

Pleasant Hill School District No. 1



September 22, 2025 Board Meeting

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Commitment, Excellence, Community

**PLEASANT HILL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1
SCHOOL BOARD CHARGE MEETING MINUTES
Monday, August 18, 2025; 5:30 p.m.; Pleasant Hill Community Center**

1) 5:30 – 6:10

Board Chair Drew Gottfried called the August 18, 2025 charge meeting to order at 5:30 p.m. Board members present were Vice Chair Rusty Rexius, Stephen Hammond and Jennifer Woodland. Others present were Superintendent Jim Crist, Special Education Director Whitney Connolly, Elementary Principal Brenna Fairchild, High School Assistant Principal/Athletic Director Alan Stearns, Middle School Assistant Principal Caleb Salmond and Board Secretary Kimberly Silbernagel

a. Review Board Policy

1. Policy BDDH & BDDH-AR – Public Comment at Board Meetings (Exhibit 2526.2)

Superintendent Crist reviewed the policy with the board. One suggested change to the policy is that audience members who speak do not have to state their address since it is collected on the Intent to Speak form.

2. Policy BBFC – Reporting of Suspected Child Abuse (Exhibit 2526.3)

Superintendent Crist reviewed the policy with the board.

3. Policy JFCEB – Personal Electronic Devices and Social Media** (Exhibit 2526.4)

Superintendent Crist reviewed the policy with the board.

b. Governor’s Executive Order 25-09/Cell Phones (Exhibit 2526.5)

Superintendent Crist reviewed the Governor’s Executive Order (EO). This EO requires school districts to have a policy that prohibits the use of personal electronic devices by students from the start of regular instructional hours until the end of the regular instructional hours. This policy must be adopted by October 31, 2025 and effective no later than January 1, 2026. Pleasant Hill School District plans to collect feedback from students and parents in September.

c. Review Board/Superintendent Operating Agreement (Exhibit 2526.6)

Superintendent Crist reviewed the Board/Superintendent Operating Agreement. No changes are needed.

d. Review DRAFT PHSD 2025-28 Strategic Objectives (Exhibit 2526.7)

Superintendent Crist reviewed the draft PHSD 2025-28 Strategic Objectives.

2) 6:10 – 6:50

a. Board Self-Evaluation Review and Discussion

Stephen Hammond gave a summary of the board self-evaluation responses he received. Areas that were acceptable but there is room for improvement included leadership, mission, vision and goals, community relations and cultural responsiveness and educational equity.

b. Develop 2025-26 Board Goals/Objectives

The board discussed their ideas for goals for the 2025-26 school year. Goal topics included better technology for meeting proceedings, tracking of literacy programming, student achievement and communication in board meetings between members. They also reiterated that they want to continue implementing their goals from last year.

3) OSBA Annual Convention, Portland Marriott – November 6-8, 2025

All board members who are available are encouraged to attend.

4) Adjournment – 6:46 p.m.

Signed: _____, this _____ day of _____, 2025
Drew Gottfried, Board Chair



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**PLEASANT HILL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1
SCHOOL BOARD MEETING MINUTES**

Monday, August 18, 2025; 7:00 p.m.; Pleasant Hill Community Center

1. CALL TO ORDER

Board Chair Drew Gottfried called the August 18, 2025 board meeting to order at 7:00 p.m. with the Pledge of Allegiance. Board members present were Vice Chair Rusty Rexius, Stephen Hammond and Jennifer Woodland. Others present were Superintendent Jim Crist, Business Manager Sheri Longobardo, Special Education Director Whitney Connolly, Elementary Principal Brenna Fairchild, High School Assistant Principal/Athletic Director Alan Stearns, Middle School Assistant Principal Caleb Salmond and Board Secretary Kimberly Silbernagel.

Drew Gottfried read the mission statement.

2. CHANGES OR ADDITIONS TO THE AGENDA

There were no changes or additions.

3. INTRODUCTIONS AND ATTENDANCE

Audience members were Laurie Monteith, Kay Lynn Thomas, Mali Howell, Amber Schaufler, Lexi Wagner, Amber McKee and Susie Rexius

4. PUBLIC FORUM

Laurie Monteith address the board about when public comment takes place in board meetings.

5. ACTION ITEMS

5.1 Approve June 16, 2025 Budget Hearing and Board Meeting Minutes (Exhibit 2526.8)

Rusty Rexius moved to approve 5.1 June 16, 2025 Board Meeting Minutes. Stephen Hammond seconded the motion. The motion passed 4-0.

Gottfried – Yes Woodland – Yes Rexius – Yes Hammond – Yes

5.2 Approve July 7, 2025 Special Board Meeting Minutes (Exhibit 2526.9)

Jennifer Woodland moved to approve 5.2 July 7, 2025 Special Board Meeting Minutes. Stephen Hammond seconded the motion. The motion passed 4-0.

Gottfried – Yes Woodland – Yes Rexius – Yes Hammond – Yes

5.3 Approve Personnel Report (Resolution 2526.10)

Stephen Hammond moved to approve 5.3 Personnel Report. Rusty Rexius seconded the motion. The motion passed 4-0.

Gottfried – Yes Woodland – Yes Rexius – Yes Hammond – Yes

5.4 Approve the Naming of the Middle/High School Library as the Patrick McCurdy Library (Resolution 2526.11)

Pleasant Hill Education Foundation board member Susie Rexius shared that the Reach Out Mentoring Program at Pleasant Hill was started by Patrick's widow, Katie Barr. Currently mentoring takes place in the community center for elementary students. With the completion of the library project it will allow for a space in the middle/high school for mentors to meet with students.

Rusty Rexius moved to approve 5.4 Naming of the Middle/High School Library as the Patrick McCurdy Library. Stephen Hammond seconded the motion. The motion passed 4-0.

Gottfried – Yes Woodland – Yes Rexius – Yes Hammond – Yes

5.5 Accept 2025-28 PHSD Strategic Objectives

Jennifer Woodland moved to approve 5.5 2025-28 PHSD Strategic Objectives. Rusty Rexius seconded the motion. The motion passed 4-0.

Gottfried – Yes Woodland – Yes Rexius – Yes Hammond – Yes

5.6 Accept 4th Quarter ending June 30, 2025 Financial Report (Exhibit 2526.12)

Business Manager Sheri Longobardo presented the 4th Quarter financial report to the board.

Stephen Hammond moved to accept 5.6 4th Quarter ending June 30, 2025 Financial Report. Jennifer Woodland seconded the motion. The motion passed 4-0.

Gottfried – Yes Woodland – Yes Rexius – Yes Hammond – Yes

5.7 Accept July Financial Report (Exhibit 2526.13)

Business Manager Sheri Longobardo presented the July financial report to the board.

Stephen Hammond moved to accept 5.7 July Financial Report. Rusty Rexius seconded the motion. The motion passed 4-0.

Gottfried – Yes Woodland – Yes Rexius – Yes Hammond – Yes

6. REPORTS AND INFORMATION

6.1 Superintendent Report

Superintendent Crist shared that the track and turf project was completed early. The middle/high library project is still being completed. It was setback a week due to asbestos abatement that needed to be done. Contractors are working on the cost estimate for the seismic upgrade to the high school main gym. Summer school was a success and served 55 students across all three

buildings. The elementary school library was open once a week during the summer with a grant from the United Way. Food for Lane County provided lunch drop offs once a week at the community center and the library in Dexter for the summer. A thank you to the custodial/maintenance staff for being flexible with their cleaning and maintenance due to all of the construction and activity on campus this summer.

7. REVIEW OF BOARD GOVERNING POLICY

7.1 Policy Review

Superintendent Crist reviewed all of the following policies with the board.

7.101 BBA – Board Powers and Duties (Exhibit 2526.14)

7.102 BCB – Board Officers (Exhibit 2526.15)

7.103 BBAA – Individual Board Member’s Authority and Responsibilities (Exhibit 2526.16)

7.104 BBFA – Board Member Conflicts of Interest (Exhibit 2526.17)

7.105 BBFB – Board Member Ethics and Nepotism (Exhibit 2526.18)

8. BOARD COMMUNICATION

There was no board communication.

9. OTHER BUSINESS

There was no other business.

10. NEXT MEETING

- Board Work Session – September 8, 2025; 5:30 p.m.; Pleasant Hill Community Center
- Board Meeting – September 22, 2025; 7:00 p.m.; Pleasant Hill Community Center

11. ADJOURNMENT – 7:38 p.m.

Signed: _____, this _____ day of _____, 2025
Drew Gottfried, Board Chair



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**PLEASANT HILL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1
 SCHOOL BOARD WORK SESSION MINUTES**

Monday, September 8, 2025; 5:30 p.m.; Pleasant Hill Community Center

1. CALL TO ORDER

Board Chair Drew Gottfried called the September 8, 2025 board work session to order at 5:35 p.m. with the Pledge of Allegiance. Board members present were Stephen Hammond, John Oldham and Jennifer Woodland. Others present were Superintendent Jim Crist and Board Secretary Kimberly Silbernagel.

2. BOARD GOAL DEVELOPMENT (Exhibit 2526.19)

The board discussed their goals for the 2025-26 school year. They discussed the audio quality of board meetings for those in the audience as well as online. Mr. Crist will look into the pricing of microphones that are wired into a speaker system. The board would also be interested in doing training on conducting productive board meetings. The main focus for the year is to track literacy support and the progress that students are making. At this point the board has decided not to update the mission statement. The board will approve their goals at the September 22, 2025 board meeting.

3. POLICY REVIEW

3.1 Policy BDDH & BDDH-AR – Public Comment (Exhibit 2526.20)

Superintendent Crist reviewed the changes that the board suggested for the policy update. All changes are marked on the policy.

3.2 Policy JFCEB & JFCEB-AR – Personal Electronic Devices and Social Media (Exhibit 2526.21)

Superintendent Crist reviewed the sample policy from OSBA. This new policy will meet the requirements of the governor's executive order.

3.3 Policy IGBAB/JO-AR – Educational Records/Records of Students with Disabilities (Exhibit 2526.22)

Superintendent Crist reviewed the recommended updates for the policy. All changes are marked on the policy.

3.4 Policy JO/IGBAB-AR – Educational Records/Records of Students with Disabilities (Exhibit 2526.23)

Superintendent Crist reviewed the recommended updates for the policy. All changes are marked on the policy.

3.5 Policy JHCA/JHCB – Immunization and School Sports Participation**, Highly Recommended, Removal of Double Coding on Policy (Exhibit 2526.24)
Superintendent Crist reviewed the recommended updates for the policy. All changes are marked on the policy.

4. SUPERINTENDENT GOALS AND EVALUATION PROCESS (Exhibit 2526.25)

Superintendent Crist reviewed his goals for the 2025-26 school year. The first goal is staff engagement. The second goal is instructional system and student achievement. The third goal is communication and community relations. At the October 6, 2025 board meeting the board will adopt the evaluation process, standards, goals, forms and timeline to be used for this school year.

5. NEXT MEETING

- Board Meeting – September 22, 2025; 7:00 p.m.; Pleasant Hill Community Center

6. ADJOURNMENT – 7:34 p.m.

Signed: _____ this _____ day of _____, 2025
Drew Gottfried, Board Chair

Date: September 15, 2025

**Pleasant Hill School District 2025-26
Financial Report as of August 31, 2025**

Revenues:

- We have received \$2,233,124 of our anticipated \$9,247,469 in State School Fund (SSF) payments.
- We have received \$91,181 in interest from investments.
- We have received \$17,517 in curricular activity such as athletic fees and gate fees.
- We have received over \$57,000 in FEMA damage reimbursement funds related to the January 2024 ice storm, recorded in Miscellaneous Revenue.

Expenditures:

- Salary expenditures through August are \$225,310. The majority of staff had not yet returned by the August pay date.
- Benefits are \$127,771.
- The purchased services, supplies and capital outlay and other expenditures are \$333,695.
- \$2,330,000 of Budgeted Transfers have been made from the General Fund to Reserves.

Submitted by: Sheri Longobardo, Business Manager

PLEASANT HILL SCHOOL DISTRICT #1
 2025-26 GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES - MONTHLY ACTIVITY
 September 5, 2025

	BUDGET	7/25	8/25	9/25	10/25	11/25	12/25	1/26	2/26	3/26	4/26	5/26	6/26	YTD TOTAL	BALANCE OVER / (UNDER) BUDGET
Resources															
Beginning Fund Balance	\$8,560,951													\$8,395,306	(\$165,645)
Current Year's Taxes	\$3,856,873	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	(3,856,873)
Prior Year's Taxes	30,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	(30,000)
Payment in Lieu Prop Tax	5,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	(5,000)
Penalties & Int on Taxes	20,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	(20,000)
Transportation Fees	5,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	(5,000)
Interest on Investments	450,500	\$45,555	\$45,626	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$91,181	(359,319)
Other Curricular Activity	100,000	\$450	\$17,067	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$17,517	(82,483)
Rentals	6,000	\$2,810	\$530	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,340	(2,660)
Miscellaneous	50,000	\$7,526	\$58,123	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$65,648	15,648
Fingerprint Rev	1,500	\$0	\$210	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$210	(1,290)
County / Intermediate	35,000	\$0	\$546	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$546	(34,454)
Lane ESD Stipends	105,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	(105,000)
State School Fund	9,247,469	\$1,489,047	\$744,077	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,233,124	(7,014,345)
Common School Fund	150,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	(150,000)
Small School Grant	56,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	(56,000)
High Cost Disability Grant	70,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	(70,000)
Interfund Transfers	1,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	(1,000)
Total Revenues	\$14,189,342	\$1,545,388	\$866,179	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	2,411,567	(\$11,777,775)
Total Resources	\$22,750,293													\$10,806,873	(\$11,943,420)
Expenditures															
Salaries	\$6,735,593	\$78,922	\$146,387	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$225,310	(\$6,510,283)
Associated Payroll Costs	4,226,279	\$46,647	\$81,125	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	127,771	(\$4,098,508)
Purchased Services	2,817,062	\$59,949	\$52,956	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	112,905	(\$2,704,157)
Supplies and Materials	548,873	\$15,385	\$23,021	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	38,406	(\$510,467)
Cap Outlay	14,000	\$0	\$384	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$384	(\$13,616)
Other Objects	237,925	\$19,320	\$162,679	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	181,999	(\$55,926)
Transfers	2,595,000	\$0	\$2,330,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,330,000	(\$265,000)
Contingency/Beg Fund Bal	5,575,561	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$5,575,561)
Total Expenditures	\$22,750,293	\$220,224	\$2,796,553	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,016,776	(\$19,733,517)
Ending Fund Balance														\$7,790,097	\$7,790,097

Date: September 22, 2025

Resolution: 2526.30

**Oregon English Language Learner
2024-25 Report**

Relevant Data:

The Oregon English Language Learner Report is an annual publication required by law (ORS 327.016), which reports on financial information for English language learner programs, the objectives and needs of students eligible for and enrolled in an English language learner program, as well as provides information on the demographics of students in English language learner programs in each school district. The Oregon Department of Education shall prepare this annual report and provide a copy to each school district board by September 1.

Submitted By:

Jim Crist, Superintendent

English Learners in Oregon

Annual Report 2023-24

June 2025



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Acknowledgements

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Executive Summary

ORS 327.016 directs the Oregon Department of Education (ODE) to prepare an annual report on English learner program funding and student outcomes. The report’s intention is to describe the population of English learners in Oregon and provide a summary of district and state progress towards meeting English learners’ needs and state’s objectives to meet those needs. Pursuant to this Statute, ODE has also developed the [Multilingual Learner Strategic Plan](#), with priority areas emphasizing community engagement, transformative educators, culturally responsive practices to ensure equity and success for all multilingual learners in Oregon’s public schools. This report is also available on [ODE’s legislative reports webpage](#).

Definitions

ORS 327.016 describes students who receive English language instruction, supports, and services as part of an English language development (ELD) program as English learners. While these students are learning English in an ELD program, the English learner designation only focuses on a singular dimension (i.e., learning English) and does not reflect the linguistic and cultural assets of the students (García, 2009). Thus, although this report will use the term “English learner” in order to comply with ORS 327.016, it is important to recognize that these students are multilingual learners who bring valuable linguistic and cultural assets.

The ODE annually reports on four groups of English learners: current, former, ever, and never English learners. Current English learners are multilingual students who were learning English in an ELD program during the 2023-24 school year¹. Former English learners are multilingual students who demonstrated English proficiency and exited an ELD program prior to the 2023-24 school year. Monitored English learners are a subset of former English learners who are monitored for four years after exiting the EL services. Ever English learners are the combination of current, monitored, and former English learners. Finally, never English learners are monolingual English or multilingual students who were not eligible to receive English language instruction, supports, and services in an ELD program before or during the 2023-24 school year.

Nearly 102,000 students in Oregon are Ever English learners.

As of May 1, 2024, 542,735 students were enrolled in Oregon public schools and districts. Among those students, 11.5 percent were current English learners (62,522 students), 4.3 percent were former English learners (23,310 students), 3 percent were monitored English learners (16,034 students), and 81.2 percent were never English learners (440,869 students). Both current, monitored, and former English learners (i.e., Ever English learners, constituting 18.8 percent of students) represent an incredibly diverse student population in 2023–24.

The distribution of current English learners varied across grade levels and districts in Oregon during the 2023–24 school year. Woodburn School District served the highest percentage of current English learners, with 45.8 percent of students learning English in an ELD program as of May 1, 2024. On the other hand, about

¹ Note that current English learners also include students who are eligible to receive English language instruction, supports, and services in an ELD program but do not participate because their parents or guardians waive English language instruction, supports, and services.

65 percent of Oregon districts either had no current English learners or very few (i.e., fewer than 5 percent of all students).

Other key features of the English learner student population in the 2023-24 school year include the following:

- The majority of current English learners were in elementary grades (59.2 percent), while the majority of former English learners were in high school grades (55.6 percent).
- The population of English learners has been increasing while the overall student population has shown a decreasing trend.
- The number of recently arrived current English learners (i.e., new immigrant students) increased from 4,851 in 2022-23 to 6,647 students in 2023–24.
- Spanish was the predominant home language of current English learners (76 percent), but overall, there were 247 documented unique home languages (an increase of 25 languages from the previous year) spoken by current English learners. Other prevalent languages include Russian, Chinese, Vietnamese, Arabic, Chuukese, and Ukrainian.
- Approximately 77.2 percent of current English learners were Latino/a/x, and 34 percent of Latino/a/x students were current English learners. A similar percentage of Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander students (32.4 percent) were current English learners.

English learners are overrepresented in special education and underrepresented in TAG programs.

The report also examines the involvement of English learners in targeted federal and state programs: Students experiencing poverty (SEP), special education, migrant education, and the talented and gifted (TAG) program.

Key findings include the following:

- A higher percentage of current, former, and monitored English learners experienced poverty compared to never English learners (52.8, 38.4, and 39.9 percent respectively vs. 30.1 percent).
- A higher percentage of current English learners received special education services and supports compared to never English learners (18.8 vs. 16.5 percent); however, former and monitored English learners had lower rates (5.3 and 7.3 percent, respectively).
- About 9.9 percent of current English learners (6,206 students) received services in migrant education programs. Additionally, 60.4 percent of the students in migrant education programs were current English learners, 16.8 percent were former English learners, and 12.2 percent were monitored English learners. In total, 89.4 percent of students in migrant education programs were Ever English learners.
- While across Oregon, 7.1 percent of Never English learners participated in TAG programs, this figure was 6.8 percent for former English learners, 5.2 percent for monitored English learners, and just 0.5 percent for current English learners.

