Windham Northeast Supervisory Union

"Creating an Inclusive Community through Personalized Student Engagement."

Athens Grafton Rockingham Westminster

School Board Member Guidebook

Tips and Information for Board Members

Revised March 2025

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INTRODUCTION

The WNESU New School Board Member Guidebook provides information about the basics of school board service and answers questions commonly asked by new board members. It includes hyperlinks to useful videos and text. The handbook draws on the knowledge and expertise of the Vermont School Boards Association (VSBA). It includes references to information available at VTVSBA.org including the varied programs and services the VSBA offers its members. (WNESU and its member districts are members of the VSBA. Your wnesu.org email is provided to the VSBA so you can receive information from them.) The online version of this handbook includes dozens of embedded links to the VSBA resources and other guidance. Some VSBA resources may be password-protected for members only.

This Guidebook will be updated quarterly with new information as it is relevant to School Board Members.

Note to new members: our Information Technology Department will create a WNESU email account for you. This is the only account you should use for official school board communication. If you need assistance in navigating or accessing files, please let us know.

ROBERT'S RULES OF ORDER

State law requires that "A school board meeting shall be conducted in accordance with the Vermont Open Meeting Law and Robert's Rules of Order". Use the Robert's Rules chart below when the board is running a meeting or conducting a formal public hearing. The chart will help the board chair and members maintain an effective deliberation and decision-making process. Boards with fewer than twelve members may choose to operate less formally using Robert's Rules for Small Boards system outlined on the next page.

§	YOU WANT	YOU SAY	INTERRUPT	2ND	DEBATE	AMEND	VOTE
21	Close Meeting	Move to adjourn	No	Yes	No	No	Majority
20	Take break	Move to recess for…	No	Yes	No	No	None
19	Register complaint	Point of Order	Yes	No	No	No	None
18	Make/Follow Agenda	Call for the orders of the day	Yes	No	No	No	None
17	Lay aside temporarily	Move to lay the question on the table	No	Yes	No	No	Majority
16	Close debate	Move the question	No	Yes	No	No	2/3
15	Limit or extend debates	Move that debate be limited to…	No	Yes	No	Yes	2/3
14	Postpone to a certain time	Move to postpone the motion to…	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority
13	Refer to committee	Move to refer the motion to…	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority
12	Modify the wording of the motion	Move to amend the motion by…	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority
11	Kill main motion	Move the motion be postponed indefinitely	No	Yes	Yes	No	Majority
10	Bring business before assembly (a main motion)	Move that (or "to")…	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority

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ROBERT'S RULES OF ORDER: PROCEDURES FOR SMALL BOARDS

Link to Robert's Rules

Boards with fewer than a dozen members, it is understood that the rules necessary for a large assembly could hinder board business. The rules governing such meetings are different from the rules that apply to other assemblies in the following respects:

- Members are not required to obtain the floor before making motions or speaking, which they can do while seated.
- Motions need not be seconded.
- There is no limit to the number of times a member can speak to a question and motions to close or limit debate generally need not be entertained.
- Informal discussion of a subject is permitted while no motion is pending.
- When a proposal is perfectly clear to all present, a vote can be taken without a motion being introduced. Unless agreed to by general consent, all proposed actions of a board must be approved by a vote under the same rules as in other assemblies.
- The chair can speak in discussion without rising or leaving the chair; and, subject to rule or custom within the particular board (which should be uniformly followed regardless of how members are present), the chair usually can make motions and usually votes on all questions.
- Sometimes, when a proposal is perfectly clear to all present, a vote can be taken without a motion having been introduced. Unless agreed to by unanimous consent, all proposed actions of a board must be approved by vote under the same rules as in other assemblies, except that a vote can be taken initially by a show of hands, which is often a better method in such meetings
- To Limit Debate When members of the assembly call out informally, "Question! Question!", it means only that they as individuals are ready to vote on the pending question or motion. This informal "call for the question" by members must be clearly differentiated from the formal motion "to close debate and vote immediately on the pending question", (or what is exactly the same) the formal "I move the previous question".
- To Close the Debate "I move the previous Question" is the old, brief way of moving to close debate. The current formal way of closing debate is "I move that we close debate and vote immediately on the pending question". Requires a second. Is not debatable nor can it have a subsidiary motion to amend. Requires a two-thirds vote to pass.

