50 each from the same source/gift giver. "Gift" means something of economic value given to a Board member without valuable consideration of equivalent value, which is not extended to others who are not public officials on the same terms and conditions.

"Relative" means: the spouse³, parent, step-parent, child, sibling, step-sibling, son-in-law or daughter-in-law of the Board member; or the parent, step-parent, child, sibling, step-sibling, son-in-law or daughter-in-law of the spouse of the Board member. Relative also includes any individual for whom the Board member has a legal support obligation, whose employment provides benefits⁴ to the Board member, or who receives any benefit from the Board member's public employment.

"Member of the household" means any person who resides with the Board member.

Determining the Source of Gifts

Board members should not accept gifts in any amount without obtaining information from the gift giver as to who is the source of the gift. It is the Board member's personal responsibility to ensure that no single source provides gifts exceeding an aggregate value of \$50 in a calendar year, if the source has a legislative or administrative interest in any matter subject to the decision or vote of the Board member. If the giver does not have a legislative/administrative interest, the ethics rules on gifts do not apply and the Board member need not keep track of it, although they are advised to do so anyway in case of a later dispute.

Determining Legislative and Administrative Interest

A "legislative or administrative interest" means an economic interest distinct from that of the general public, in any action subject to the decision or vote of a person acting in the capacity of a Board member. For example, everyone within a county has a general interest in the fire department, but the person who sells the uniforms to the fire department has a legislative or administrative interest in the fire department that is distinct from the general public.

Determining the Value of Gifts

The fair market value of the merchandise, goods, or services received will be used to determine benefit or value.

"Fair market value" is the dollar amount goods or services would bring if offered for sale by a person who desired, but was not obligated, to sell and purchased by one who is willing, but not obligated, to buy. Any portion of the price that was donated to charity, however, does not count toward the fair market value of

³Ibid. p. 1

⁴Ibid. p. 1

the gift if the Board member does not claim the charitable contribution on personal tax returns. Below are acceptable ways to calculate the fair market value of a gift:

1. In calculating the per person cost at receptions or meals the payor of the Board member's admission or meal will include all costs other than any amount donated to a charity.
For example, a person with a legislative or administrative interest buys a table for a charitable dinner at \$100 per person. If the cost of the meal was \$25 and the amount donated to charity was \$75, the benefit conferred on the Board member is \$25. This example requires that the Board member does not claim the charitable contribution on personal tax returns.
2. For receptions and meals with multiple attendees, but with no price established to attend, the source of the Board member's meal or reception will use reasonable methods to determine the per person value or benefit conferred. The following examples are deemed reasonable methods of calculating value or benefit conferred:
 - a. The source divides the amount spent on food, beverage and other costs (other than charitable contributions) by the number of persons whom the payor reasonably expects to attend the reception or dinner;
 - b. The source divides the amount spent on food, beverage and other costs (other than charitable contributions) by the number of persons who actually attend the reception or dinner; or
 - c. The source calculates the actual amount spent on the Board member.
3. Upon request by the Board member, the source will give notice of the value of the merchandise, goods, or services received.
4. Attendance at receptions where the food or beverage is provided as an incidental part of the reception is permitted without regard to the fair market value of the food and beverage provided.

Value of Unsolicited Tokens or Awards: Resale Value

Board members may accept unsolicited tokens or awards that are engraved or are otherwise personalized items. Such items are deemed to have a resale value under \$25 (even if the personalized item cost the source more than \$50), unless the personalized item is made from gold or some other valuable material that would have value over \$25 as a raw material.

Entertainment

Board members may not solicit or accept any gifts of entertainment over \$50 in value from any single source in a calendar year that has a legislative or administrative interest in any matter subject to the decision or vote of the Board member unless:

1. The entertainment is incidental to the main purpose of another event (i.e., a band playing at a reception). Entertainment that involves personal participation is not incidental to another event (such as a golf tournament at a conference); or
2. The Board member is acting in their official capacity for a ceremonial purpose.

Entertainment is ceremonial when a Board member appears at an entertainment event for a "ceremonial purpose" at the invitation of the source of the entertainment who requests the presence

of the Board member at a special occasion associated with the entertainment. Examples of an appearance by a Board member at an entertainment event for a ceremonial purpose include throwing the first pitch at a baseball game, appearing in a parade and ribbon cutting for an opening ceremony.

Exceptions

The following are exceptions to the ethics rules on gifts:

1. Campaign contributions are not considered gifts under the ethics rules;
2. Gifts from “relatives” and “members of the household” to the Board member are permitted in an unlimited amount; they are not considered gifts under the ethics rules;
3. Informational or program material, publications, or subscriptions related to the recipient’s performance of official duties;
4. Contributions made to a legal expense trust fund if certain requirements are met;
5. Food, lodging, and travel generally count toward the \$50 aggregate amount per year from a single source with a legislative or administrative interest, with the following exceptions:
 - a. Organized Planned Events. Board members are permitted to accept payment for travel conducted in the Board member’s official capacity, for certain limited purposes:
 - (1) Reasonable expenses (i.e., food, lodging, travel, fees) for attendance at a convention, fact-finding mission or trip, or other meeting do not count toward the \$50 aggregate amount IF:
 - (a) The Board member is scheduled to deliver a speech, make a presentation, participate on a panel, or represent the district; AND
 - i) The giver is a unit of a:
 - a) Federal, state, or local government;
 - b) An Oregon or federally recognized Native American Tribe; OR
 - c) Nonprofit corporation.
 - (b) The Board member is representing the district:
 - i) On an officially sanctioned trade-promotion or fact-finding mission; OR
 - ii) Officially designated negotiations or economic development activities *where receipt of the expenses is approved in advance by the Board.*
 - (2) The purpose of this exception is to allow Board members to attend organized, planned events and engage with the members of organizations by speaking or answering questions, participating in panel discussions or otherwise formally discussing matters in their official capacity. This exception to the gift definition does not authorize private meals where the participants engage in discussion.