Younger English learners are more likely to be on track to English Language Proficiency than their older peers.

Oregon monitors whether current English learners are on track to attain English language proficiency. In the 2023–24 school year, approximately 60 percent of ELs in elementary grades were on track to meet this goal. In contrast, only 26.1 percent of ELs in high school were on track, reflecting a significant decline as students progress through the grade levels. Among high school ELs with disabilities, the percentage was substantially lower—9.1 percent were on track.

Current English learners are meeting state standards in English Language Arts and Mathematics at substantially lower rates.

A substantially smaller percentage of current English learners in elementary schools (6.6 percent) met or exceeded state standards in English Language Arts in 2023–24, compared to 82.9 percent of former English learners, 55.7 percent of monitored English learners, and 47.3 percent of never English learners. A similar trend is observed at middle and high schools: in grades 6–8, 3.7 percent of current ELs, 47.3 percent of former ELs, 31.8 percent of monitored ELs, and 46.3 percent of never ELs met or exceeded standards; in grade 11, these rates were 4.1, 40.5, 24.1, and 49.9 percent, respectively.

Similarly, a substantially smaller percentage of current English learners in elementary schools (7.6 percent) met or exceeded state standards in mathematics in 2023–24, compared to 65.6 percent of former English learners, 45.3 percent of monitored English learners, and 40.1 percent of never English learners. In grades 6–8, 2.3 percent of current ELs, 28.8 percent of former ELs, 17.7 percent of monitored ELs, and 32.1 percent of never ELs met standards. In grade 11, the figures were 1.4, 12.6, 7.6, and 23.1 percent, respectively.

Attendance rates are higher for former and monitored ELs, but lower among current ELs, particularly in high school.

Monitored and former English learners had the highest levels of regular attendance in elementary school grades (80.1 and 77.9 percent, respectively), compared to 71.6 percent for never ELs. Current English learners had lower rates of regular attendance across all grade levels: 65.4 percent in elementary, 59.6 percent in middle, and 44.8 percent in high school. For middle school, monitored ELs had a regular attendance rate of 70.6 percent and 69.4 percent for former ELs, while never ELs were at 67.8 percent. In high school, monitored and former ELs had rates of 57.4 and 54.2 percent, respectively, compared to 58.9 percent among never ELs.

Current English learners are more likely to graduate with a modified diploma.

Former English learners graduated at rates better than never English learners (87.8 vs. 82.2 percent) in 2023–24; however, substantially fewer current English learners graduated in four years (68.0 percent). Moreover, current English learners who graduated in four years were over 2.5 times more likely to receive a modified rather than a regular diploma compared to never English learners.

Students designated as English learners in high school are less likely to go to college than their peers.

Post-secondary enrollment rates for former English learners were comparable to those of never English learners (52.8 vs. 54.5 percent). On the other hand, current English learners were less likely to enroll in post-secondary education institutions. About 34.5 percent of current English learners went on to college within 16 months of high school graduation.

The average expenditures-to-revenues ratio decreased in 2023-24.

As in reports from previous years, this report summarizes the ratio of total current English learner expenditures to revenues districts receive for these students. In 2023-24, this ratio is 0.83, which is lower than 0.87 for 2022-23.

Introduction

In the 2023–24 school year, students who received English language instruction, supports, and services through an English Language Development (ELD) program—as well as those who exited such programs in prior years—represented 18.8 percent of all students enrolled in Oregon public schools and districts (as of the first school day in May 2024). These multilingual learners are an essential part of our school communities, contributing rich cultural and linguistic assets that enhance learning environments across the state. Their diverse lived experiences, languages, and heritage knowledge are invaluable to both current and future generations of Oregonians.

Guided by our statewide vision as reflected in [Oregon Multilingual Learner Strategic Plan](#), this report is rooted in the belief that all adults share the responsibility of building educational systems where multilingual learners are recognized and celebrated. It highlights key data about this student population, tracks academic progress and achievement, and provides insight into the educational experiences and opportunities they encounter. Our mission calls us to transform Oregon’s education system to ensure that all multilingual learners receive culturally and linguistically responsive instruction, access to rigorous academic programming, and clear pathways to reach their college, career, and life goals—including graduation with the Oregon Seal of Biliteracy or Multiliteracy.

Why this report?

ORS 327.016 directs the Oregon Department of Education (ODE) to prepare an annual report on English learner program funding and student outcomes. The report’s intention is to describe the population of English learners in Oregon and provides a summary of district and state progress towards meeting English learners’ needs and objectives through ELD programs. ORS 327.016 requires ODE to include the following information in the annual report:

- English learner student demographics;
- Length of participation in ELD programs;
- Participation in special education and related services; and
- Other information identified by the ODE.

In addition, this annual report includes the following financial information:

- Allocations to each school district from the State School Fund for students enrolled in ELD programs;
- The extent to which districts expend these allocations for students enrolled in ELD programs; and
- The categories of expenditures for ELD program funding.

This annual report looks back at the prior school year, which for this year is the 2023-24 school year. This report will be available on the ODE website. State law requires the report to be available to the public at each district’s main office and on district websites. In addition to the annual reporting requirement to the public, ORS 327.016 also requires ODE to “submit to the interim legislative committees on education a summary of the two most recent reports prepared” prior to “January 1 of each odd-numbered year.”

Definitions

ORS 327.016 describes students who receive English language instruction, supports, and services as part of an ELD program as English learners. While these students are learning English in an ELD program, the English learner designation only focuses on a singular dimension (i.e., learning English) and does not reflect the linguistic and cultural assets of the students (García, 2009). Thus, although this report will use the term “English learner” in order to comply with ORS 327.016, it is important to recognize that these students are multilingual and value their linguistic and cultural assets.

The ODE annually reports four groups of English learners: current, former, monitored, ever, and never English learners. Current English learners are multilingual students who were learning English in an ELD program during the 2023-24 school year². Former English learners are multilingual students who demonstrated English proficiency and exited an ELD program over four years prior to the 2023-24 school year. Monitored English learners are a subset of former English learners who are monitored for four years after exiting the EL services. Ever English learners are the combination of current, monitored, and former English learners. Finally, never English learners are monolingual or multilingual students who were not eligible to receive English language instruction, supports, and services in an ELD program before or during the 2023-24 school year.

Structure of this report

This report consists of five sections:

Section 1: Demographics of English Learners

Section 2: Participation in Targeted Programs

Section 3: Language Development and Academic Achievement

Section 4: Attendance, Progress toward Graduation, Graduation, and Beyond

Section 5: State Revenues and Expenditures for English Learners

Several aspects of this year’s report differ from the reports the ODE issued in previous years. These changes are informed by the latest [Multilingual Learner Strategic Plan](#). The plan provides a clear roadmap for addressing various challenges faced by English learners, with priority areas emphasizing community engagement, transformative educators, culturally responsive practices that lead to various pathways multilingualism. To that end, where appropriate, this report provides comparisons to never English learners (i.e., students not eligible to receive services from an ELD program). Also, monitored English learners are now distinguished from former English learners. Additionally, new sections on Dual Language Bilingual Education (DLBE) programs, access to core content, and students’ sense of belonging are added to the report. Furthermore, in addition to describing statewide patterns, in some cases the report indicates which districts serve large numbers of certain types of students (e.g., students graduating with a state seal of biliteracy).

² Note that current English learners also include students who are eligible to receive English language instruction, supports, and services in an ELD program but do not participate because their parents or guardians waive English language instruction, supports, and services.

English Learners in Oregon

Similar to last year, this year's report provides data insights into Student Academic Outcomes in English Language Arts and Mathematics as well. Finally, districts can access their district-level information for the 2023-24 school year via [District Data Profiles](#).

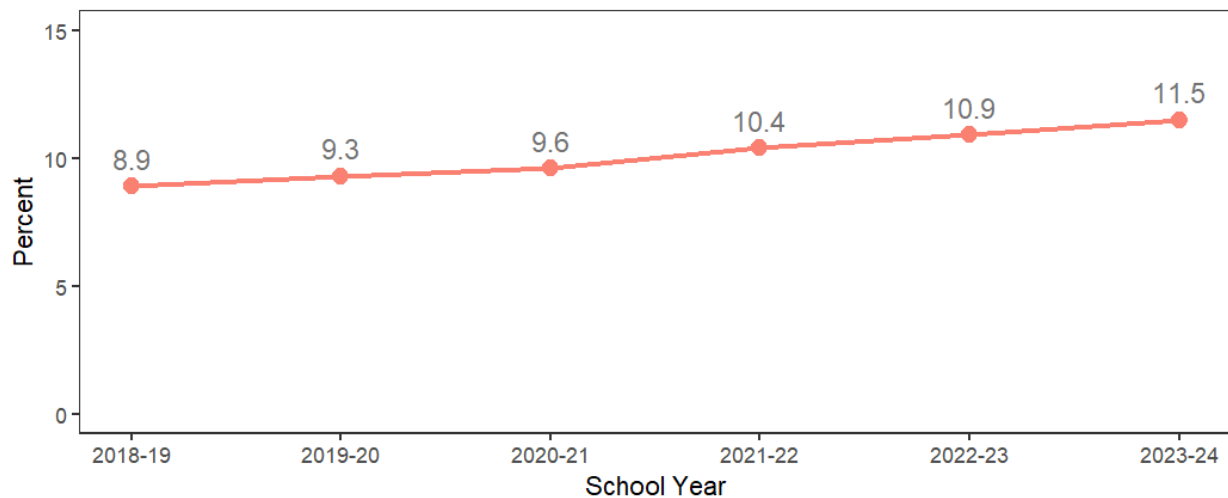
Section 1: Demographics of English Learners in Oregon in 2023-24

Almost one in five Oregon students has been designated as an English learner. As of the first school day in May 2024, 542,735 students enrolled in Oregon public schools and districts. Among those students, 11.5 percent were current English learners (62,522 students), 4.3 percent were former English learners (23,310 students), 3 percent were monitored English learners (16,034 students), and 81.2 percent were never English learners (440,869 students). Current, monitored, and former English learners were an incredibly diverse student population in 2023-24 (representing 18.8 percent of all students). These students brought a rich linguistic and cultural heritage to their classrooms, schools, and communities. This section summarizes the demographics of Oregon’s English learner population, considering grade levels, interruptions in formal education among newcomer immigrant students, and racial, ethnic, and linguistic diversity.

Current and Former English Learners

Current English learners are multilingual students for whom English is not their native language, or who come from an environment where a language other than English has had a significant impact on their English proficiency, who are learning English in an ELD program during the school year³. They receive English language instruction, supports, and services to help them become proficient in English. Identification of English learners is done using a Language Use Survey (LUS) as well as an English Language Proficiency Assessment (ELPA) screener. Figure 1 shows the increasing percentage of current English learners from 2018-19 to 2023-24 school years⁴.

Figure 1. Percentage of all Oregon students who were current English Learners (2018-19 to 2023-24)



A smaller number of students in 2023-24 (23,310 or 4.3 percent) were former or monitored (16,034 or 3 percent) English learners. Former English learners are multilingual students who demonstrated English proficiency and exited an ELD program prior to the 2023-24 school year. Monitored English learners are a

³ Note that current English learners also include students who are eligible to receive English language instruction, supports, and services in an ELD program but do not participate because their parents or guardians waive English language instruction, supports, and services.

⁴ The data for this portion of the report relies on student enrollments as of the first school day in May 2024.

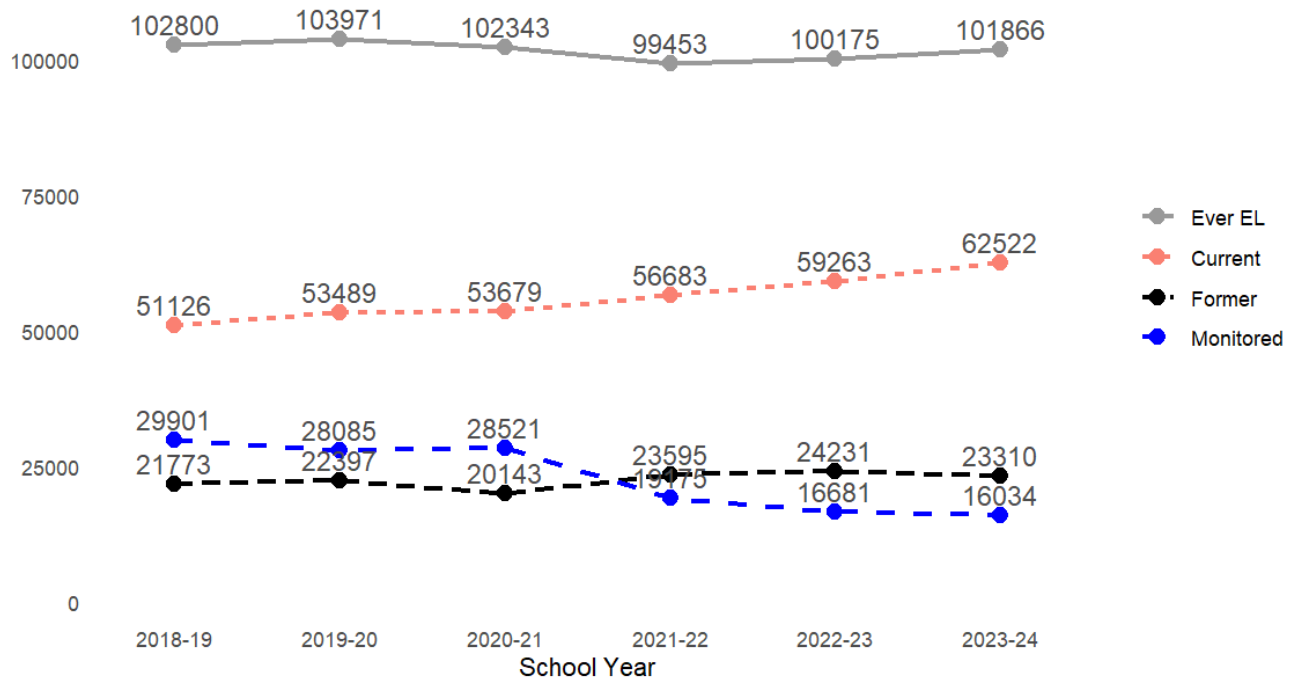
English Learners in Oregon

subset of former English learners who are monitored for four years after exiting the EL services. Research does suggest, however, that these English learners may still need support to develop high levels of proficiency in academic English (i.e., the language students need in order to be successful in school; see de Jong 2004; Flores, Batalova & Fix, 2012). Given its importance, during its Title III monitoring process, ODE reviews the ways in which the districts monitor the progress of former English learners and provides them with feedback to enhance the districts' ability to support former English learners' continued progress.

Comparisons between current, monitored, former, and ever English learners are useful to understand the experiences and outcomes of English learners over time, and to counter misperceptions about English learner achievement. Current English Learners tend to perform at lower levels while still developing English, particularly on assessments of content knowledge that are administered in English, which can negatively impact their performance. However, once current English learners attain English language proficiency, they often perform academically at significantly higher levels than their peers, including monolingual English speakers, indicating the value of bilingualism (Thompson, Umansky, & Rew, 2022; Hopkins, Thompson, Linquanti, Hakuta, & August, 2013).

Oregon has had a largely stable population of about 100,000 English learners (former, monitored, and current) over the past several years. Figure 2 shows the change in the count of current, former, and ever English learners in Oregon over the last six school years. In general, it displays a slightly fluctuating population of ever English learners in Oregon, starting at 102,800 in 2018-19 and, after increasing and declining for a couple years, reaching 101,866 students in 2023-24.

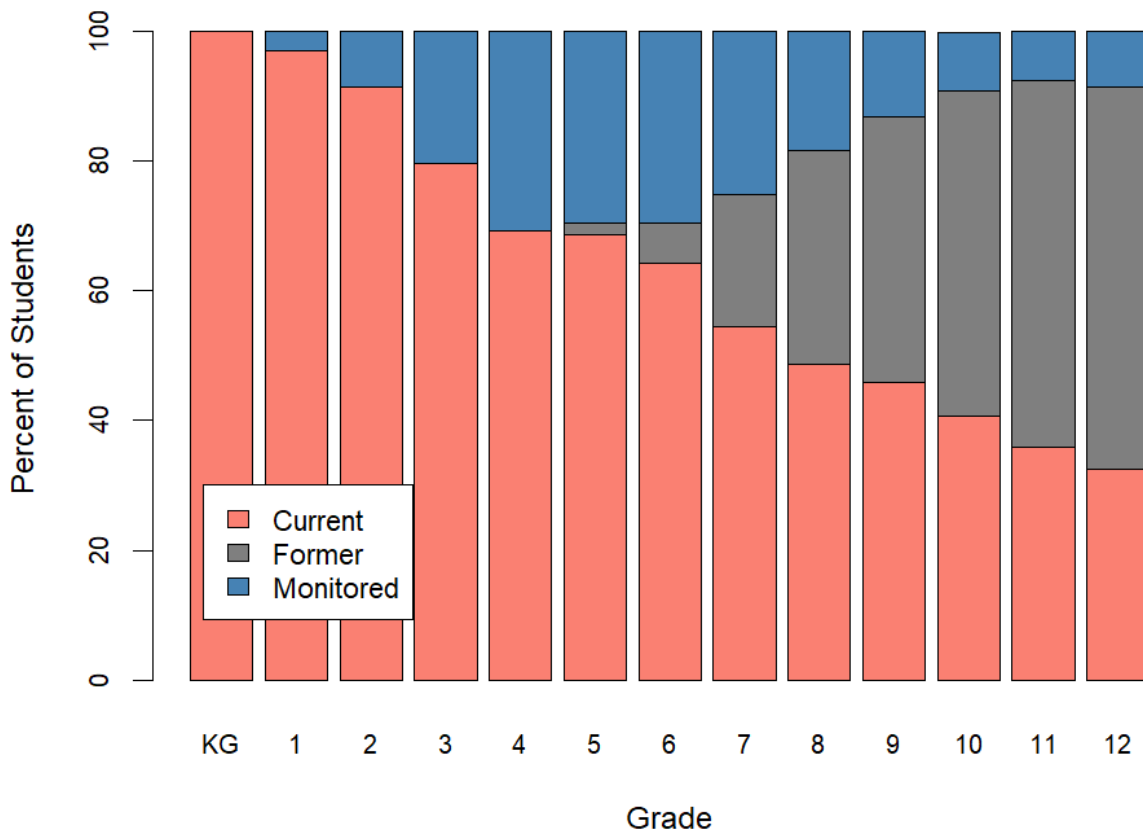
Figure 2. Number of current, monitored, former, and ever English Learners in Oregon (2018-19 to 2023-24)



The majority of current English Learners were in the elementary grades.