*A Note of Caution:

If your board elects to operate more informally, board members must agree on this during the annual board reorganization or at a board goal-setting work session. The board chair will need to communicate to members that silence during a vote constitutes support for the decision at hand. The board chair should also direct the clerk to record the vote as unanimous in the meeting minutes unless the board members are polled individually.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Regular board meetings are convened in a public setting; however, they are not meetings of the public.

Board Policy: Public Participation at Board Meetings

The public can and should have a voice in board considerations, but no person or group has the right to obstruct board deliberations. Boards should adopt a policy that allows citizens an opportunity to speak within established time constraints before board action is taken. Many boards have a time on the agenda when visitors may speak on a particular item or present petitions.

Persons who wish to have a specific issue addressed by the school should first be guided through the established protocol. This generally means seeking a decision or resolution from district employees. Only after all other avenues of recourse are exhausted does the issue rise to the board level for possible action.

Unless there is a time-sensitive issue that is presented to the board by a visitor, it is good practice for the board to table new issues and ask the superintendent to gather background information, before the board decides to address the issue on a future agenda.

Persons addressing the board should be asked to state their names. Many board policies give the chair the prerogative to limit the time permitted to any individual or group speaking on an issue. This delegation of power to the chair helps to avoid excessive repetition of a certain point of view or causing board meetings to last too long.

No school board or professional staff will ever be able to please everyone in the district. There will always be some complaints and criticism. Some will be justified; some will be based on a lack of information. In either case, criticism cannot be settled by being ignored. An acceptable procedure for handling complaints and criticisms should be adopted as official board policy.

Complaints and criticism on which action is requested should always be directed through the superintendent to (if necessary) the board. An individual board member has no legal authority to take action on behalf of the school district and should refrain from promising to do so. Rather than conduct one's investigation of a complaint, a board member should refer the matter to the superintendent. It is important to follow policy and established protocols for processing complaints.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION POLICY

All meetings of the Board shall be open to the public. All actions of the Board shall be taken openly and the deliberations leading to board action shall likewise be conducted openly. The public is invited to attend Board Meetings and will be given limited time to voice opinions or problems.

The Board reserves the right to meet in an Executive Session as provided for in the opinion of the School District/SU Attorney. No actions shall be taken by the Board while it is in Executive Session. All action shall be taken in an open meeting.

The Board recognizes its responsibility to conduct the business of the District/SU in an orderly and efficient manner and will therefore require reasonable controls to regulate public presentations to the Board. A person wishing to be heard by the board shall first be recognized by the Chair. Speakers shall identify themselves and proceed with their comments as briefly as the subject permits. The Chair is responsible for the orderly conduct of the meeting and shall rule on such matters as the time to be allowed for public discussion, the appropriateness of the subject being presented, and the suitability of the time for such a presentation.

VERMONT'S OPEN MEETING LAW

- 1 V.S.A. §310: "Public Body" means **any board,** council, or commission of the state or instrumentality of the state **or any committee of any of the foregoing boards**.

- 1 V.S.A. §310 (2): "Meeting" means a gathering of a quorum of the members of a public body **for the purpose of discussing the business of the public body or for the purpose of taking action**.
  NEW: A meeting is NOT written correspondence or email communication between members for the purpose of scheduling a meeting, organizing an agenda, or distributing materials to discuss at a meeting.

- 1 V.S.A. §312 (a): **All meetings of a public body are declared to be open at all times…**No resolution, rule, regulation, appointment, or formal action shall be binding except as taken or made at such an open meeting.

- **January 1, 2025 - New Open Meeting Law Training Requirements took effect**

In Act 133 (2024), the Legislature made permanent changes to the Open Meeting Law. They are summarized in the resources below, which include a webinar that incorporates the new changes.

Access the Vermont Secretary of State's required training, here: Open Meeting Law Training.