6. Food or beverage, consumed at a reception, meal, or meeting IF held by an organization and IF the Board member is representing the district. Again, this exception does not authorize private meals where the participants engage in discussion.

“Reception” means a social gathering. Receptions are often held for the purpose of extending a ceremonial or formal welcome and may include private or public meetings during which guests are honored or welcomed. Food and beverages are often provided, but not as a plated, sit-down meal;

7. Food or beverage consumed by Board member acting in an official capacity in the course of financial transactions between the public body and another entity described in ORS 244.020(7)(b)(I)(i);
8. Waiver or discount of registration expenses or materials provided to Board member at a continuing education event that the Board member may attend to satisfy a professional licensing requirement;
9. A gift received by the Board member as part of the usual or customary practice of the Board member’s private business, employment or position as a volunteer that bears no relationship to the Board member’s holding of public office.

Honoraria

A Board member may not solicit or receive, whether directly or indirectly, honoraria for the Board member or any relative or member of the household of the Board member if the honoraria are solicited or received in connection with the official duties of the Board member.

The honoraria rules do not prohibit the solicitation or receipt of an honorarium or a certificate, plaque, commemorative token or other item with a value of \$50 or less; or the solicitation or receipt of an honorarium for services performed in relation to the private profession, occupation, avocation or expertise of the Board member or candidate.

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

[ORS 162.015](#) to -162.035
[ORS 162.405](#) to -162.425

[ORS 244.010](#) to -244.400
[ORS 332.055](#)

[OAR 199-005-0001](#) to -199-010-0150

38 OR. ATTY. GEN. OP. 1995 (1978)

OR. ETHICS COMM’N, OR. GOV’T ETHICS LAW, A GUIDE FOR PUBLIC OFFICIALS.

Cross Reference(s):

BBF - Board Member Ethics

BBFB - Board Member Ethics and Nepotism

Yamhill-Carlton School District 1

Code: **CBG**
Adopted: 10/09/06
Revised/Readopted: 12/10/12; 12/14/17

Evaluation of the Superintendent

The Board will formally evaluate the superintendent's job performance at least once each year. The evaluation will be based on the administrative job description, any applicable standards of performance, Board policy and progress in attaining any goals for the year established by the superintendent and/or the Board.

Additional criteria for the evaluation, if any, will be developed at a public board meeting prior to conducting the evaluation. The superintendent will be notified of the additional criteria prior to the evaluation.

The Board's discussion and conferences with and about the superintendent and his/her performance will be conducted in an executive session, unless the superintendent requests a session open to the public. Such an executive session will not include a general evaluation of any district goal, objective or operation. Results of the evaluation will be written and placed in the superintendent's personnel file.

At the Board's discretion, it may notify the superintendent in writing of specific areas to be remedied, and the superintendent may be given an opportunity to correct the problem(s). Where the Board provided written notice pursuant to the prior sentence, if the Board determines the superintendent's performance remains unsatisfactory, the Board may dismiss or non-renew the superintendent pursuant to Board policy, the superintendent's employment contract and state law and rules. In those situations where the superintendent's employment contract includes an evaluation, dismissal or non-renewal provision, it shall take precedent over this policy.

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

[ORS 192.660\(2\), \(8\)](#)
[ORS 332.107](#)
[ORS 332.505](#)

[ORS 342.513](#)
[ORS 342.815](#)

[OAR 581-022-2405](#)

Hanson v. Culver Sch. Dist. (FDAB 1975).

Cross Reference(s):

BDC - Executive Sessions
CB - Superintendent
CBA - Qualifications and Duties of the Superintendent

Practices of High-performing boards

	Lighthouse (Rice, et al., 2000 and Delagardelle & Alsbury, 2014)	Essential board leadership practices (Johnson, 2013)	Characteristics of effective school boards (Dervarics & O'Brien, 2016)
Vision & Goals	Set clear expectations; set goals	Creating a vision	Commit to a vision of high expectations for students and set goals toward that vision
Climate & Resources	Create conditions for success	Creating climate; providing staff development; creating awareness and urgency	Align and sustain resources to meet goals
Data & Monitoring	Hold the system accountable	Monitoring progress and taking corrective action; using data	Data savvy , embracing and monitoring data, even when negative
Cohesive Teaming	Learn together as a board team	Demonstrating commitment; practicing unified governance	Strong shared beliefs and values about the system and all students
Community Engagement	Build public will	Engaging the community ; connecting with district leadership	Collaborative relationship with staff and community; strong structure to inform/engage stakeholders
Policy & Accountability		Developing policy with a focus on student learning	Accountability driven , focused on policy and not operations

Practices associated with negative impacts on student outcomes

Lee & Eadens (2014)

- Meetings less orderly; Lack of respectful engagement, some individuals take up too much airtime
- Less time spent on student achievement
- Members seek to advance their own agendas
- Less effective working relationships
- Less reliance on the superintendent for advice and input
- Less focus on policy items

Dervarics & O'Brien (2016)

- Only vaguely aware of school improvement initiatives
- Making excuses: external pressures, communication, teachers/staff, families, students as cause for lower performance
- Micromanagement
- Staff don't know the board
- Anecdotes and personal experiences drive decisions instead of data