Figure 3 illustrates the distribution of Current English Learners (CEL), Former English Learners (FEL), and Monitored English Learners (MEL) across different grade levels. In early grades, such as Kindergarten (KG) and Grade 2, the majority of students (over 90%) are classified as Current English Learners (CEL), indicating that they are still in the process of acquiring English proficiency. This population is not static, and each grade also includes newcomers who may have schooling experiences from outside of the U.S. As students progress to upper elementary and middle school grades (Grades 4-7), the proportion of CELs decreases (54.4%), while the percentage of Former English Learners (20.4%) and Monitored English Learners (25.2%) gradually increases, reflecting the transition of students who have met proficiency criteria. By Grade 8 and beyond, the percentage of CELs drops below 50%, with a significant rise in FELs and MELs (combined nearly 70%), suggesting that most students have exited EL services. This pattern indicates that while younger students require more language support, a substantial number of students reach English proficiency as they move through middle and high school, transitioning into monitored or former EL status.

Figure 3. Comparison of the percentage of current, monitored, and former English learners by grade in 2023-24



English Learner enrollment varied across Oregon districts.

Oregon has 197 school districts, and 80 percent of them are serving students designated as English learners. In 2023-24, 157 districts provided English language instruction, supports, and services to current English learners. Of these districts, 69 districts received Title III funds as part of a consortium as these districts had fewer than 80 identified English learners and therefore did not generate the federally required \$10,000 minimum Title III sub-grant. These districts with small EL populations may experience challenges with the students being distributed across several grade levels and having different English language proficiency levels, as well as having limited access to ELD teachers. The remaining districts in Oregon (n = 40) did not have any enrolled English learners.

Figure 4 shows the distribution of current English learners across Oregon districts in 2023-24. There were eight districts with more than 2,000 current English learners. Thus, in 2023-24, districts differed in terms of both the number of current English learners and/or the percentage of their student population who received English language instruction, supports, and services.

A sizable proportion of Oregon districts did not have any current English learner enrollments in 2023-24. The 40 districts not currently serving English learners tended to be small in overall population (median 124 students).

The variation in English learner’s population across districts is also evident in table 1, which shows the ten districts with the highest numbers of current English learners.

Figure 4. Comparison of the number and percentage of current English learners by district in 2023-24

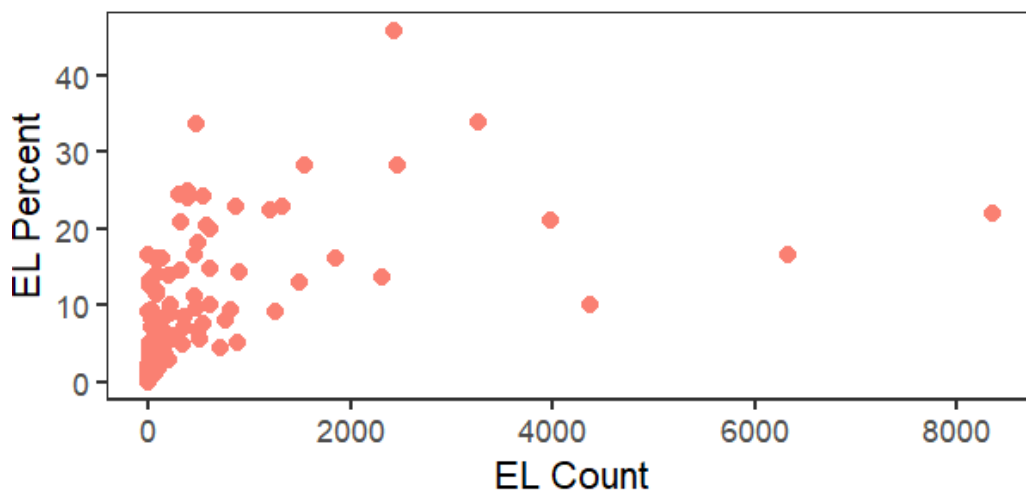


Table 1. Districts with the highest number of current English learners in 2023-24.

District Name	Percentage of Current English Learners	Number of Current English Learners
Salem-Keizer SD 24J	22.0	8,349
Beaverton SD 48J	16.6	6,320
Portland SD 1J	10.0	4,369
Hillsboro SD 1J	21.2	3,969
Reynolds SD 7	33.7	3,260
David Douglas SD 40	28.3	2,467
Woodburn SD 103	45.8	2,427
North Clackamas SD 12	13.7	2,307
Gresham-Barlow SD 10J	16.1	1,841
Centennial SD 28J	28.2	1,539

In addition, table 2 shows the ten districts with the highest percentage of current English learners. Note that some districts (Woodburn SD, Reynolds SD, David Douglas SD, Centennial SD) appear on both lists. This means that not only do these districts rank high on the number of current English learners in the state, but their current English learners also make up a notable portion of their overall student population.

Table 2. Districts with the highest percentage of current English learners in 2023-24.

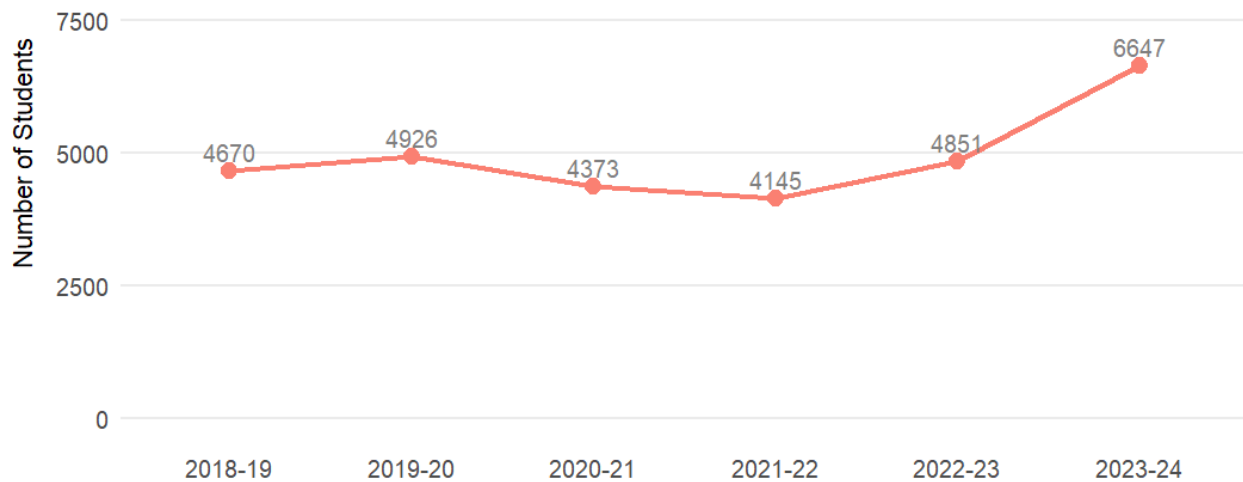
District Name	Number of Current English Learners	Percentage of Current English Learners
Woodburn SD 103	2,427	45.8
Reynolds SD 7	3,260	33.7
Umatilla SD 6R	473	33.6
David Douglas SD 40	2,467	28.3
Centennial SD 28J	1,539	28.2
Milton-Freewater Unified SD 7	386	24.9
Gervais SD 1	306	24.4
Morrow SD 1	538	24.3
North Marion SD 15	388	24.0
Forest Grove SD 15	1,318	23.0

The number of recently arrived English learners significantly increased by 37 percent in 2023-24.

The term “recent arrivers” refers to students who were born outside of the U.S. and Puerto Rico, and who have been educated in the U.S. for fewer than three cumulative years (i.e., these students are recent immigrants). They can be current, former, or never English learners; however, the majority are current English learners.

In 2023-24, 6,647 current English learners were recent arrivers. This number represents the largest count of recent arrivers over the last six years (see figure 5).

Figure 5. Number of current English learners who were recent arrivers in Oregon (2018-19 to 2023-24).



Most recently arrived English Learners (57.2 percent) were in the elementary grades, while 19.6 percent were in grades 6-8 and 23.2 percent were in high school. Current English learners who are recent arrivers in middle and high school contend with significant challenges, since they must learn the language while also using English-language textbooks and lectures to learn the content of their courses in a variety of subject areas (Short & Fitzsimmons, 2007). Recent arrivers in the secondary grades are known as adolescent newcomers, and districts sometimes design specialized programs to serve their unique language and cultural needs.

Statewide, the total number of current English learners who were adolescent newcomers in 2023-24 was 2,846. Five Oregon districts with the largest population of adolescent newcomers in 2023-24 are shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Districts with the largest population of adolescent newcomers in 2023-24.

District	Number of Adolescent Newcomers (Recently Arrived Current English Learners in Middle or High School)
Beaverton SD 48J	414
Salem-Keizer SD 24J	362
David Douglas SD 40	227
Portland SD 1J	186
Reynolds SD 7	138

In 2023-24, districts reported 934 current English learners had experienced interruptions in their education.

Some current and former English learners had their education interrupted or received limited formal education before arriving in the U.S. school system. Often, these were immigrant or refugee students who had spent time in refugee camps or whose process of immigration to the U.S. prevented them from attending school for a time. These students are known as students with limited or interrupted formal education (often abbreviated as SIFE or SLIFE). Students are SLIFE if they are immigrant students or English learners who enter school in the U.S. after grade two and experience all of the following:

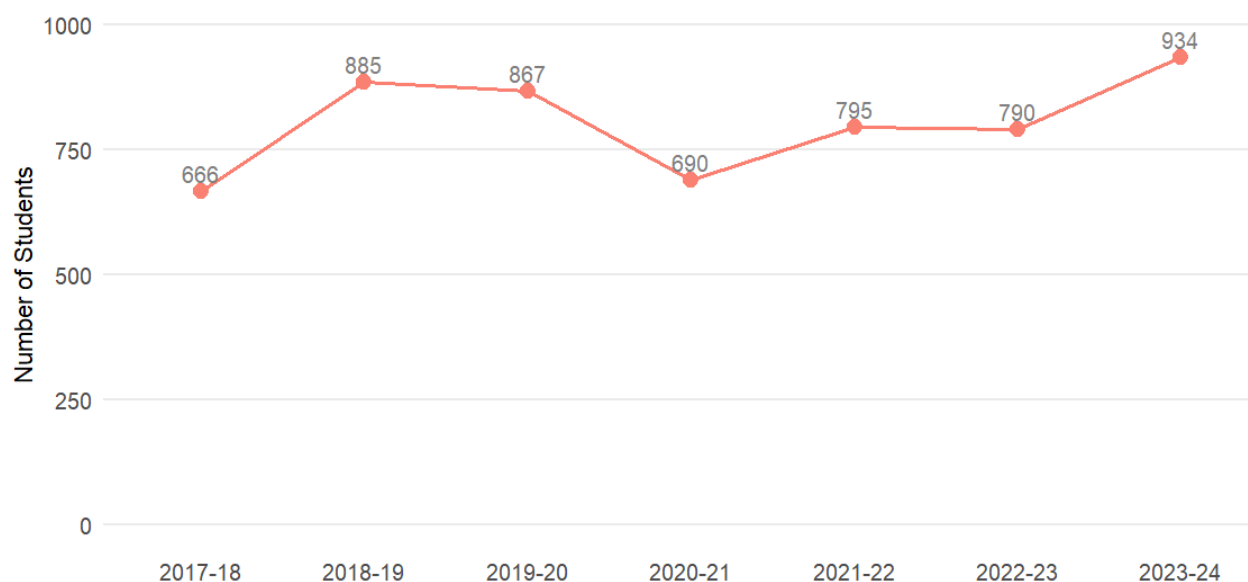
- a. Have at least two fewer years of schooling than their peers of the same age,
- b. Function at least two years below grade level expectations in reading and mathematics, and
- c. Are preliterate in their native language.⁵

SLIFE students face unique circumstances. In addition to having missed at least two years of schooling, some arrive having experienced significant trauma. Schools need to find ways to serve SLIFE students without placing them in classes with younger students, since forming relationships with peers, including never English learner peers, is a factor that appears to improve academic outcomes (Browder, 2014).

The ODE began collecting data on the number of students with limited or interrupted formal education in 2015-16. For the 2023-24 school year, districts reported 934 current English learners with limited or interrupted formal education (about 1.5 percent of all current English learners). As figure 6 illustrates, the number of students with limited or interrupted formal education increased from 2017-18 to 2019-20 but decreased in 2020-21 and once again increased in 2021-22 and 2023-24.

⁵ See [ESEA Title III English Learner Definitions](#) for more details.

Figure 6. Number of current English learners with an interrupted formal education (2017-18 to 2023-24).



Most students with limited or interrupted formal education were in high school (56.2 percent). Another 24.4 percent were in the middle school grades (grades 6-8), and only 19.4 percent were in the elementary grades.

In 2023-24, the distribution of current English learners with limited or interrupted formal education was not uniform across Oregon districts. Instead, current English learners with limited or interrupted formal education were, for the most part, concentrated in a few districts. Nine districts in Oregon, identified in table 4, provided English language instruction, supports, and services to at least 20 current English learners with limited or interrupted formal education in 2023-24. These nine districts alone enrolled 83.3 percent of all SLIFE students in Oregon. Note that three of the eight districts serving many adolescent newcomers (see table 3) also enroll a significant number of current English learners with interrupted formal education (i.e., Portland, Beaverton, and Reynolds).

Table 4. Districts serving at least 20 current English learners with interrupted formal education in 2023-24

District	Number of Current English Learners with Limited or Interrupted Formal Education
Hillsboro SD 1J	404
Beaverton SD 48J	121
Hermiston SD 8	84
Portland SD 1J	77
Woodburn SD 103	54
South Lane SD 45J3	26
Reynolds SD 7	26

Current English learners across the state spoke 247 unique home languages.

Statewide, current English learners spoke about 247 different languages at home. By far the most prevalent home language among Oregon current English learners was Spanish, spoken at home by 76.0 percent of all current English learners. The four next most common languages were Russian, Chinese, Vietnamese, and Arabic. Taken together, these top five languages represent 84.0 percent of home languages among current English learners (see Table 5). In recent years, the number of current English learners speaking Somali, Mesoamerican languages, and other languages has been increasing.

In 2020, ODE expanded the language of origin reporting options to include an additional 384 languages; many of which were Mesoamerican languages such as Mam, Q’anjobal, and K’iche. This was intended to reduce the prevalence of districts reporting an unknown home language. However, in 2023-24, districts⁶ reported an unidentified home language (listed as ‘*other languages*’ in Table 5) for 908 English learners, suggesting a need for continued training and support in this area.

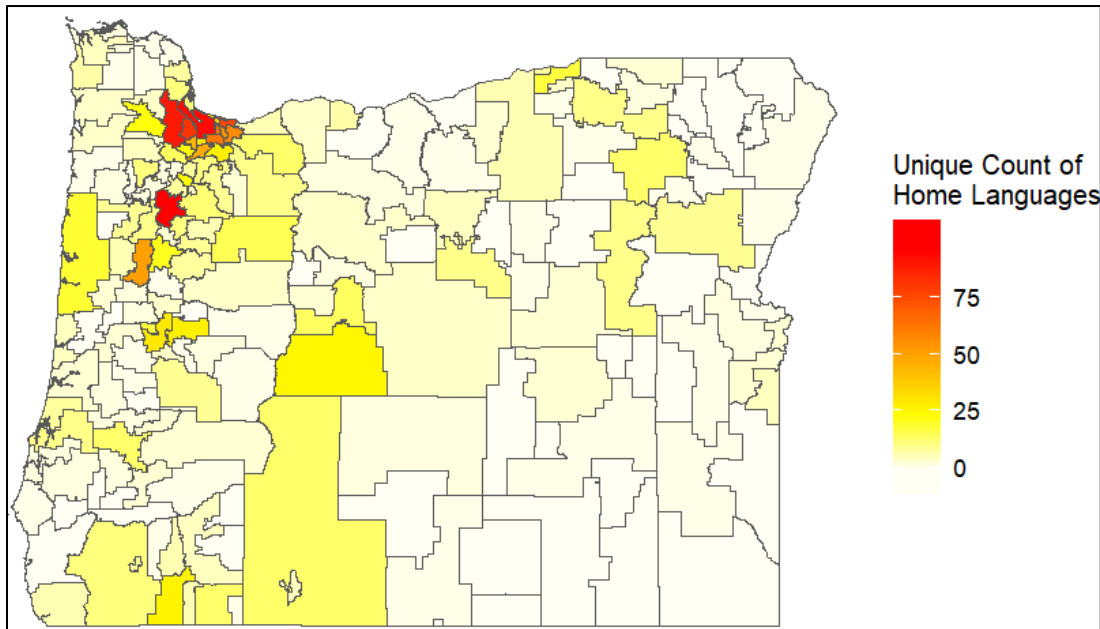
Table 5. Most prevalent home languages among current English learners in 2023-24.

Language	Number of Current English Learners with this Language	Percentage of Current English Learners with this Language
Spanish	47,529	76.00%
Russian	1,657	2.70%
Chinese	1,213	1.90%
Vietnamese	1,170	1.90%
Other languages	908	1.50%
Arabic	829	1.30%
Ukrainian	820	1.30%
Chuukese	811	1.30%
Somali	542	0.90%

Figure 7 provides a map illustrating the number of different home languages in different Oregon districts. A few districts, mostly in the Portland metropolitan area and Salem, provide English language instruction, supports, and services to students with over 60 unique home languages.

⁶ These districts in alphabetical order included: Beaverton SD 48J, Bend-LaPine Administrative SD 1, Bethel SD 52, Canby SD 86, Cascade SD 5, Centennial SD 28J, Coos Bay SD 9, Corvallis SD 509J, David Douglas SD 40, Estacada SD 108, Eugene SD 4J, Forest Grove SD 15, Fossil SD 21J, Greater Albany Public SD 8J, Gresham-Barlow SD 10J, Hillsboro SD 1J, Hood River County SD, Klamath County SD, McMinnville SD 40, Morrow SD 1, North Clackamas SD 12, North Santiam SD 29J, Oregon City SD 62, Oregon Trail SD 46, Parkrose SD 3, Philomath SD 17J, Portland SD 1J, Prairie City SD 4, Redmond SD 2J, Reynolds SD 7, Salem-Keizer SD 24J, Scio SD 95, Siuslaw SD 97J, Tigard-Tualatin SD 23J, Warrenton-Hammond SD 30, West Linn-Wilsonville SD 3J, Woodburn SD 103.