- Distinguishes among State and local "nonadvisory" and "advisory" bodies.
  - A "nonadvisory" body has supervision, control, or jurisdiction over legislative, quasi-judicial, tax, or budgetary matters. For ease of reference, SOS refers to nonadvisory bodies as decision-making bodies.
  - An "advisory" body does *not* have any of the above powers.
- Authorizes remote-only meetings for advisory public bodies, subject to remote public participation requirements, and for all public bodies under specified emergency circumstances (emergency meetings, declared states of emergency, and "local incidents").
- Beginning January 1, 2025, requires hybrid meetings for State decision-making (nonadvisory) bodies.
- Upon request, provides a limited right to local residents, the body's members, and the press for in-person or remote access to any regular meeting.
- Requires State and local decision-making (nonadvisory) bodies to electronically record meetings and post the recordings in a designated electronic location. (Includes similar requirements for certain informational meetings and hearings held in advance of a town's annual and special meetings of the voters.)
- Requires each municipality to post on its website, if it maintains or designates one, the procedures for filing an OML complaint and the text of the relevant statute, 1 V.S.A. § 314.
- Beginning January 1, 2025, requires annual OML training for State chairs of decision-making (nonadvisory) bodies and for local chairs of legislative bodies, municipal managers, and mayors. *See the training video above*.
- Establishes a workgroup, chaired by the Secretary of State, to recommend ways to improve access to and participation in meetings of public bodies, meetings of the voters, and elections.

Guidelines for Board Meetings and Communications Consistent with Vermont's Open Meeting Law*

Public Comment at School Board Meetings

Every member of the public will have an opportunity to address the Board on a topic of concern. The rules for public comment are:

- Each speaker will have three minutes or less to speak.

- Speakers must remain courteous in their remarks.
- The Board will customarily not respond to any statements or questions raised, although any concerns, questions, or recommendations will be noted for possible action in a subsequent warned meeting. Public comment is your opportunity to speak to the Board.
- We may ask you to complete your comments if your remarks are redundant.
- Every speaker is expected to identify themselves by announcing their name and place of residence.

Directors' Comments at Board Meetings

- An elected member of a specific school board may make a closing comment at each meeting of the Board on which he or she serves. Such comments are not to include new topics or information not on the warned agenda for the meeting in order to be consistent with open meeting law.
- At any meeting of a school board to which a director has not been elected, he or she is considered a member of the public and would make any statements during the Public Comment period.

Email and/or phone calls to Board Members, SU and/or School Staff

- If correspondence is sent to a quorum of any school board, it is a violation of open meeting law. Such correspondence may be considered cumulative.
- Individual school board members should convey concerns or requests via their respective board chairs, rather than directly to school or SU employees.
- A response to any requests and/or emails sent to SU or school personnel should not be expected except during routine workday hours, and not on holidays or during vacations.

*See *A Guide to Open Meetings Revised January 2019* at
https://outside.vermont.gov/dept/sos/Municipal%20Division/a-guide-to-open-meetings-january-2019.pdf

OPEN MEETING NOTICE REQUIREMENTS

❖ Regular Meetings
The time and place of regular meetings shall be clearly designated in the bylaw or resolution and be made available to any person upon request.

❖ Special Meetings
The time and place of special meetings shall be publicly announced at least 24 hours before the meeting, posted in at least three (3) public places, and given to each member of the board.

❖ Emergency Meetings
Public notice given as soon as possible before the meeting. Allowed only to respond to an "unforeseen occurrence or condition requiring immediate attention."

PUBLIC COMMENT

❖ Reasonable opportunities to appear and express views on any matter considered by the board shall be given to any person in the school district (16 V.S.A. §554 (b))

❖ Public comment shall be subject to reasonable rules established by the chair (1 V.S.A. §312 (h)).

VERMONT'S PUBLIC RECORDS ACT

1 V.S.A. §316 (a): Any person may inspect or copy any public record of a public agency during regular business hours.

- ❖ Public entities can charge for the cost of copying the record and for staff time exceeding thirty (30) minutes; no charge is allowed for inspection only.

1 V.S.A. §317 (b): "Public record" means any written or recorded information, regardless of physical form or characteristics, which is produced or acquired in the course of public agency business.

COMMON PUBLIC RECORDS EXEMPTIONS

1. Records with privileged or confidential information
2. Personnel records
3. Test questions (NECAPs, SBAC, e.g.)
4. Negotiation materials related to contracts, CBA's
5. Student records

DENYING A PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST

6. Respond to the request within three (3) days
7. Identify the records to be withheld and the basis for the denial (cite the statutory exemption)
8. Notify the requester of the right to appeal to the Superintendent; if the appeal is denied, notify of the right to Superior Court review

CONSIDERATIONS:

- ❖ The identity and motive of the requestor cannot be considered when weighing access to public documents
- ❖ The burden of proof on public agencies to justify the denial
- ❖ Courts must award attorney's fees and costs to plaintiffs who prevail

ELECTRONIC MEETINGS

One or more members of the public body may participate in a meeting electronically If a quorum, then:

1. **Twenty-four (24) hours notice in the municipal office and two (2) designated places.**
2. **Designate physical location(s) for the public to participate**
3. **At least one member of the public body (or designee) must be physically present at each designated location**

AGENDAS AND MINUTES

Agendas must be posted to the district's website (if one exists), the municipal office, and two designated public places

- Forty-eight (48) hours prior to a regular meeting
- Twenty-four (24) hours prior to a special meeting
- Any addition to or deletion from the agenda must be made as the first act of business at the meeting.