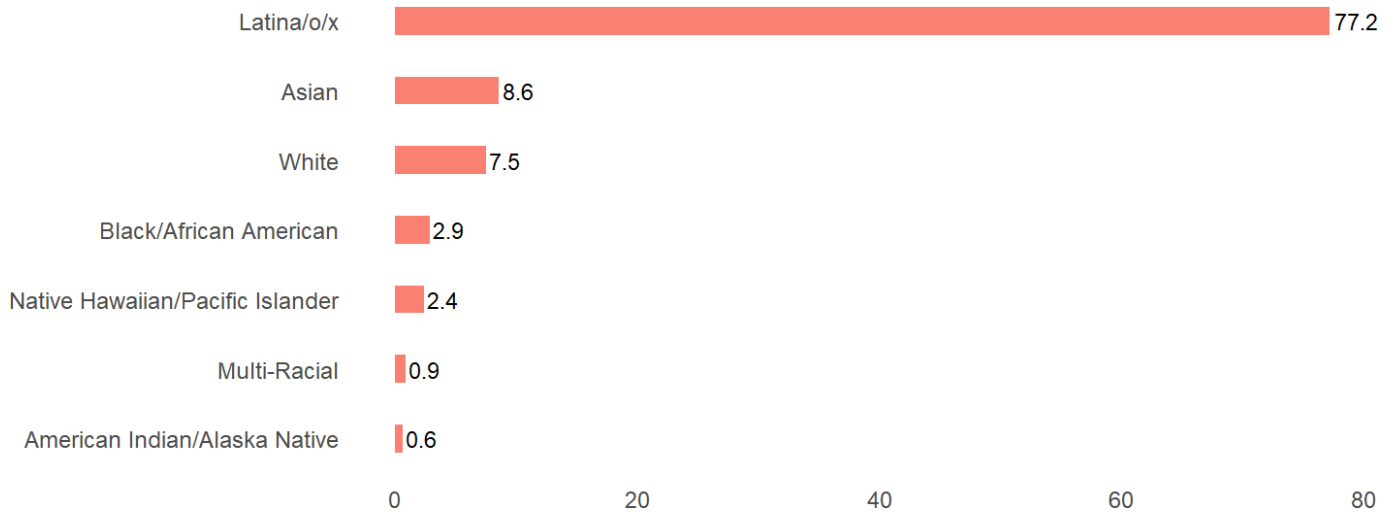
Figure 7. Geographic distribution current English learner home languages across Oregon districts during 2023-24



The vast majority of current English learners were Latina/o/x.

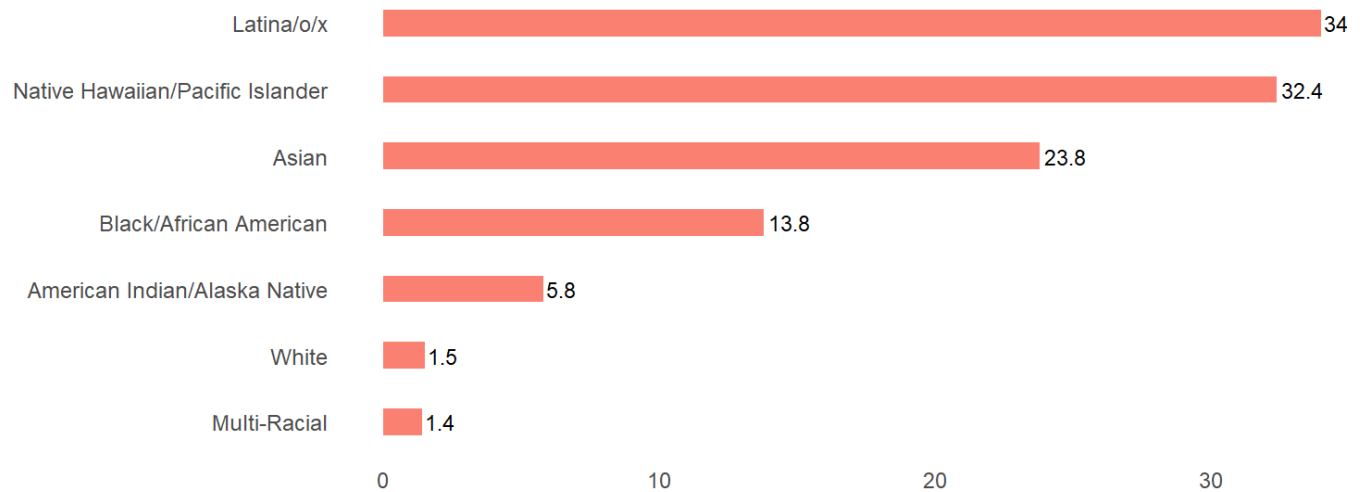
In the 2023–24 school year, Oregon served 62,522 current English learners (ELs), the vast majority of whom—48,243 students, or 77.2 percent—identified as Latina/o/x. This reflects the continuing trend in Oregon and nationally, where Latina/o/x students make up the largest share of the EL population. Asian students comprised the second-largest racial/ethnic group among ELs at 8.6 percent, followed by White students at 7.5 percent. Other racial and ethnic groups were represented in smaller proportions: Black/African American students accounted for 2.9 percent of current ELs, while Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander students made up 2.4 percent. Students who identified as Multi-Racial represented 0.9 percent, and American Indian/Alaska Native students accounted for just 0.6 percent of the EL population. These data highlight the linguistic and cultural diversity of Oregon’s EL community, while also emphasizing the disproportionate representation of Latina/o/x students in EL programs. Understanding this demographic breakdown is important for tailoring supports, instructional models, and family engagement strategies that are responsive to students’ backgrounds and needs. It also underscores the importance of culturally and linguistically responsive practices, especially for the groups that make up smaller shares of the EL population and may face different access or inclusion challenges in school systems.

Figure 8. Percentage of current English learners by race/ethnicity in 2023-24.



It is also important to note that most Latina/o/x students in Oregon were not current English learners. In fact, according to figure 9, only 34 percent of Latina/o/x students were current English learners in 2023-24. Moreover, 32.4 percent of Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander students were current English learners.

Figure 9. Percentage of each racial/ethnic group who were current English learners in 2023-24.



Section 2: Participation in Targeted Programs

Schools and districts deliver a range of programs that aim to address the needs of particular groups of students. These include students experiencing economic disadvantages (previously measured via free and reduced-price meals), special education, migrant education, and TAG programs. Most of these programs receive some federal funding; however, TAG programs receive only state funding. This section of the report describes the participation of English learners in each of these programs during the 2023-24 school year.

Students Experiencing Poverty

Prior to the 2023-24 school year, the identification of economically disadvantaged students relied on their eligibility for Free and Reduced Price (FRP) school meals. FRP, however, provides an imprecise measure, since some eligible students and families never apply to the program. In addition, following the COVID-19 pandemic, some schools have continued to allow meals to be served at no cost to all students, further invalidating FRP as a reliable measure for determining students experiencing economic disadvantages (English Learners in Oregon Report, 2024).

In the 2023-24 school year, the ODE began adopting a new composite indicator, replacing FRP, called “Students Experiencing Poverty” (SEP, Oregon Statewide Report Card, 2024). SEP includes those students that experienced one or more disadvantages including receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance (SNAP) or Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) benefits, being in foster care, experiencing homelessness, or receiving migrant education services.

Figure 10 illustrates the percentage of students identified as experiencing poverty (SEP) within four English Learner groups for the 2023–24 school year. The data reveals that Current English Learners are the most affected, with 52.8% identified as experiencing poverty, followed by Monitored English Learners (39.9%) and Former English Learners (38.4%). The group with the lowest SEP rate is Never English Learners, at 30.1%.

Figure 10. Percentage of current, former, monitored, and never English learners experiencing poverty in 2023-24.



Special Education

Students who are current English learners and receive special education services and supports are known as dual-identified students, since they receive instruction, supports, and services from two programs (i.e., English language and special education).

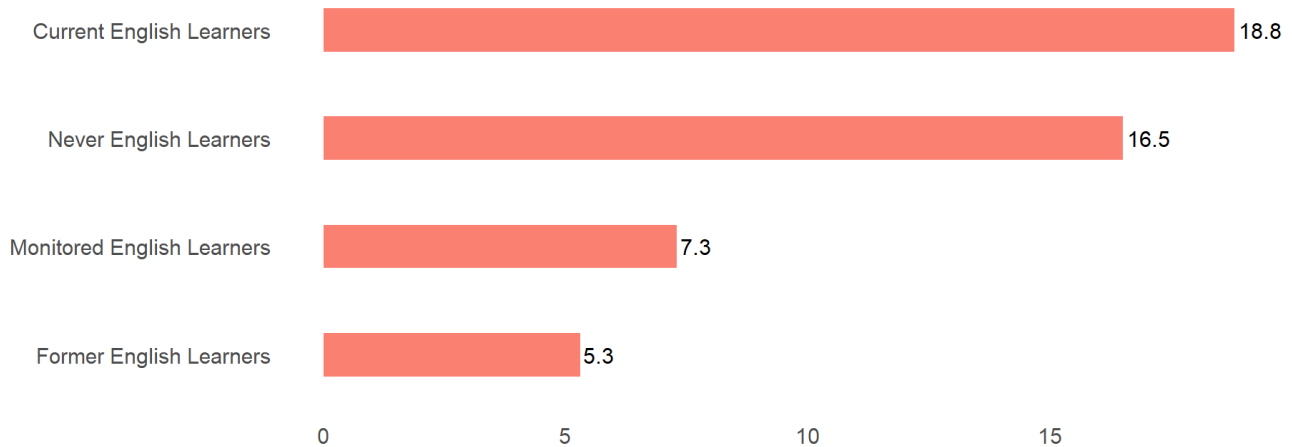
There is concern in the field about the difficulty of accurately identifying current English learners who need special education services and supports. Schools may incorrectly identify current English learners as having a learning disability when, in fact, it is their developing English proficiency that adversely influences their educational progress. On the other hand, some schools may overlook genuine disabilities, assuming that current English learners just need more time to learn English. Both identification challenges are present not

only in Oregon but across the United States (Artiles & Ortiz, 2002; Hamayan, Marler, Sanchez Lopez & Damico, 2007; Umansky, Thompson, & Díaz, 2017).

Current English learners received special education services and supports at a higher rate.

Figure 11 shows the percentage of English learner (EL) subgroups receiving special education services in Oregon during the 2023–24 school year. Current ELs had the highest rate at 18.8%, followed by never ELs at 16.5%. Monitored ELs and Former ELs had lower rates, at 7.3% and 5.3% respectively. These patterns suggest a higher identification of special education needs among students currently classified as English learners, highlighting the importance of careful evaluation practices to differentiate language needs from learning disabilities.

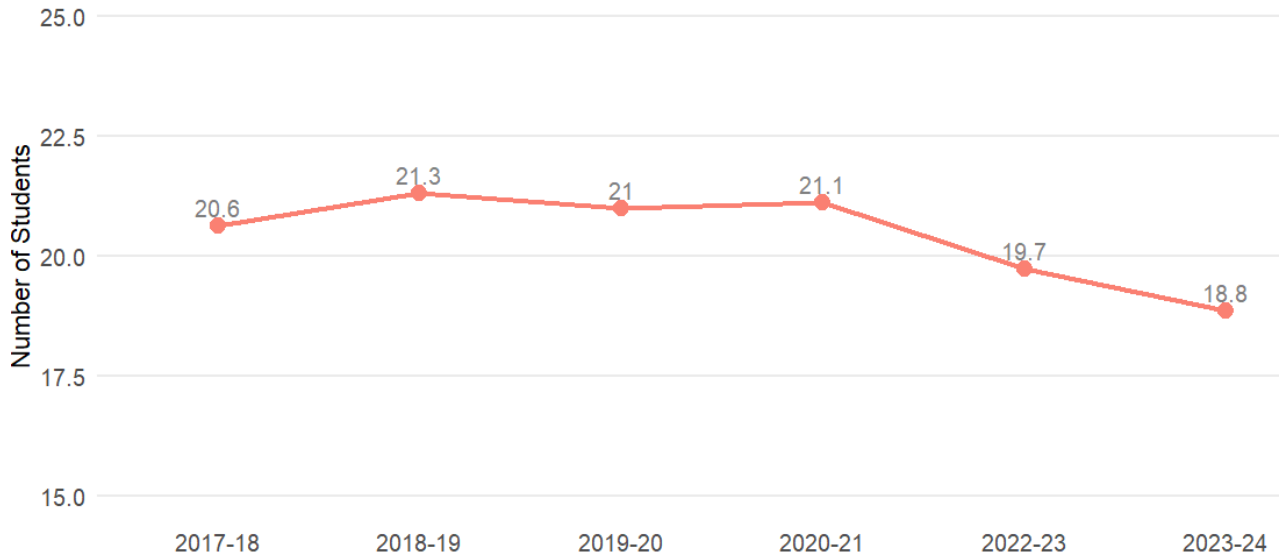
Figure 11. Percentage of current, former, monitored, and never English learners receiving special education services and supports in 2023-24.



The percentage of current English learners receiving special education decreased in 2023-24.

In 2023-24, 11,785 current English learners (18.8 percent) were receiving special education supports and services. Despite their higher rate of identification for special education services, the number of current English learners receiving special education services and supports in 2023-24 represents a slight decrease from the year before, when 19.7 percent of current English learners received special education services and supports (see figure 12).

Figure 12. Percentage of current English learners receiving special education services and supports (2017-18 to 2023-24).



Most current English learners with a disability in 2023-24 had a specific learning disability (3,643 students) or a speech or Language Impairment (2,683 students) as their primary disability.⁷ Other primary disabilities, with 100 or more current English learners in 2023-24, included autism spectrum disorder, other health impairments, developmental delay, intellectual disability, emotional behavior disability, and deaf or hard of hearing (see Table 6). It is also worth noting that 4.3 percent (2,682 students) of dually identified current ELs reported a Speech/Language Impairment which is over 1 percentage point higher than that for never ELs (3.1 percent).

Table 6. Primary disabilities involving 100 or more current English learners in 2023-24.

Disability Type	Number of Current English Learners	Percent of Current English Learners
Specific Learning Disability	3,643	5.8
Speech/Language Impairment	2,683	4.3
Autism Spectrum Disorder	1,260	2.0
Other Health Impairments	1,101	1.8
Developmental Delay 3-9yr	892	1.4
Intellectual Disability	703	1.1
Emotional Behavior Disability	242	0.4
Deaf or Hard of Hearing	161	0.3

⁷ A specific learning disability refers to a disorder in one or more of the basic psychological processes involved in understanding or using language that may manifest itself in difficulties in listening, thinking, speaking, reading, writing, spelling, or doing math calculations. A speech or language impairment refers to a communication disorder such as stuttering, impaired articulation, or a language or voice impairment that adversely affects a students’ learning or educational performance.

Migrant Education

Some English learners also participate in migrant education programs. Students ages 3-21 can qualify for Title I-C migrant education programs (MEP) if they or their parents are engaging in qualifying agricultural or fishing work, and they have moved within the past 36 months to obtain or seek this type of work. Many migrant children experienced poverty, and when they move, they confront the challenges of having to adjust to different teachers with different instructional approaches and materials, as well as building new social connections. The intent of migrant education programs is to ensure that migrant children receive the support that addresses their unique situations and are able to receive supports necessary to succeed academically.

9.9 percent of current English learners received services from Migrant Education Programs in 2023-24.

Oregon has one of the largest migratory student populations nationally. As of first school day in May 2024, 6,206 current English learners participated in migrant education programs. That number translates to 9.9 percent of all current English learners. It also means that more than half (60.4 percent) of the 10,274 students in migrant education programs were current English Learners in 2023-24. Moreover, 16.8 percent of students in migrant education programs were former English learners, and 12.2 percent were monitored English learners. Overall, 89.4 percent of the 10,274 students who received services from migrant education programs were ever English learners.

During the 2023-24 school year, Oregon's Migrant Education Program was administered by 19 local subgrantees, known as MEP Regions. This program is federally funded through Title I, Part C for migrant education, and Regions receive federal funds based on federal and state allocation formulas for the local identification of migratory students and provision of MEP services in approximately 102 districts across the state. In 2023-24, Salem-Keizer SD had the largest number of migratory English Learners in the state, with 944 students, followed by Southern Oregon ESD, which had 898 migratory English Learners. (see table 7).

Table 7. Regions that participated as subgrantees of migrant education programs as of the first school day in May 2024.

MEP Regions	Current English Learners identified for MEP
Salem-Keizer SD	944
Southern Oregon ESD	898
Intermountain ESD	637
Willamette ESDL/Linn/Benton/Lincoln/Polk/Yamhill Counties	494
Woodburn	368
Lane ESD/Douglas County	348
Forest Grove SD	314
Hillsboro SD	312
Hood River County	277
High Desert ESD/ Wheeler Counties	255
Columbia George ESD	253
Beaverton SD	209
East Multnomah County	189
Clackamas ESD	173
Ontario/Annex SDs	155
Northwest Regional ESD/Carlton SD	140
Nyssa/Adrian/Vale SDs	131
Portland SD	84
Adrian/Vale	16

Talented and Gifted

The state requires that all school districts establish policies and procedures to identify students to participate in Talented and Gifted (TAG) services⁸. These students may have high general intelligence and/or demonstrate unusual academic ability in one or more particular areas (Gubbins et al., 2020). State law requires districts to develop a plan to provide programs and services beyond regular school programs in order to ensure that eligible students can develop and realize their potential (OAR 581-022-2500).

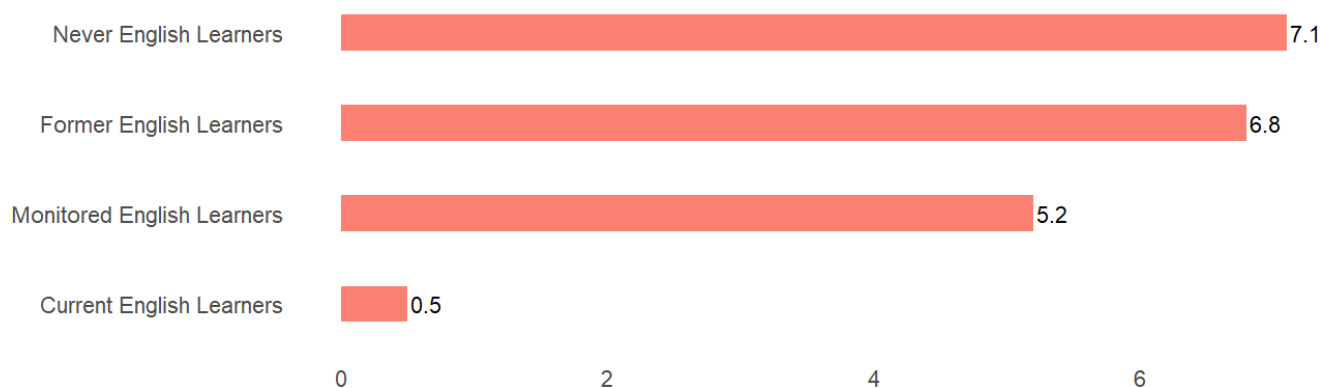
Correctly identifying students for TAG programs and providing specialized services is important because these students may have both unique talents and face unique challenges. For example, some TAG students struggle with perfectionism and the ability to cope with failure. Others engage only selectively at school and have high levels of absenteeism. Findings from the ODE suggest that approximately 10 percent of TAG students drop out of high school (Allen, 2016).

⁸ These instructional services mainly include services to students identified as TAG in general education classrooms (push-in/full inclusion).

Current English Learners were rarely identified for TAG Services.

According to figure 13, 7.1 percent of never English learners (32,225 students) were identified for TAG services in 2023-24. While 6.8 percent of former English learners were identified (1,594 students), 5.2 percent of monitored English learners were identified (836 students), and only 0.5 percent of current English learners were identified for TAG programs in 2023-24 (283 students). Never English learners were over 14 times ($7.1 \div 0.5$) more likely to be identified for TAG programs than current English learners in 2023-24.

Figure 13. Percentage of current, former, ever, and never English learners who participated in a TAG program in 2023-24.



Section 3: Language Development and Academic Outcomes for English Learners

Students who are current English learners have to develop proficiency in English. In addition, and at the same time, they must learn all the same academic content as other students in Oregon. This section of the report provides data about English language proficiency and academic outcomes of current English learners (with comparisons to former, ever, and never English learners).

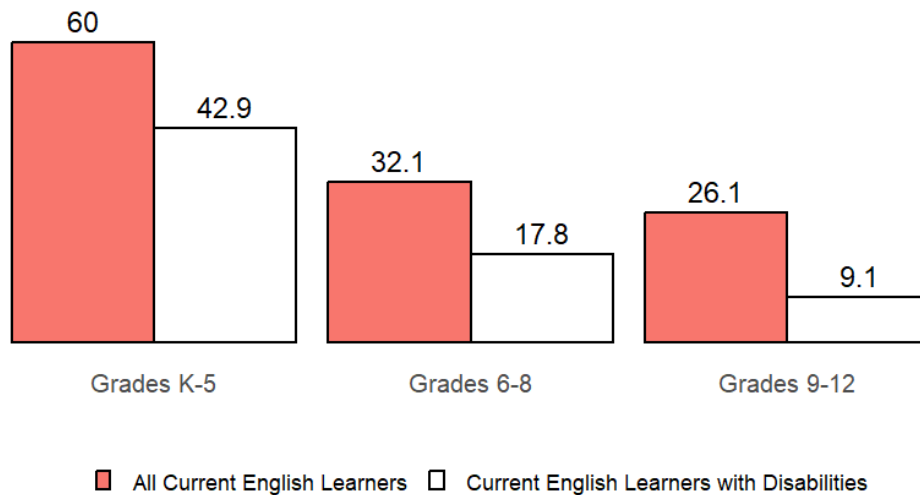
Progress towards English Language Proficiency

Title I-A of the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) requires current English learners to take an English language proficiency assessment (ELPA) annually. The ELPA measures a student's proficiency in the domains of listening, reading, speaking, and writing. Students who demonstrate proficiency on all four ELPA domains are ready to exit the ELD program. Since 2017-18, the ODE monitors whether current English learners are on track to attain English language proficiency using a trajectory expectation model. Current English learners are on track if their current ELPA domain performance meets or exceeds trajectory expectations given (1) initial ELPA domain performance, (2) years identified as a current English learner, and (3) disability and/or an interrupted formal education status. These expectations are in line with trajectory expectations indicated by research on English learners (see Hakuta, Goto Butler, & Witt, 2000; Robinson, Cimpian, Thompson, & Umansky, 2016; Umansky & Reardon, 2014), as well as SIFE, and dual-identified English learners (see Burke, Morita-Mullaney, & Singh, 2016; Conger, 2009; Kieffer & Parker, 2016; Thompson, 2015; Umansky &

Reardon, 2014). Interested readers are also referred to the Oregon’s ESSA Consolidated State Plan (2017) for Oregon’s trajectory expectations (pp. 43-44).

As illustrated in figure 14, as the grade level increases, the percentage of current English learners on track to attain English language proficiency decreases from 60 percent in elementary school grades to 26.1 percent in high school grades. Furthermore, the same pattern is evident for current English learners with disabilities where the percentage decreases from 42.9 percent in elementary school grades to 9.1 percent in high school grades. To some extent, the decrease in the percentage of current English learners on track to attain English language proficiency from elementary to high school grades is not a surprise due to the annual exiting of current English learners and the annual enrollment of new ELs. This has a considerable impact on the composition of current English learners across grade levels. Thus, inferences and comparisons across grade levels and between groups of current English learners (e.g., those with and without disabilities) must use caution.

Figure 14. Percentage of all current English learners and current English learners with disabilities on track to attain English language proficiency by elementary (K-5), middle (6-8), and high school grades (9-12) in 2023-24.



Long-term current English learners made up 21.9 percent of all current English learners.

Parents and communities have concerns about the ability of Oregon’s schools and districts to ensure current English learners attain English language proficiency and exit an ELD program within an appropriate amount of time. Current English learners who are unable to meet proficiency expectations after a period of time are known as long-term current English Learners. The ODE defines a long-term current English learner as a student who receives English language instruction, supports, and services in an ELD program for more than seven years.

In 2023-24, most current English learners (77.7 percent) were not long-term English learners; however, this means that 21.3 percent of current English learners received English language instruction, supports, and

services for more than seven years. This is a concern because slower development of English language proficiency is highly predictive of other academic challenges (Menken & Kleyn, 2009; Danahy Ebert & Reilly, 2022). An important point to consider is the ability of Oregon’s schools and districts to meet the needs of current English learners. This is particularly salient given that 40.8 percent of current English learners with disabilities in 2023-24 were long-term English learners.

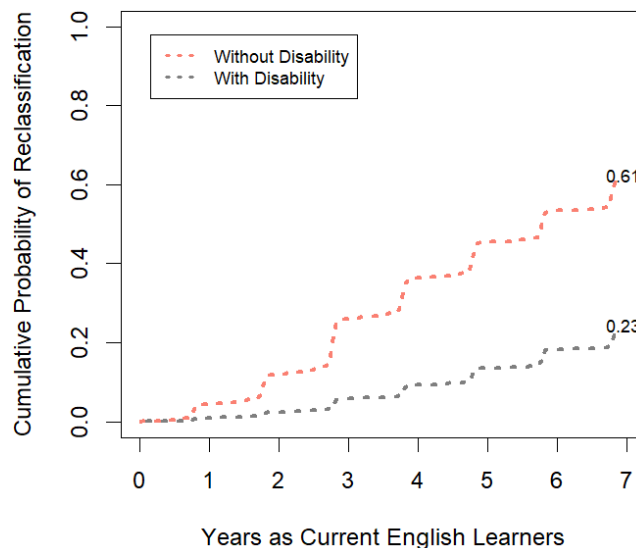
Approximately 23 percent of current English learners receiving special education services and supports developed English language proficiency in seven years.

It is also useful to look at the development of English language proficiency from another angle, namely, what proportion of current English learners develop proficiency within a particular amount of time?

This measure uses data for all current English learners who received English language instruction, supports, and services in an ELD program in 2023-24 regardless of the length, start, or end of enrollment. While most of the data in this report rely on the first school day in May 2024 as a snapshot, this measure includes all current English learners (even those not enrolled on the first school day in May 2024).

Figure 15 addresses this question for current English learners with and without disabilities. For current English learners without disabilities who began receiving English language instruction, supports, and services on or after July 1, 2017, the probability of reclassification (i.e., attaining English language proficiency and exiting an ELD program) after seven years is 0.61 (or, after multiplying by 100, 61 percent). That is, 61 percent of the current English learners without disabilities attained English language proficiency and exited EL services in seven years. On the other hand, 23 percent of current English learners with disabilities attained English language proficiency and exited an ELD program in seven years. Succinctly put, ELs without a disability are, on average, about three times as likely to exit the EL program in 7 years than their EL peers with a disability.

Figure 15. Probability of reclassification for current English learners with and without disabilities after seven years (July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2024).



Student Academic Outcomes in English Language Arts and Mathematics

Each year, all Oregon students in grades 3-8 and 11 take state assessments in English language arts and mathematics. Some of these assessments such as English Language Arts which are offered only in English⁹, may be especially challenging for ELs who are still developing proficiency. For both subjects, a performance level of three or higher meets the state standards. Overall, statewide, most Oregon students are not meeting our proficiency standards.

Former ELs outperformed or matched never ELs in ELA in early grades, while current ELs met state standards at significantly lower rates across all grades.

According to figure 16, across all grade levels, Current ELs have the lowest percentage of students meeting or exceeding standards, with only 6.6% in Grades 3–5, 3.7% in Grades 6–8, and 4.1% in Grade 11.

Former ELs, on the other hand, perform significantly better, especially in Grades 3–5, where 82.9% meet or exceed standards—the highest percentage across all groups and grade levels. Their performance decreases in later grades, with 47.3% in Grades 6–8 and 40.5% in Grade 11, but remains notably higher than that of Current and Monitored ELs.

Monitored ELs, who are reclassified from EL status within the past four years, demonstrate moderate performance. In Grades 3–5, 55.7% meet or exceed standards, which declines to 31.8% in Grades 6–8 and further to 24.1% in Grade 11. This downward trend suggests that some reclassified ELs may struggle to maintain academic proficiency as curriculum demands increase.

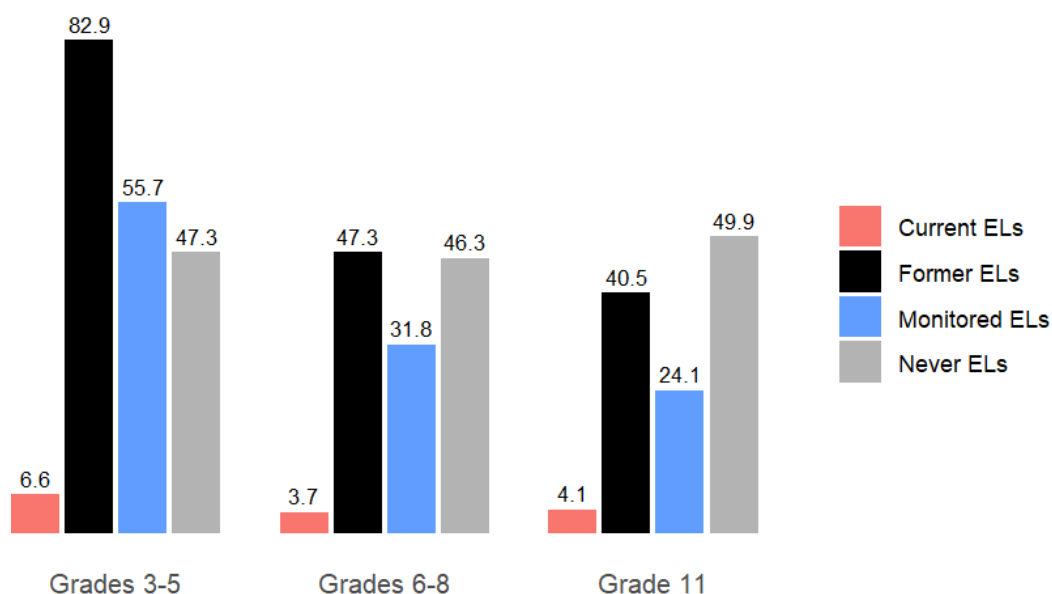
Never ELs, students who have never been classified as English Learners, generally outperform Current and Monitored ELs but underperform Former ELs in elementary grades. Their percentages remain relatively stable across grades: 47.3% (Grades 3–5), 46.3% (Grades 6–8), and 49.9% (Grade 11).

Overall, the data indicate that while Current ELs face the greatest challenges in ELA, students who successfully exit EL status—especially in early grades—can achieve or exceed proficiency at rates higher than their never-EL peers, underscoring the importance of effective EL instruction and support¹⁰.

⁹ It is worth noting that state mathematics summative tests allow for a Spanish-English toggle feature that may be set up by test administrators upon request prior to the test.

¹⁰ In addition to state assessments, in the 2023–24 National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) ELA assessment in Oregon, English learners showed significantly lower performance compared to all students. In 4th grade, only 1% of ELs reached proficiency, compared to 19% of all students, and 93% of ELs scored below basic. In 8th grade, 1% of ELs were proficient, with 86% scoring below basic, while 24% of all students were proficient.

Figure 16. Percentage of current, former and never ELs meeting or exceeding state standards in English Language Arts in elementary, middle and high school, 2023-24¹¹



In Math, Former ELs outperformed Never ELs in elementary grades while current ELs met standards across all grades at a significantly lower rate.

Based on figure 17, across all grade levels, Current ELs consistently exhibit the lowest achievement in mathematics. Only 7.6% of Current ELs in Grades 3–5 meet or exceed standards, and this percentage declines sharply to 2.3% in Grades 6–8 and 1.4% in Grade 11. This trend highlights the significant challenges faced by Current ELs in mastering mathematical concepts and academic language.

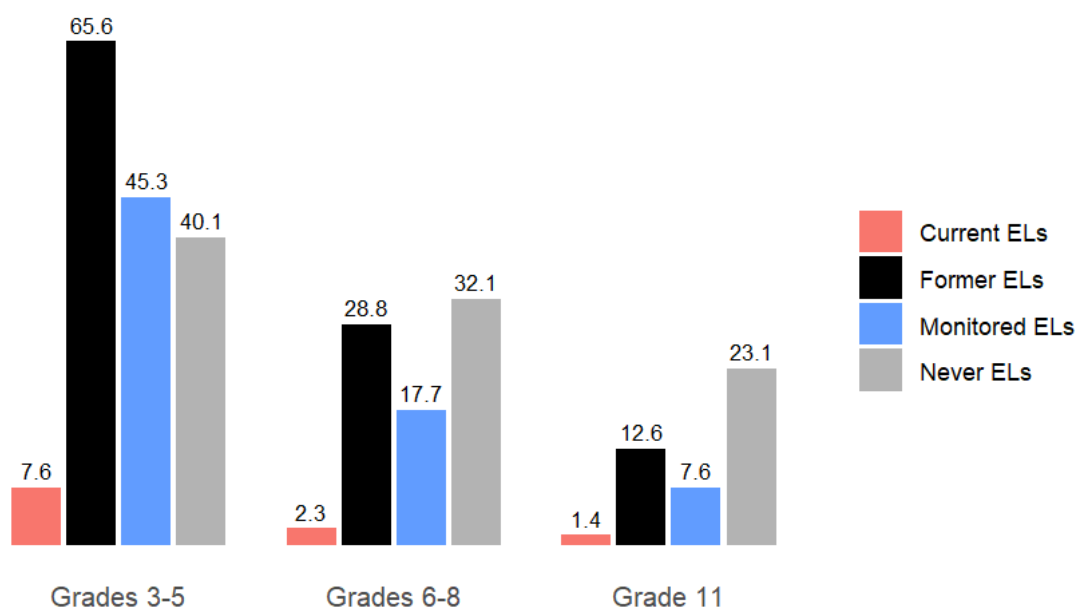
Former ELs show relatively strong performance, especially in elementary grades, where 65.6% meet or exceed standards—surpassing all other groups. However, their performance declines with grade level, dropping to 28.8% in Grades 6–8 and 12.6% in Grade 11. This pattern suggests diminishing returns over time or increasing difficulty in advanced math content for reclassified students.

Monitored ELs, who recently exited EL status, outperform Current ELs at every level but do not consistently surpass Never ELs. In Grades 3–5, 45.3% of Monitored ELs meet standards, compared to 40.1% of Never ELs. However, this advantage disappears in later grades, with Monitored ELs trailing Never ELs in Grades 6–8 (17.7% vs. 32.1%) and Grade 11 (7.6% vs. 23.1%).

¹¹ In this chart, the group “current EL” includes only students who were classified as current ELs at the time of testing. In some other state accountability reports, the performance of current and recently reclassified ELs are reported together.

Overall, the data reveal a persistent achievement gap in mathematics for Current ELs and indicate that early gains among Former and Monitored ELs may decrease over time, highlighting a need for sustained academic support throughout students’ educational trajectories¹².

Figure 17. Percentage of current, former, monitored and never ELs meeting or exceeding state standards in mathematics in elementary, middle and high school, 2023-24¹³



Section 4: Attendance, Progress toward Graduation, Graduation, and Beyond

This section of the report examines several important outcomes for English learners. These are attendance, ninth grade progress towards graduation, four-year graduation, earning a Seal of Biliteracy, and post-secondary enrollment.

Regular Attendance

In recent years, researchers and educators alike have devoted increasing attention to ensuring students attend school on a regular basis. Research has shown that even moderate levels of absenteeism can have a profound impact on students’ grades, performance on standardized assessments, graduation rates, and success in college (Allensworth & Evans, 2016; Ginsburg, Jordan, & Chang, 2014). In Oregon, students exhibit “regular attendance” at school if they attend more than 90 percent of school days during the school year.

¹² In addition to state assessments, the 2023–24 National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) for Oregon, English learners (ELs) scored significantly lower than all students. In 4th grade, only 4% of ELs reached the proficient level compared to 25% of all students, with 70% of ELs scoring below basic. The disparity was even greater in 8th grade: just 1% of ELs were proficient, while 90% scored below basic, compared to 45% of all students.

¹³ Also in this chart, the group “current EL” includes only students who were classified as current ELs at the time of testing.

Current English learners consistently have lower rates of regular attendance across all grade levels, with engagement declining considerably in high school.

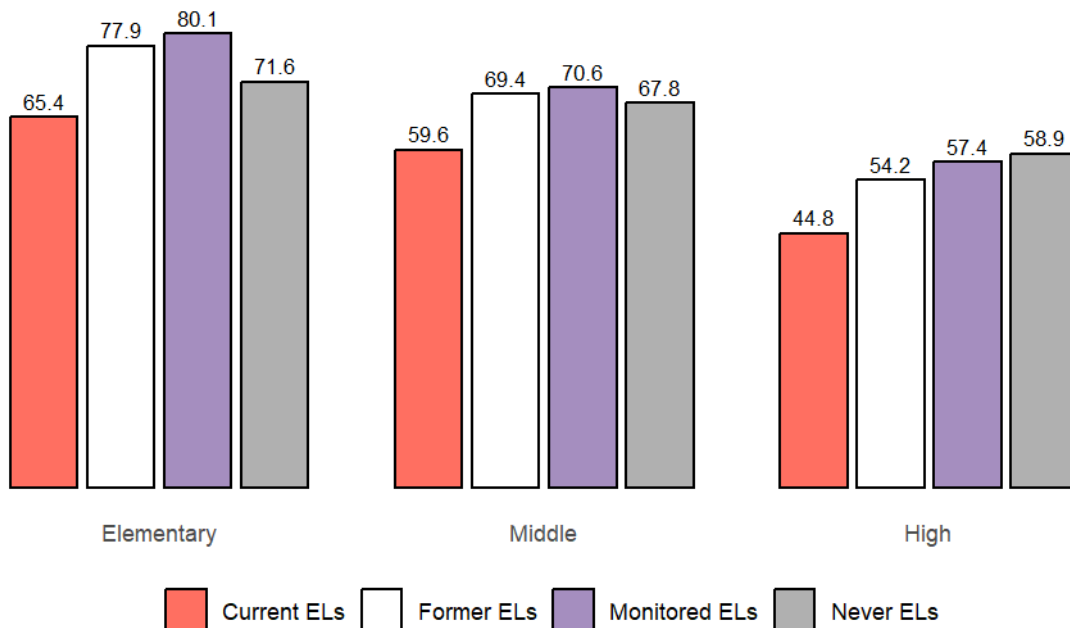
As shown in figure 18, across all grade levels, Current ELs consistently exhibit the lowest rates of regular attendance compared to former and never English learners, beginning with 65.4% in elementary school, declining to 59.6% in middle school, and reaching a low of 44.8% in high school.

Former ELs and Monitored ELs demonstrate the highest rates of regular attendance in elementary and middle school, with Monitored ELs leading at 80.1% in elementary and 70.6% in middle school. Former ELs follow closely with 77.9% and 69.4%, respectively. These figures suggest that students who have exited EL services, especially recently monitored ones, are more engaged with school in the earlier grades.

By high school, attendance declines across all groups, but Former ELs (54.2%) and Monitored ELs (57.4%) still maintain higher attendance rates than Current ELs. Notably, Never ELs show a steadier attendance pattern, with 71.6% in elementary, 67.8% in middle, and 58.9% in high school.