WNESU Board Policy: Board Meetings

Board Website
The boards use a secure site, Diligent, to host all agendas and minutes. The site can be accessed through the WNESU website.

Training will be provided for navigation and use of Diligent

COMMON BOARD AGENDA TEMPLATE

1. Call to Order
2. Introductions
3. Additions and Edits to the Agenda
4. Public Comments & Communications
5. Review & Approve prior board meeting minutes
6. Informational Items/Reports
    a. Finance
    b. Superintendent
    c. Principal (s)
7. Unfinished/Old Business (Possible Action)
8. New Business (Possible Action)
9. Date of Next Meeting
10. Director's Comments
11. Adjournment

BOARD MEETING MINUTES

Your board's minutes are an important channel of communication from the board to school personnel and the public. They also are the only legal record of board meetings. Minutes shall be taken of all meetings, cover all topics and motions that arise, and give a true indication of the business of the meeting (1 V.S.A. §312(b)).

Minutes should be written immediately after a board or sub-committee meeting. The board secretary or clerk should read them carefully and sign the official copy, which will be included in the school district's records after approval at the next board meeting. Copies of the minutes should be sent to all board members as soon as they are prepared, but not later than the
distribution of the next meeting's agenda. Some districts send the unapproved minutes to the press and other community leaders immediately following a meeting, and all districts are required by law to post minutes to a website (if one exists), and/or make minutes available to interested citizens, upon request within 5 business days following the meeting.

Board minutes must include the following:

1. Name of your school district, city, or town.
2. Place and time of the meeting.
3. Board members, staff members, and other **active** participants present.
4. Approval of the minutes from the preceding board or subcommittee meeting(s).
5. The nature of the meeting (regular, special, or emergency).
6. A record of all motions, proposals, and resolutions made and the disposition of each, together with the names of the members making and seconding motions.
7. A record of the members voting yea and nay, except for unanimous and voice votes.

The kind of minutes that will be the easiest to read and to glean information from will be those that record important matters in an easily discernible way. Use headings, underlining, and bold notations to create an easy-to-read format.

Minutes are matters of public record and are kept by the board clerk.

Minutes need to be permanently stored and may not be discarded.

If members of the board want to correct or supplement draft minutes, they should suggest corrections at the next duly warned board meeting. When all board members have email accounts, it saves time if board members email suggested meeting-minute edits to the board clerk/secretary in advance of board adoption. This process will eliminate using valuable board meeting time to wordsmith prior meeting minutes.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

- First, meet in an open session; vote to close the meeting by a motion that specifies the reason.
- Boards decide who comes into executive session with them.
- No decision may be made in the executive session. Ultimate action must be taken by motion and vote in an open session (1 V.S.A §313 (a)).

According to 1 V.S.A. §313, a board may only go into executive session upon a motion and vote to do so. The motion must state the "nature of the business of the executive session," be supported by a majority of the board, and be recorded in the minutes. Boards may not enter an executive session without first meeting in an open session and then voting to enter an executive session.

Because a vote is required to enter an executive session, we do not recommend that an executive session be a standing item on every agenda. If the board knows it plans to discuss a topic that falls under one of the allowable reasons to enter closed session, then on the agenda for that meeting the board should indicate the nature of that specific topic and an intent to vote to enter executive session.

Boards may only enter executive sessions to discuss a limited number of topics. One category requires the public body to make a specific finding that "premature general public knowledge
would clearly place the…public body or person involved at a substantial disadvantage." The topics that require this specific finding to be made are:

- Contracts;
- Labor relations agreements with employees;
- Arbitration or mediation;
- Grievances, other than tax grievances;
- Pending or probable civil litigation or prosecution, to which the public body is or may be a party;
- Confidential attorney-client communications made for the purpose of providing professional legal services to the body

For example, just because a board intends to discuss a contract with a bus company does not mean they can automatically vote to enter an executive session. Rather, first, they need to determine that discussing the contract in an open meeting would place the board or company involved at a substantial disadvantage.