Overall, the data highlight the need for targeted attendance interventions, particularly for Current ELs—whose engagement appears to decrease most significantly in secondary school. Supporting this group with culturally and linguistically responsive attendance strategies may be critical to improving long-term educational outcomes (also see the section on *sense of belonging*).

Figure 18. Percentage of current, former, and never English learners regularly attending school by elementary (K-5), middle (6-8), and high school grades (9-12) in 2023-24



On Track to Graduate

Around the country, states and districts track whether students in the 9th grade are on track to graduate within four years¹⁴. They do this because ninth grade is a critical year for determining whether students will ultimately graduate from high school; identifying students who are not on track allows schools to provide supports and interventions to help keep students in school and progressing towards graduation. Note that In Oregon, students in the 9th grade are on track to graduate if they earn at least six credits or 25 percent of the credits their district requires for graduation. However, one should note that ODE’s data only captures the number of the credits earned and not the specific courses associated with those credits. From 2018-19 to 2023-24, a higher percentage of former and never English learners were on-track to graduate compared to current English learners.¹⁵

According to figure 19, across all years, Former EL students consistently outperform the current and never ELs in terms of being on track to graduate. Their rates rose steadily from 70.4% in 2020–21 to 87.7% in 2023–24, marking a 17.3 percentage point increase over four years. This pattern may reflect differences in the educational opportunities and support systems afforded to students once they exit EL services. Former ELs may benefit from access to broader academic opportunities not always available to Current ELs. These systemic differences in resources, expectations, or placement may contribute to their higher on-track rates.

Never EL students also demonstrated consistent improvement, increasing from 75.7% in 2020–21 to 85.9% in 2023–24. Though they started higher than Former ELs in 2020–21, they were eventually surpassed by Former ELs beginning in 2021–22, highlighting the exceptional progress of the latter group.

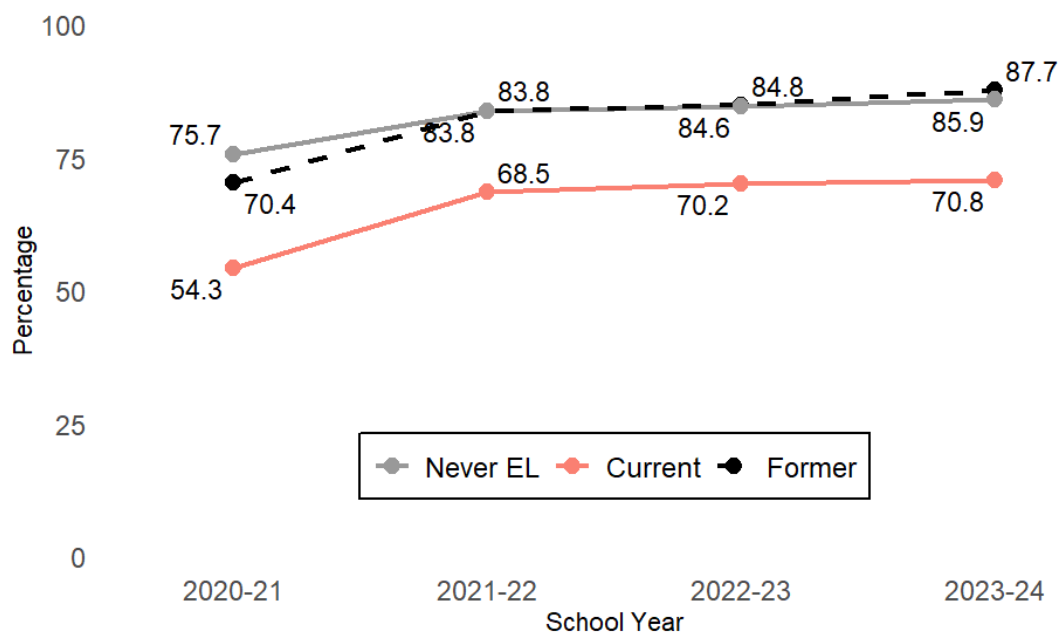
Current EL students had the lowest on-track rates across all years, though they showed improvement from 54.3% in 2020–21 to 70.8% in 2023–24—a 16.5 percentage point gain. While this progress is encouraging, the persistent gap between Current ELs and the other two groups (approximately 15–17 percentage points in 2023–24) signals a continued need for targeted support and resources.

Overall, the data reveal positive trends for all groups, especially for Former EL students. However, the ongoing disparities highlight the importance of addressing the specific challenges that Current EL students face to ensure equitable outcomes in graduation readiness.

¹⁴ Note that the data in for 9th grade on track defines former English learners as multilingual students who attained English language proficiency and exited an ELD program which also includes monitored English Learners.

¹⁵ Data representing the percentage of current, former, and never English learners who were on track to graduate in ninth grade were not available during the 2019-20 school year. The reason for the unavailability is due to the State of Oregon’s response to the COVID-19 pandemic (e.g., the cancellation of data collections that either capture the specific data or support the calculation of this measure at the district and state levels).

Figure 19. Percentage of 9th grade current, former, and never English learners on track to graduate within four years (2020-21 to 2023-24).



Four-Year Graduation

The ODE uses a cohort adjusted graduation rate to examine and monitor the percentage of students graduating within a specific number of years. The data for this section relies on the four-year cohort adjusted graduation rate for current, former, and never English learners. For the purposes of reporting graduation data to the public, current English learners are multilingual students who received English language instruction, supports, and services in an ELD program at any time during high school. Former English learners are multilingual students who attained English language proficiency and exited an ELD program prior to entering high school, which for cohort adjusted graduation rates also includes monitored English Learners. (see [Cohort Graduation Rate Policy and Technical Manual, 2021](#)).

Former English learners graduated at rates similar to or better than never English learners; however, substantially fewer current English learners graduated in four years. According to figure 20, former EL students consistently had the highest graduation rates, increasing from 82.5% in 2017–18 to 87.8% in 2023–24. Their rates remained above both other groups each year, reflecting strong long-term outcomes for students who have exited English learner services. Graduation rates ranged from 0% to 100% across districts, with the caveat that the rates closer to 100% were more common among districts with smaller current and former EL graduation adjusted cohorts.

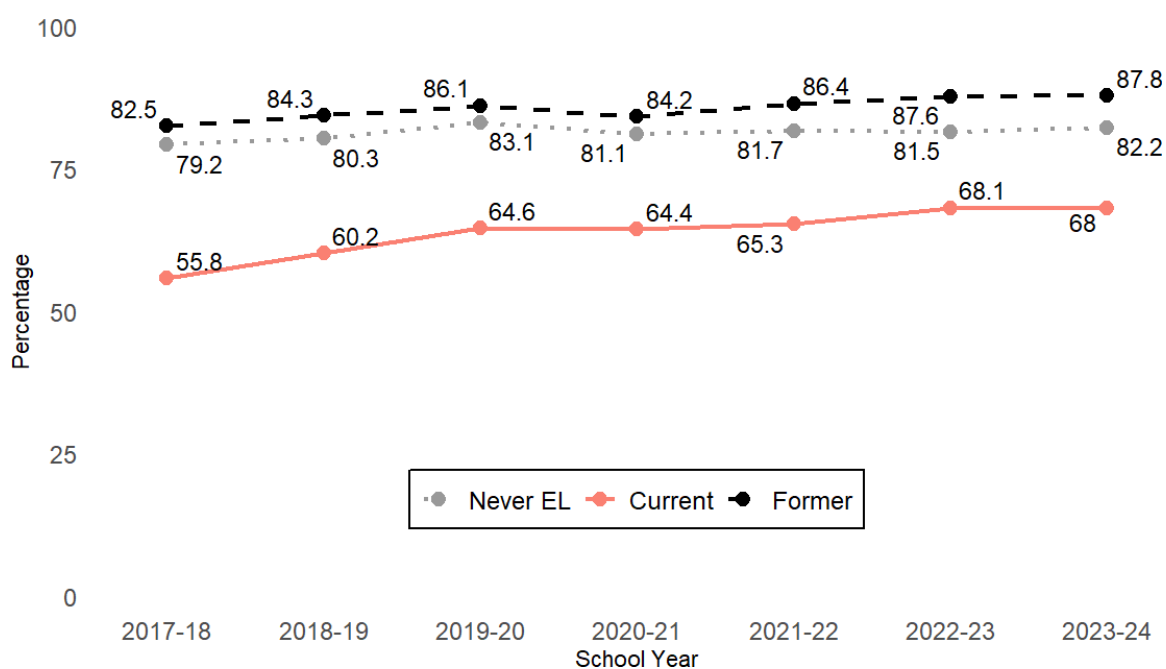
Never EL students followed a relatively stable trend, with graduation rates hovering between 79.2% and 83.1%, and ending at 82.2% in 2023–24. Although this group generally performs well, they have been consistently outpaced by Former EL students since the beginning of the trend.

English Learners in Oregon

Current EL students showed steady improvement, rising from 55.8% in 2017–18 to 68% in 2023–24—a 12.2 percentage point increase. While this represents meaningful progress, a large gap (nearly 20 percentage points) remains between Current ELs and their peers, signaling persistent inequities.

Overall, the data suggest that while graduation outcomes have improved across all groups, former ELs outperform both their peers who never received services and those currently receiving them. Continued focus is needed to close gaps for Current ELs and support equitable graduation outcomes.

Figure 20. Percentage of current, former, and never English learners graduating within four years (2017-18 to 2023-24).



Current English learners graduating in four years were over 2.5 times more likely to receive a modified diploma

Modified diplomas are designed for students who meet certain criteria listed in OAR 581-022-2010¹⁶. Modified diplomas require fewer credits to graduate compared to a regular high school diploma. Among the current English learners who graduated in four years in 2023–24 (i.e., 2,548 students), 249 students (9.8 percent) received a modified diploma (see table 8). By contrast, among the former English learners that graduated in 4 years in 2023–24 (i.e., 5,238 students), 91 students (1.7 percent) received a modified diploma. Finally, among the never English learners who graduated in four years in 2023–24 (i.e., 30,984 students), 1,195 students (3.9 percent) received a modified diploma.

In addition, among the students that graduated in four years in 2023–24, current English learners were more than 2.5 times (9.8 percent ÷ 3.9 percent) more likely to receive a modified diploma compared to that for

¹⁶ For the list of the criteria please visit:

<https://secure.sos.state.or.us/oard/viewSingleRule.action?ruleVrsnRsn=323056>

never English learners. This ratio slightly decreases to 2.6 times (11.4 percent ÷ 4.3 percent) for cohorts that graduated in five years.

Table 8. Percentage of students receiving regular vs. modified diplomas

Student (Diploma Type)	Four-Year Cohort	Five-Year Cohort
Current English Learners (Modified)	9.80%	11.40%
Former English Learners (Modified)	1.70%	2.30%
Never English Learners (Modified)	3.90%	4.30%
Current English Learners (Regular)	90.20%	88.60%
Former English Learners (Regular)	98.30%	97.70%
Never English Learners (Regular)	96.10%	95.70%

Oregon State Seal of Biliteracy

Bi- and multilingualism offer many cognitive, academic, and economic benefits. The Oregon State Seals of Biliteracy and Multiliteracy recognize student proficiency in two or more languages. Students are eligible to earn a Seal of Biliteracy or Multiliteracy if they meet the following requirements:

- Meet all state and district graduation requirements, and
- Demonstrate ACTFL Intermediate High proficiency in listening, speaking, reading, and writing in any two or more languages.

The data for this section relies on students who graduated in 2023-24 (and were part of the four-year cohort adjusted graduation rate) as the denominator in calculations. Moreover, this section will examine the count and percentage of current, former, and never English learners¹⁷ who earned the Seal of Biliteracy in 2023-24.

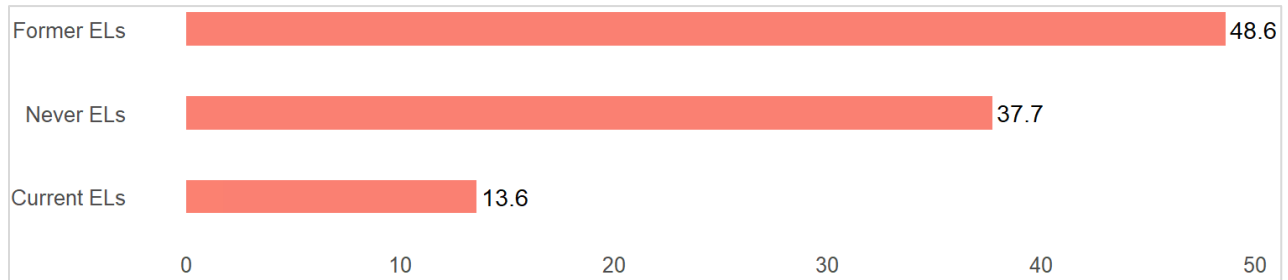
The majority of students who earned the Seal of Biliteracy in 2023-24 were ever English learners.

Of the 38,773 students who graduated in 2023-24, 2,567 students (about 6.6 percent) also earned the Seal of Biliteracy. Among those 2,567 students, 37.7 percent were never English learners, 48.6 percent were former English learners, and 13.6 percent were current English learners (see figure 21). In other words, 62.2 percent of those who earned the Seal of Biliteracy were ever English learners (i.e., current plus former English

¹⁷ For the purposes of reporting Seal of Biliteracy data in this report, current English learners are multilingual students who received English language instruction, supports, and services in an ELD program at any time during high school. Note that current English learners included students who were eligible to receive English language instruction, supports, and services in an ELD program but did not participate because their parents or guardians waived services. Former English learners are multilingual students who attained English language proficiency and exited an ELD program prior to entering high school. Lastly, never English learners are monolingual English or multilingual students who were not eligible to receive English language instruction, supports, and services in an ELD program at any time in grades kindergarten through twelve.

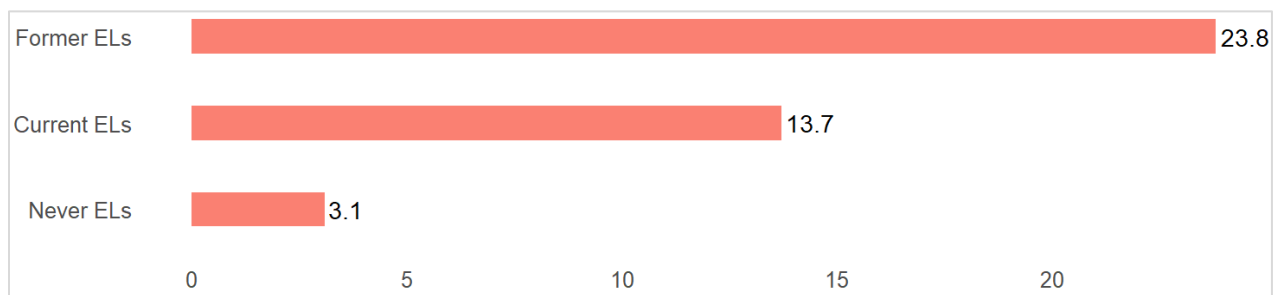
learners). The majority of students who earn the Seal of Biliteracy are (1) ever English learners or (2) never English learners who are native speakers of languages in addition to English.

Figure 21. Percentage of current, former, and never English learners graduating with the Seal of Biliteracy in 2023-24 (among all students who graduated with the Seal of Biliteracy).



According to figure 22, among former English learners who graduated in 2023-24, 23.8 percent earned the Seal of Biliteracy. Moreover, 13.7 percent of current English learner graduates earned the Seal of Biliteracy in 2023-24. Among ever English learners who graduated in 2023-24, 20.5 percent also earned the Seal of Biliteracy.

Figure 22. Percentage of current, former, and never English learners earning the Seal of Biliteracy in 2023-24 (among current, former, and never English learner graduates).



Students earned the Seal of Biliteracy in a diversity of language combinations; however, English-Spanish was the most common combination.

Students who graduated with a Seal of Biliteracy (2,567 students) demonstrated proficiency in a combination of languages. English-Spanish was the most common combination of those languages (85 percent). Other notable combinations of languages in which students demonstrated their proficiency included English-French (4 percent), English-Japanese (2 percent), and English-Chinese (1 percent).

Graduating students across Oregon achieved recognition for biliteracy in 2023–24.

Table 9 highlights the ten Oregon districts with the highest number of 2023–24 graduates earning the Seal of Biliteracy. Beaverton SD 48J leads with 366 students, followed by Salem-Keizer SD 24J with 329 students. It is important to note that while large districts, like Beaverton and Salem-Keizer SD 24J, had large graduating cohorts, other typically smaller districts achieved higher percentages of graduates earning the Seal of Biliteracy (e.g., St Paul SD 45: 37%; Umatilla SD 6R: 21.3%).

Table 9. Ten Oregon districts with the highest numbers of 2023-24¹⁸ graduates earning the Seal of Biliteracy.

District	Student Count	District	Student Count
Beaverton SD 48J	366	Bend-LaPine Administrative SD 1	113
Salem-Keizer SD 24J	329	North Clackamas SD 12	106
Woodburn SD 103	213	Corvallis SD 509J	80
Eugene SD 4J	165	Lake Oswego SD 7J	71
Hillsboro SD 1J	124	Medford SD 549C	69

Postsecondary Enrollment

The ODE annually examines and publicly reports the percentage of high school graduates who enroll in post-secondary education institutions in Oregon and across the U.S. (e.g., public and private, 2-year and 4-year, etc.). A post-secondary education affords students a wide range of advantages, including greater employment opportunities, financial security, opportunities to contribute to their community, and greater life satisfaction. The data for this measure uses students who graduated in 2020-21 (and were part of the four-year cohort adjusted graduation rate) as the denominator in calculations. Moreover, this portion of the report examines the count and percentage of current, former, and never English learners¹⁹ who enrolled in a post-secondary education institution within sixteen months after graduation.

¹⁸ Note that the counts in this table reflect students who graduated in 2023-24 (and were part of the four-year cohort adjusted graduation rate) and earned the Seal of Biliteracy.

¹⁹ For the purposes of reporting post-secondary enrollment data in this report, current English learners are multilingual students who received English language instruction, supports, and services in an ELD program at any time during high school. Note that current English learners included students who were eligible to receive English language instruction, supports, and services in an ELD program but did not participate because their parents or guardians waived services. Former English learners are multilingual students who attained English language proficiency and exited an ELD program prior to entering high school. Lastly, never English learners are monolingual English or multilingual students who were not eligible to receive English language instruction, supports, and services in an ELD program at any time in grades kindergarten through twelve.

Never English learners were more likely to enroll in post-secondary education institutions than current English learners; however, former English learners had comparable post-secondary enrollment rates as never English learners.

Figure 23 displays the percentage of Current, Former, and Never English Learners (ELs) enrolling in post-secondary institutions within 16 months of high school graduation from 2016–17 to 2021–22.

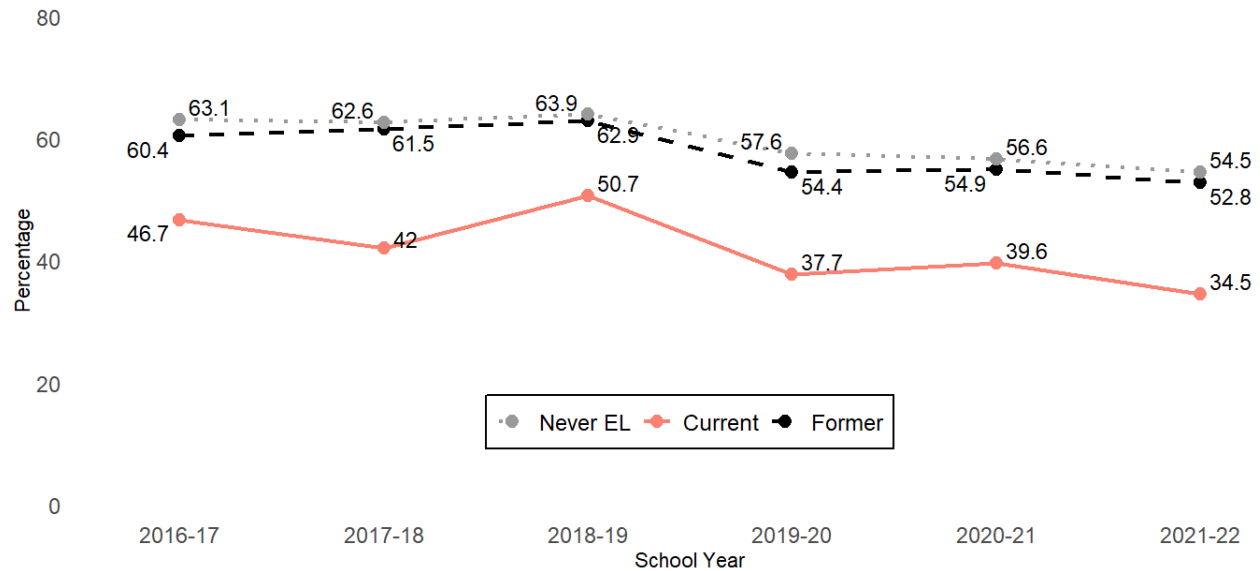
Across all years, Never EL and Former EL students consistently had higher post-secondary enrollment rates than Current ELs. Never EL students began at 63.1% in 2016–17 and declined steadily to 54.5% by 2021–22. Similarly, Former ELs started at 60.4% in 2016–17 and decreased to 52.8% in 2021–22. Despite relatively small year-to-year fluctuations, both groups show a clear downward trend, reflecting an overall decline in post-secondary enrollment during this period.

Current English Learners faced the steepest decline in college enrollment, dropping over 12 percentage points since 2016–17.

Current EL students consistently had the lowest enrollment rates and experienced the sharpest decline. From a starting point of 46.7% in 2016–17, their enrollment dropped to 34.5% by 2021–22—a 12.2 percentage point decrease. Notably, their rate peaked at 50.7% in 2018–19, briefly narrowing the gap, but then fell dramatically in subsequent years. The COVID-19 pandemic likely exacerbated existing barriers to enrollment for this group, such as limited access to college guidance, financial challenges, and language-related hurdles.

By 2021–22, the gap between current ELs and their peers had widened considerably, particularly when compared to former ELs (18.3 percentage points). This suggests a pressing need for targeted supports Current EL students navigate the transition to post-secondary education and address the long-term decline in enrollment observed across all groups especially newcomers who have significant gaps in their schooling.

Figure 23. Percentage of current, former, and never English learners enrolling in post-secondary institutions within 16 months of high school graduation (2016-17 to 2021-22²⁰).



Dual Language Bilingual Education Programs

Dual Language Bilingual Education (DLBE) programs are a research-based approach to educating English learners that promote bilingualism, biliteracy, academic achievement, and cross-cultural understanding (Soltero, 2018). These programs provide instruction in both English and a partner language, allowing students to develop high levels of proficiency in both languages. For English learners, dual language education offers meaningful access to academic content while supporting continued development of their home language. Research consistently shows that ELs in DLBE programs outperform their peers in English-only settings on academic outcomes (Vazquez Cano & Motamedi, 2024). DLBE programs also have shown to be superior to other instructional models (e.g., Pull-out, ELD Class Period) in promoting English proficiency (Motamedi, et al., 2019). These programs also align with the state’s goals for equity and inclusion by valuing multilingualism as an asset. Expanding access to high-quality dual language programs is a key strategy for supporting EL success and a priority under the Oregon’s ML strategic plan.

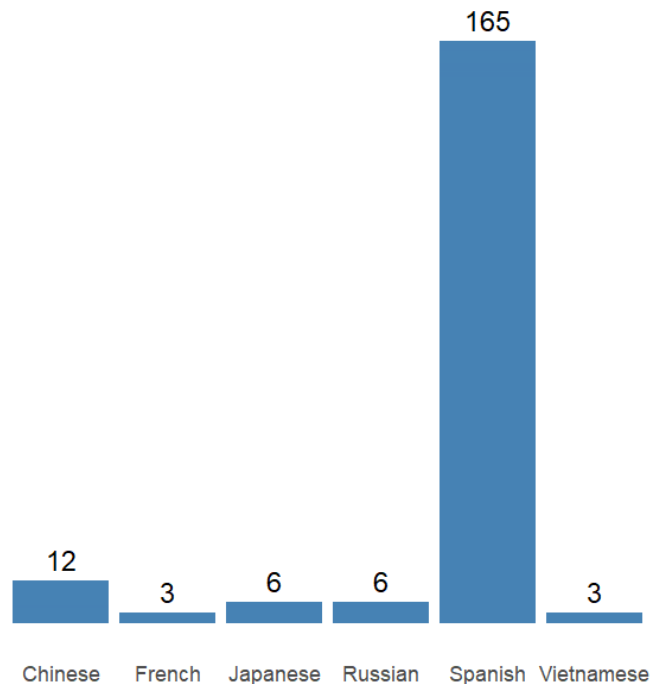
Despite their empirical appeal, there is limited up-to-date information available about DLBE programs in Oregon. While a valuable [DLBE directory](#) was publicly introduced in 2023 by Oregon State University (OSU), the information it contains reflects an earlier snapshot of program features and may not fully represent recent developments. To address this, the Oregon Department of Education (ODE) recently launched an effort to update OSU’s directory. This involved reaching out to multilingual program leaders across the state and inviting them to review and revise their program data. The following provides a brief overview of the languages and school types represented among the 195 schools across 39 school districts offering DLBE programs, based on the DLBE directory.

²⁰ The year (e.g., 2021-22) represents the school year in which students graduated from high school.

In Oregon, DLBE programs are available in multiple partner languages.

As shown in Figure 24, Dual Language Bilingual Education programs in Oregon span six distinct partner languages. Of the 195 schools offering DLBE programs across the state, Spanish is used as the partner language in 165 programs, accounting for approximately 84.6% of all DLBE offerings. The second most common partner language is Chinese, featured in 12 programs, representing 6.2% of the total. Japanese and Russian are each used in 6 DLBE programs statewide, comprising 3.1% respectively. Finally, French and Vietnamese are the least represented, with 3 programs each—1.5% of the total.

Figure 24. Distribution of DLBE programs by partner languages (2023-24).



DLBE programs are offered in various school types.

The distribution of these programs by school type is presented in Table 10. This wide coverage reflects both the diversity of student populations and district-specific strategies for promoting bilingualism.

The majority of DLBE offerings are found in elementary schools, with 96 schools—representing 49.2% of all DLBE schools statewide—serving as the foundational entry point for dual language education.

Middle schools account for 52 of the 195 DLBE schools, or 26.7% of the total. These programs frequently serve as the second stage of a K-12 pathway, continuing language and content instruction in the partner language for students who began in elementary DLBE.

High schools represent a smaller portion of DLBE participation, with 36 schools (18.5%) offering dual language instruction. These programs typically emphasize biliteracy and academic content in the partner language, with course offerings such as language arts, social studies, and language-specific electives.

Finally, the remaining 11 schools (5.6%) classified as “Other” include K-8 schools, charter schools, and alternative educational settings that span multiple grade levels or use non-traditional organizational structures.

Table 10. The number of DLBE programs by school type (2023-24)

School Type	Number of Schools
Elementary	96
Middle School	52
High School	45
Other	11

DLBE programs narrow the opportunity gap between ever and never English learners in Oregon.

Dual Language Bilingual Education programs are a powerful tool for narrowing opportunity gaps between students who were ever classified as English learners and those who were never ELs. For example, empirical evidence (Vazquez Cano & Motamedi, 2024) from Beaverton School District shows that DLBE programs play a significant role in closing academic opportunity gaps between students who are current or former English learners and those who have never been classified as English learners. English learners participating in DLBE programs demonstrated stronger performance on state assessments in English language arts and mathematics compared to their peers in English-only programs. They also showed faster academic growth and were more likely to be on track to graduate by grade 9. Notably, participation in DLBE programs reduced the achievement gap between ever-English learners and never-English learners by nearly half by middle school. These outcomes suggest that DLBE programs not only support academic success but also advance educational equity by providing linguistically and culturally responsive instruction that affirms the identities and strengths of multilingual learners.

DLBE programs are superior to other instructional models in promoting English proficiency in Oregon.

In addition to their impact on academic outcomes, Dual Language Bilingual Education programs consistently outperform other instructional models, such as pull-out, ELD class periods, co-teaching, in supporting English language proficiency among English learner students. Research (Motamedi, et al., 2019) indicates that EL students in DLBE programs make significantly greater grade-to-grade growth in reading, writing, listening, and speaking compared to those in pull-out programs or whose families waived EL services. Interestingly, although students in pull-out programs entered school with higher English proficiency, those in DLBE

programs caught up and often surpassed their peers by the end of elementary school. Furthermore, DLBE students demonstrated stronger outcomes on standardized English language arts assessments, even when matched with demographically similar peers. In contrast, increasing the quantity of daily EL instruction time—beyond 50 minutes—did not correlate with improved English proficiency, and in some cases was associated with lower performance. These findings highlight the effectiveness of DLBE programs in promoting long-term English development.

English Learners' Access to Core Content

Ensuring that English learners have access to core academic content is essential for promoting equitable educational outcomes and long-term success (Umansky, Shin, Thompson, Avelar, & Bovee, 2024; Vazquez Cano, Umansky, & Thompson, 2021). Core content courses serve as foundational gateways for graduation, college readiness, and career opportunities. However, systemic barriers—including restrictive course placement policies, language support structures that limit course enrollment, and misconceptions about ELs' academic potential—often exclude ELs from full participation. Access to core content is not only a matter of educational equity but a civil right. Schools, districts, and state education agencies must actively dismantle policies and practices that limit access and instead implement evidence-based strategies to expand opportunity. When English learners are fully included in academic pathways, they are more likely to thrive academically and participate meaningfully in the broader educational landscape.

As a way to measure their course access, the next section explores various groups of English Learners' participation in Advanced Placement or International Baccalaureate (AP/IB) as well as Career and Technical Education (CTE) courses.

Former English Learners enrolled in the Advanced Placement or International Baccalaureate courses at the highest rate while current English Learners had the lowest rate.

The data presented in Table 11 highlights an important disparity in access to Advanced Placement (AP) and International Baccalaureate (IB) courses for English Learners. In the 2023–24 academic year, only 2.4% of ELs were enrolled in AP/IB classes, a stark contrast to 22.6% of former ELs, 5.2% of monitored ELs, and 8.0% of students who were never classified as ELs.

This significant underrepresentation could suggest that ELs face systemic barriers that inhibit their full participation in advanced academic pathways. These barriers may include restrictive course placement policies, insufficient language support structures, and prevailing misconceptions about ELs' academic readiness and potential.

Table 11. The number and percentage of current, former, monitored, and never English Learners enrolled in an AP/IB class (2023-24)

Description	Count	Total in EL Status	Percent
ELs in an AP/IB Class	1597	65,965	2.4
Former ELs in an AP/IB Class	5521	24,467	22.6
Monitor ELs in an AP/IB Class	843	16364	5.2
Never ELs in an AP/IB Class	34564	433885	8.0

Current English Learners are enrolled in the Career and Technical Education (CTE) courses at a lower rate than other students.

In addition to lower AP/IB course participation, Table 12 reveals that English Learners (ELs) are also significantly underrepresented in Career and Technical Education (CTE) courses compared to their peers. In the 2023-24 academic year, only 11.6% of ELs were enrolled in a CTE class, whereas 49.5% of former ELs, 14.3% of monitor ELs, and 18.5% of students who were never ELs participated in CTE. This disparity suggests that ELs may face structural obstacles such as limited access to information, scheduling conflicts, language-related barriers, or insufficient guidance in navigating course options. CTE courses provide critical opportunities for students to gain hands-on experience and build skills aligned with workforce demands.

The low participation rate among current ELs raises equity concerns, as it limits their access to pathways that support high school completion, career readiness, and economic mobility. Schools and districts must take proactive steps to ensure ELs have equitable access to CTE programs by addressing systemic barriers and promoting inclusive enrollment practices.

Table 12. The number and percentage of current, former, monitored, and never English Learners enrolled in a CTE class (2023-24)

Description	Students Enrolled	Total in EL Status	Percent
ELs in a CTE Class	7,628	65,965	11.6%
Former ELs in a CTE Class	12,116	24,467	49.5%
Monitor ELs in a CTE Class	2,339	16,364	14.3%
Never ELs in a CTE Class	80,432	433,885	18.5%

English Learners' Sense of Belonging

While academic outcomes like test scores, graduation rates, and similar measures offer important insights into student success, they do not capture the full picture—particularly for English learners. A growing body of research highlights the critical role that “sense of belonging” plays in students’ academic and emotional wellbeing (Allen, Kern, Vella-Brodrick, Hattie, & Waters, 2018; Gillen-O’Neel, 2021). For ELs, feeling welcomed, valued, and represented in their school communities is especially important given the additional cultural, linguistic, and social transitions they often navigate. A strong sense of belonging can improve motivation, engagement, and resilience, and is linked to better attendance and higher academic achievement (Gillen-O’Neel, 2021; Jacoby, 2023).

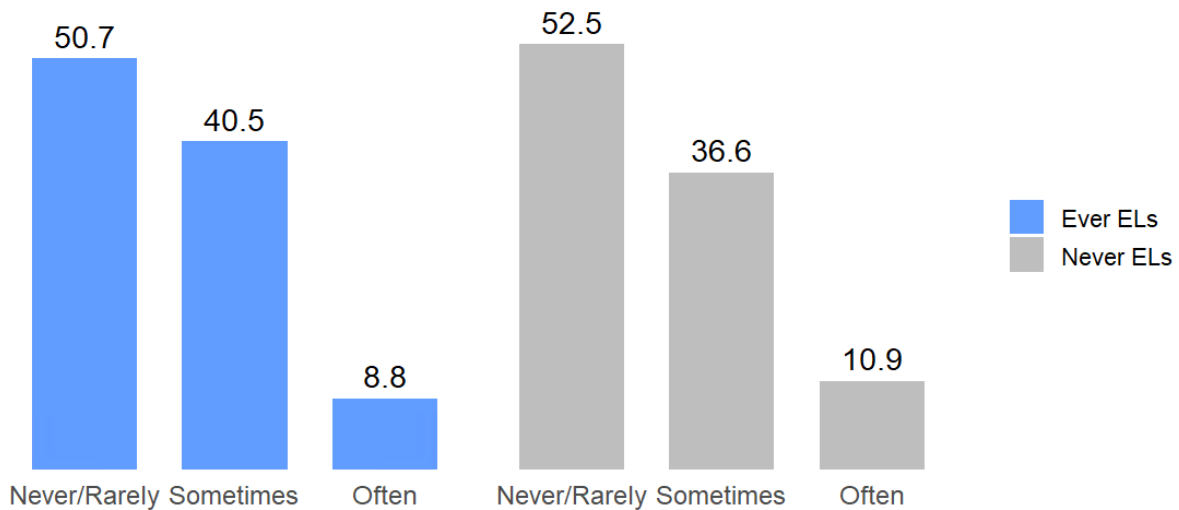
In Oregon, the *Student Educational Equity Development* (SEED) Survey captures students' voices on their school experiences, including how supported and connected they feel. In 2023-24, about 15% of the 169,000 SEED respondents were ELs. By monitoring EL students’ sense of belonging, Oregon takes a critical step toward ensuring that every student, regardless of language background, experiences school as a place of safety, connection, and inclusion. The SEED Survey included items assessing both social identity (e.g., identity representation in curriculum) and emotional connection (e.g., feeling welcome at school). In the following, we explore two survey items that examine how often EL’s social identity and emotional connection is represented in schools and how it compares to that by other groups of English Learners.

English Learners report low levels of identity representation in school assignments.

Figure 25 presents data from the 2023–24 SEED Survey, which captures perceptions of identity representation in curriculum among Oregon students in grades 3–11. The survey item asked: “*Think about your assignments from this school year. How often did they have pictures or stories of people who are like you and your family?*” Responses are disaggregated by English Learner (EL) status: Current ELs, Former ELs, Monitored ELs, and Never ELs. Over half of both groups responded “Never/Rarely” (50.7% for Ever ELs, 52.5% for Never ELs), while fewer than 11% in either group selected “Often.” However, Ever ELs reported slightly more frequent identity representation than Never ELs, with a higher percentage selecting “Sometimes” (40.5% vs. 36.6%) and “Often” (8.8% vs. 10.9%).

These findings suggest that EL students, particularly those no longer receiving support, often do not see themselves or their families reflected in classroom content. This underrepresentation may contribute to feelings of alienation, lower academic engagement, and weakened sense of belonging. The results point to a critical need for schools to incorporate culturally responsive curriculum materials that reflect and affirm students’ diverse identities and lived experiences, especially those from multilingual backgrounds.

Figure 25. Response rates²¹ (%) for identity representation in school assignments among ever and never English Learners (2023-24)



Feeling welcome at school varies significantly across English learner groups.

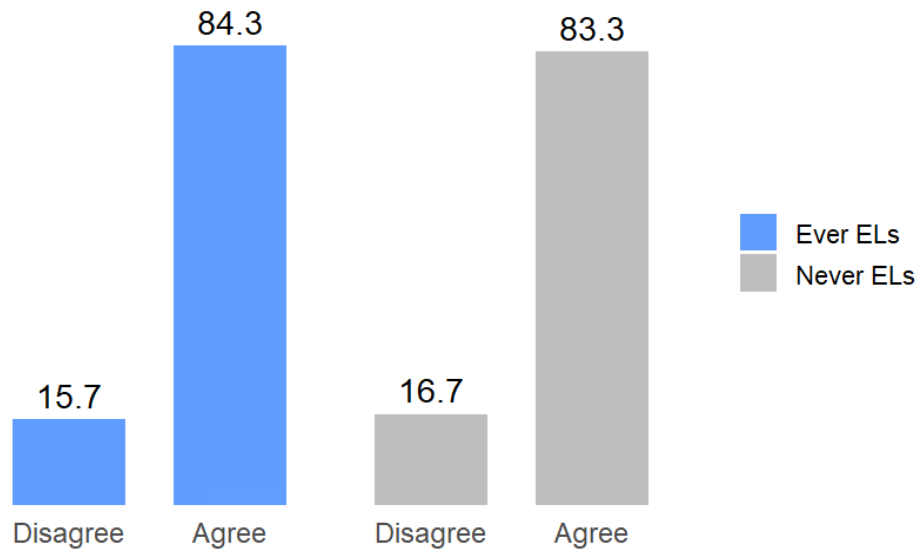
Figure 26 presents the results from the 2023-24 Student Educational Equity Development (SEED) Survey, specifically student responses to the item: *“Think about this school year and the people at your school. How much do you agree with each statement? I feel welcome at my school.”* Once again, this data is disaggregated by English Learner (EL) status: Current ELs, Former ELs, Monitored ELs, and Never ELs.