Two motions are needed to enter into Executive Session:

1. **"I move to find that premature general public knowledge regarding [state the reason] clearly places the board at a substantial disadvantage because the board risks disclosing [state the reason]."**
2. **"I move to enter executive session for the purpose of discussing [state the reason] under Title 1, section 313(a)(1). And invite [state who]"**

Other permissible reasons to enter executive session are:

- 313(a) 2 The negotiating or securing of real estate purchase or lease options
- 313(a) 3 Appointment, employment, or evaluation of a public officer or employee
- 313(a) 4 A disciplinary or dismissal action against a public officer or employee
- 313(a) 5 A clear and imminent peril to public safety
- 313(a) 6 Exempt public records under the Public Record Act
- 313(a) 7 Student academic records, suspension, or discipline
- 313(a) 10 Security or emergency response measures, if disclosure could jeopardize public safety.

For the reasons above, the board may enter into Executive Session in ONE motion. The motion should identify the topic of the discussion and the specific statutory provision.

1. "I move to enter executive session for the purpose of discussing [state the reason] under the provisions of Title 1, Section 313(a) [state the section # and verbage] and invite [state the person]."

Executive Session Cheatsheet

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PENALTY AND ENFORCEMENT

1. The aggrieved party must allege a specific violation and request specific actions to cure the violation

2. The public body has seven (7) business days to respond

    - ❖ If acknowledge a violation, have fourteen (14) calendar days to cure it and take measures to prevent its reoccurrence

COMMUNICATING with SCHOOL PERSONNEL

Please be aware of our policies regarding how and when School Board Members may conduct communication with School Personnel – Policy Board Relations with School Personnel, School Visits by Board Members

WNESU Procedures for School Personnel-Board Member Communications

The board member, committee member, or board chair is directed by the BOARD (as a whole) to communicate with or get information from the school personnel	**The school personnel notifies the superintendent of planned meetings and then provides information to the board member**	**The school personnel briefs the superintendent after meeting with the board member**
The board chair or committee chair contacts the school personnel requesting information* or meeting	**The school personnel informs the superintendent and then sets up the meeting**	**If the superintendent does not attend the meeting, the school personnel gives the superintendent a briefing of the meeting and content after it occurs**
The board member requests a meeting with the school personnel or information* from the school personnel	**The school personnel will defer the request to the superintendent**	**The superintendent will set up and facilitate a meeting if necessary**
The school personnel desires to set up a meeting with a board member or board chair	**The school personnel requests the meeting through the superintendent**	**The superintendent notifies the board chair and the board chair assists the superintendent in processing the request**

*** Request must meet guidelines according to VT state law**

NEGOTIATING WITH SCHOOL EMPLOYEES

	Teachers (Title 16, Chapter 57)	Municipal Employees (Title 21, Chapter 22)
Employees Covered	Any person licensed as a teacher who is not an "administrator." (Sec. 1981)	Any employee of "municipal employer" except (1) elected officials, (2) supervisors, (3) probationary status employees, (4) confidential employees, (5) certified school employees.
Recognition of Employee Bargaining Unit	Employees select units, and recognition by the board is mandatory. American Arbitration Assn. supervises disputed elections. (Sec. 1991, 1992)	Employees select units, and recognition by the board is mandatory. The state labor relations board supervises the certification of the unit. (Sec. 1723, 1724)
Delegation	Negotiation may be delegated by the board; not final ratification. (Sec. 2009)	Negotiation may be by a "designated representative" or legislative body. (Sec. 1725)
Mandatory Subjects of Bargaining	• Salary • Related economic conditions of employment • Grievance procedures • Any mutually agreed upon matters not in conflict with statutes. (Sec. 2004)	Wages, hours, and conditions of employment ("directly affecting economic circumstances, health, safety or convenience"…not "bargain-able matters of inherent managerial policy.")
Agency Service Fee	Newly authorized subject of bargaining.	The authorized subject of bargaining. (Sec. 1734)
Mediation	By joint agreement at an impasse. (Sec. 2006)	On request of either party or on the initiative of the commissioner of labor and industry. A mediator appointed by the commissioner of labor and industry. (Sec. 1731)
Fact Finding	On request of either party. No required factors for consideration. Nonbinding recommendations are public after 10 days. (Sec. 2007)	On certification by the mediator. Required factors for consideration. Nonbinding recommendations are public after 10 days.
Arbitration	Binding Interest Arbitration is available by mutual agreement. Jurisdiction of arbitrator defined by statute. (Subchapter 4)	By agreement or vote of the municipality. Required factors for consideration. Decision binding unless vacated by the court on specific grounds. (Sec. 1733)
Finality	Board may declare after full compliance with the statutory process. On matters in dispute only. (Sec. 2008)	No finality provision.
Strikes and Injunctions	Limited right to strike. Enjoyed only for "a clear and present danger to the sound program of school education." (Sec. 2010)	Limited right to strike. Enjoyed if "danger to health, safety, welfare or public," or after entering binding arbitration. (Sec. 1730)

LINKS TO THE VERMONT SCHOOL BOARDS ASSOCIATION

ESSENTIAL WORK of SCHOOL BOARDS

This was developed by the Vermont School Boards Association VIDEO on reorganization.

Essential Work Tool Kit

This Tool Kit provides Roles & Responsibilities, Policy, and a rubric for Self-Assessment for each area listed below

- Establish a Vision & Engage the Community
- Establish Policy
- Board & Superintendent Partnership
- Effective & Ethical Operations
- Budget & Financial Oversight
- Monitor Progress & Performance

NEW SCHOOL BOARD MEMBER TOOL KIT

This is a good place for all new members to start

SCHOOL BOARD CHAIR TOOL KIT

School Board Chairs should be familiar with all of the content on this page

SCHOOL BOARD REORGANIZATION

Please review this prior to our Reorganization Meeting in March

- Reorganization Meeting Checklist
- Sample Board Reorganization Meeting Agenda

PROSPECTIVE SCHOOL BOARD MEMBERS

Information for those thinking about joining the board or filling a vacancy

CALENDAR FOR BOARDS

Outlined below is a calendar for WNESU school boards for planning and goal setting. This calendar incorporates two meetings of the town K-8 boards and the union high school board to coordinate the delivery of instruction and services. It also assures the induction and training of new board members, a coordinated effort at goal setting, and annual revisiting of ways local boards might work collaboratively.

MARCH AND APRIL (after Board elections):
- Reorganization of boards
- Annual All Board Training

MAY:
- Individual boards review SU goals and discussion of local goals
- Bi-annual meeting of Town, Union HS Boards, which includes reports from Principals on proposed areas of academic focus, areas where collaboration and/or economies of scale are possible

JUNE:
- Boards adopt annual goals and board action plans
- Boards identify budget priorities for subsequent years (*i.e. for the budgets to be presented in November*)

AUGUST:
-

SEPTEMBER:
-

OCTOBER:
- Review/update board action plans and budget priorities

NOVEMBER:
- Bi-annual meeting of Town, Union HS Boards
- Presentation of SU Budget

DECEMBER:
- Adoption of Budgets

JANUARY:
- Adoption of Warrants and Articles

FEBRUARY:
- Town and/or Annual Meetings

Below are the dates for all Regular dates for Boards. Please note these dates are subject to change and Special or Emergency meetings can be added as needed.
Special Meeting Dates are in RED

Month	Rock 1st & 3rd Monday	BFUHS 2nd & 4th Monday	WNESU 3rd Wednesday	West 1st & 3rd Thursday	AG 2nd &4th Thursday
March	**3/10**	**3/24**	3/19	**No Meeting**	**3/27**
April	4/7	**4/21**	**4/23**	4/3	4/10
May	5/5	5/12	5/21	5/1	5/8
June	6/2	6/9	6/18	6/5	**6/11**
July					
August	8/4	8/11	8/20	8/7	8/14
September	**9/2**	9/8	9/17	9/4	9/11
October	10/6	**10/14**	10/15	10/2	10/9
November	11/3	11/10	11/19	11/6	11/13
December	12/1	12/8	12/17	12/4	12/11
January	1/5	1/12	1/21	1/8	1/15
February	2/2	2/9	2/18	2/5	2/12

Reasons for Alternative Dates:
March: Board reorganization
April: Springbreak
June: BFUHS Graduation
July: Summer Break
September: Labor Day
October: Indigenous Peoples Day