The responses reveal notable differences in students’ sense of belonging. Vast majority of students, regardless of English Learner status, reported feeling welcome at school. Among Ever ELs, 84.3% agreed with the statement, compared to 83.3% of Never ELs. The percentage who disagreed was also similar—15.7% for Ever ELs and 16.7% for Never ELs.

These patterns suggest that while many students feel welcomed, Current ELs may face unique challenges that impact their school experience. These disparities highlight the need for targeted support to foster inclusive environments for linguistically diverse students, particularly those still navigating English language development programs.

²¹ Percentages exclude respondents who skipped the item and may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Figure 26. Response rates²² (%) for feeling welcome at school among ever and never English Learners (2023-24)



Section 5: State Revenues and Expenditures for Current English Learners

Each year, Oregon’s State School Fund provides funding to districts through General Purpose Grants. The amount of the grant relies on a formula that considers the number of students in the district (known as average daily membership weighted or ADMw). On average, the per-pupil funding amount in 2023-24 was \$10,104.²³ In addition to this basic funding, districts receive additional state funds for each student enrolled in an ELD program. This amount is $0.5 \times \$10,104$ or \$5,051.99 per current English learner. Altogether, the state allocated \$272,834,469 for these additional English learner funds in the 2023-24 school year.

Figure 27 depicts the relationship between current English learner revenues the state allocated to districts via the State School Fund Formula and the total current English learner expenditures from the General Fund expressed as a ratio. Statewide, the ratio of expenditures to revenues in 2023-24 was 0.83, meaning that district expenditures on current English learners reflected 83 percent of the funds the state allocated to districts via the State School Fund Formula. Some districts (n=47) spent about average or more than this percentage (up to about 1800 percent), while others (n=93) reported spending less (as little as 0 percent). The values on the extreme ends of the range, however, may reflect variations in the way that some districts report data. Some districts with few current English learners report revenue received from the state, but do not identify expenditures specific to current English learners, even though they may expend funds for English learner services. Other districts on the high end of the spending ratio may include expenses for dual-language

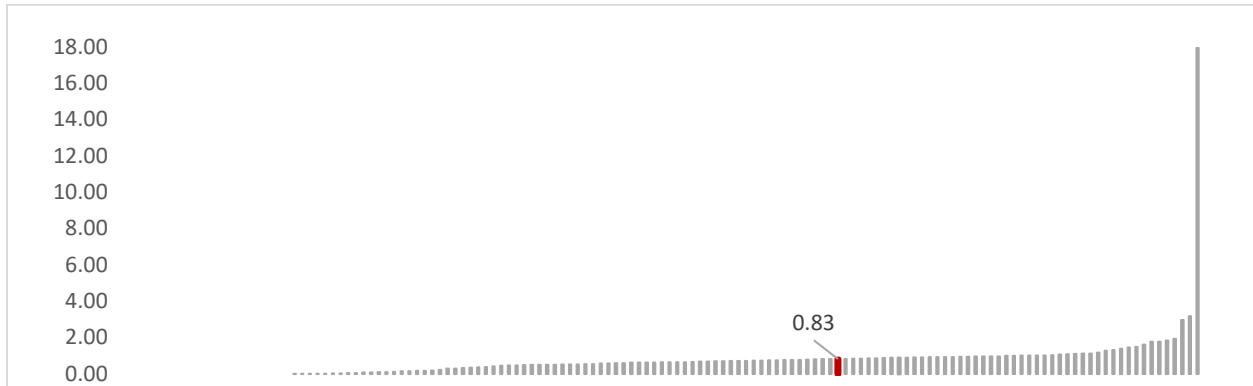
²² Percentages exclude respondents who skipped the item and may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

²³ While \$10,104 is the average amount, the grant amount can vary a bit for different districts because of the way the formula is set up.

English Learners in Oregon

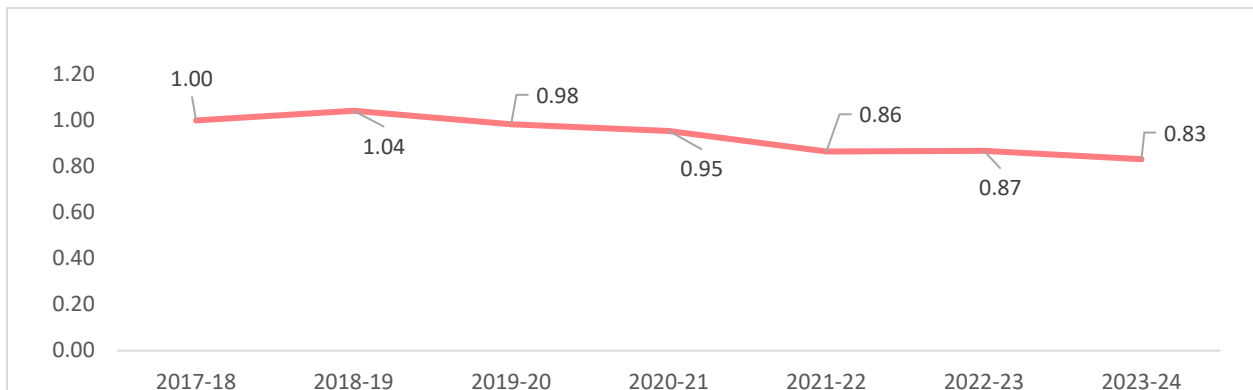
programs that also educate former and never English learners, rather than calculating the percentage spent solely on current English learners.

Figure 27. Ratio of current English learner expenditures to revenues across districts in 2023-24.



As figure 28 illustrates, the statewide ratio increased from 2017-18 to 2018-19; however, in 2019-20 through 2023-24, the ratio decreased below 1.0.

Figure 28. Ratio of statewide expenditures on current English learners to revenues (2017-18 to 2023-24).



Expenditures from the General Fund on current English learners either belong to Function 1291 (covering expenditures for instruction and interventions to help current English learners learn English) or Area of Responsibility 280 (covering other supports for current English learners, such as interpretation services or transportation).²⁴

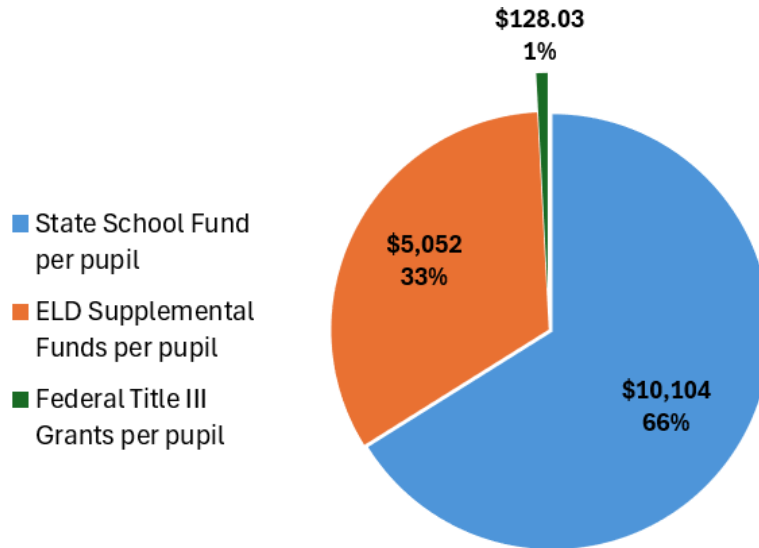
Current English learner expenditures for 2023-24 totaled \$226,409,301. Districts accounted for approximately 84.8 percent of the expenditures (\$191,943,630) using Function 1291 and 15.2 percent of the expenditures (\$34,465,671) using Area of Responsibility 280.

In addition to this state funding, districts with at least 80 current English learners may access federal Title III grants, which in 2023-24 provided an additional \$128.03 per student for supplemental current English learner

²⁴ For a more detailed description of the accounting system categories, see [Oregon's Program Budgeting and Accounting Manual](#).

services²⁵. Figure 29 summarizes the percentage of the state and federal per-pupil funding for English Learners in 2023-24 school years.

Figure 29. Percentage of state and federal per-pupil funding for English Learners in 2023-24



As Figure 29 indicates, overall, about 99 percent (66 percent + 33 percent) of the funding allocated to ELs comes from the state which in turn reflects a strong state-level commitment to education equity for EL students. Additional information on the grant amounts is available on the [ODE website under Title III Allocations](#).

Conclusion

The data trends in this report underscore both meaningful progress and persistent challenges in supporting the state's multilingual students. Nearly 102,000 Oregon students are current, monitored, or former English learners—a testament to the state's growing linguistic diversity. Encouragingly, former and monitored English learners often achieve academic outcomes that meet or exceed those of their never-EL peers, demonstrating the long-term benefits of effective English Language Development (ELD) services and the resilience of these students.

Notable progress is evident in several areas. For example, a growing share of English learners—particularly those who have exited EL services—are earning the Oregon Seal of Biliteracy, highlighting bilingualism as both a personal asset and a statewide educational goal. Graduation rates for former English learners have improved steadily, outpacing never-ELs, and additionally postsecondary enrollment rates for these students now closely match those of their peers.

Despite these successes, persistent gaps underscore the need for continued investment and reform. Current English learners face significant academic disparities. Fewer than 10 percent meet state standards in English Language Arts or Mathematics, and their regular attendance and on-time graduation rates lag considerably

²⁵ Districts with fewer than 80 students could join other districts in a consortium to access these grants.

behind those of other student groups. Furthermore, English learners remain underrepresented in Talented and Gifted (TAG) programs and are more likely to receive modified diplomas, signaling inequities in both access and expectation. Another key concern is the overrepresentation of English learners in special education, raising questions about accurate identification practices.

Schools and districts should continue to strengthen culturally and linguistically responsive supports. Enhanced professional development, better data-driven decision-making, and equitable funding are essential. Additionally, sustained attention is needed to ensure students transitioning out of ELD programs—especially monitored ELs—continue to receive academic support as they navigate the demands of advanced coursework and postsecondary preparation.

In 2024, Oregon Department of Education introduced its latest [Multilingual Learner Strategic Plan](#). The plan provides a clear roadmap for addressing these challenges, with priority areas emphasizing community engagement, transformative educators, culturally responsive practices that lead to various pathways multilingualism. Actions outlined in the plan, such as expanding pathways to academic and linguistic success, fostering inclusive school environments, and enhancing teacher training, are critical to addressing existing disparities.

By leveraging the strategies in the plan and aligning resources to meet the unique needs of ELs, Oregon can improve outcomes in future years, ensuring that every English learner has equitable opportunities to excel academically and linguistically to support their full participation and success in school and beyond.

Ultimately, Oregon's commitment to its multilingual learners should go beyond compliance—it must affirm their full academic potential and cultural contributions to our state.

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Date: September 22, 2025
Resolution: 2526.31

Alternative Education Program Approval

Relevant Data:

In accordance with ORS 336.631(3) and Board Policy IGBHA, the district must annually evaluate and approve each alternative education program it operates, participates in or contracts with to provide services to students. During 2025-26 School Year Pleasant Hill School District #1 will, with board approval, contract with programs to provide educational services to district students.

The programs have been evaluated on several criteria. The primary factors were the type of service provided, the age, and number of students enrolled and maintained in the program, the ability of the program to address the educational and other pre-identified needs of the students enrolled. The Special Programs Department, in conjunction with other districts in Lane County, evaluates each alternative program utilizing the Alternative Education Programs Toolkit for annual Program Approval (OAR 581-022-1350).

Participation in the Oregon State Assessment is required of all alternative providers under ORS 336.637, so continuation of contract with programs is dependent upon compliance with the required assessment of students placed with outside alternative education contractors.

The Special Education Director and Superintendent meet as needed to consider potential placement options in outside programs. Ongoing evaluation of the options will take place throughout the school year and in conjunction with the consortium of Lane County School Districts as facilitated by LaneESD.

Student needs at the elementary and middle school level for outside placements are facilitated through the Special Education Director and related staff. The Superintendent's office, including building Principals also utilize a team-based approach that is specific to each case.

The following is a brief overview of Pleasant Hill School District's current out-of district alternative education programs:

Out-of-District - Alternative Programs

Bridgeway School - 37770 Upper Camp Creek Road, Springfield, OR 97478. School provides students affected by autism with an individualized, holistic education preparing them to respond within their abilities in our community. The school offers individualized support so students can learn more effectively.

Target Group - 6-18 year old students

Department of Youth Services - Martin Luther King Education Center - 2515 Martin Luther King Boulevard, Eugene, OR 97401. The MLK Ed Center serves secondary students who currently have an active case with Lane County Youth Services. The program is a collaboration between Lane County Youth Services and Lane ESD. MLK offers wrap-around services and support to youth who have experienced multiple interruptions in traditional school placements. Their mission is to provide our students with opportunities to develop skills needed to be successful in school, work, and our community.

Target Group - 12-19 year old students

Looking Glass: Centerpoint - 1790 West 11th, Eugene, OR 97403. Program provides academic and therapeutic services for youth with mental health concerns.

Target Group 11-17 year old students

Looking Glass: Riverfront School & Career Center - 1666 W. 12th, Eugene, OR 97403. Program provides educational assessment, basic skills instruction, GED preparation and completion, completion of a high school diploma, completion of Adult Education Diploma, vocational assessment, career exploration, pre-employment training (paid & non-paid), work experience, hands-on training in electronics, manufacturing, culinary arts, health occupations, natural resources, teen parent program, and special education services. Full day and half day options are available.

Target Group: 11-17 year old students

Jasper Mountain - 37875 Jasper-Lowell Road, Jasper, OR 97438. Program provides intensive treatment with a highly structured environment for severely abused and disturbed children. Also provides general education and special education services for students with trauma informed instruction and practices.

Target Group: 4-13 year old students

Safe Center - 89124 Marcola Road, Springfield, OR 97478. Program provides short-term residential treatment for children who are showing signs of developing serious emotional disturbance and destructive behavior patterns. Short-term crisis stays also available for children in need of immediate stabilization.

Target Group: 4-13 year old students

Recommendation:

It is recommended that the board approve the following private contractors for alternative education services for the 2025-26 academic year.

Bridgeway School
Martin Luther King Education Center

Submitted By:

Whitney Connolly
Director of Special Education

Recommended By:

Jim Crist
Superintendent

Date: September 22, 2025
Resolution: 2526.32

Personnel Action

Relevant Data:

Each month the Board of Directors may be asked to approve personnel action involving licensed employees. If the Board of Directors would like to discuss any of these recommendations in executive session, in accordance with ORS 192.660(2)(f) Exempt Public Records, the employee should be identified by the number and it will be withdrawn pending further instruction from the Board.

Leah Schiewe-Williams

Leah is completing her Bachelor of Science in Education at Bushnell University with an anticipated graduation date of May 2026. She brings strong experience through student teaching in Creswell and Springfield schools, as well as coaching experience in track and field. Leah has demonstrated excellence in academics, leadership, and balancing work, athletics, and teaching responsibilities. She will be joining PHSD on a **one-year temporary contract** while she finalizes her degree requirements

Rhianna Nessmith

Rhianna holds both a Bachelor's and Master's degree in Communication Disorders and Sciences from the University of Oregon and is a licensed Speech Language Pathologist. She has extensive experience providing therapy and assessments in school, clinical, and early childhood settings. Her collaborative approach with teachers, specialists, and families, combined with a strong record of service in public education makes her an excellent addition to our special education team

Recommendation:

It is recommended that the Board of Directors approve the personnel action for licensed employees as reflected in this resolution and any addendum presented along with this resolution. Categories include:

- Licensed New Hire(s)

Submitted and Recommended By:

Jim Crist
Superintendent

NO	NAME OR EMPLOYEE ID	CURRENT STATUS	FTE	EFFECTIVE DATE	NOTES
NEW HIRES					
1	RHIANNA NESSMITH	PROBATIONARY 1	1.0	8/21/2025	
2	LEAH SCHIEWE	TEMPORARY	1.0	8/26/2025	
RESIGNATIONS					
RETIREMENTS					

Date: September 22, 2025

Resolution: 2526.33

**Board Goals & Priorities
2025–26 School Year**

Primary Goal: Literacy & Student Learning

Pleasant Hill School District will strengthen literacy across all grade levels by increasing the percentage of students who meet or exceed grade-level expectations, while ensuring timely and effective supports through a Multi-Tiered System of Supports (MTSS) for students who need additional help.

Progress will be measured by:

- Growth on district and state literacy assessments.
- The percentage of students meeting benchmark targets.
- Documented intervention outcomes at Tiers 2 and 3.

Governance & Board Development Goal

The Pleasant Hill School District Board of Directors will participate in governance training focused (topics may include):

- When and how individual board members should engage in discussion.
- Distinguishing appropriate questions for public meetings versus those that should be directed privately to the superintendent.
- Balancing the board's role in governance with the superintendent's responsibility for personnel and operations.

Strategic Projects for Improvement (2025–26)

While not formal board goals, the Board has identified the following strategic projects for improvement during the 2025–26 school year:

- Continue implementation of the school board calendar of events with board member sign-ups.
- Utilize an equity lens placemat during meetings to ensure equity remains central to decision-making.
- Improve the quality of sound in board meetings for both in-person attendees and remote listeners.

Recommendation:

It is recommended that the Board of Directors approve the 2025-26 Board Goals and Priorities as reflected in this resolution and the September 8, 2025 Board Work Session.

Submitted By:

Jim Crist
Superintendent

Date: September 22, 2025

Resolution: 2526.34

**Superintendent Goals
2025–26 School Year**

Relevant Data:

Goal 1: Staff Engagement

Goal Statement:

The superintendent will strengthen staff engagement across all employee groups to improve retention, build a positive culture, and ensure staff feel heard and supported.

Proposed Actions:

- Implement Studer rounding principles across all staff groups.
- Conduct rounding on a scheduled basis with building leaders and district staff, ensuring consistent follow-up loops.
- Utilize Upbeat staff engagement surveys to track climate, culture, and retention trends, with results shared openly.
- Develop action plans based on feedback, reporting back to staff on changes implemented.

Evidence of Progress:

- Documented rounding cycles with staff at all levels.
- Upbeat survey results showing measurable improvements in engagement indicators.
- Increased staff retention and positive feedback from staff.

Aligned Standards:

- Standard 3: Inclusive District Culture (equitable, supportive culture).
- Standard 6: Effective Organizational Management (recruiting, developing, and retaining staff).
- Standard 2: Ethics and Professional Norms (transparency, trust, collaboration).

Goal 2: Instructional System & Student Achievement

Goal Statement:

The superintendent will improve student achievement by prioritizing growth in 3rd grade reading and 8th grade math, focusing on data-driven instruction and timely interventions.

Proposed Actions:

- Prioritize state longitudinal targets for 3rd Grade Reading and 8th Grade Math.
- Use STAR, ODS Dashboard, and grade-level data to monitor growth and provide interventions.
- Support principals and teachers with professional development and instructional coaching.
- Provide regular progress reports to the board.

Evidence of Progress:

- Measurable growth on longitudinal targets for 3rd Grade Reading and 8th Grade Math.
- Board updates three times per year with student performance data.

Aligned Standards:

- Standard 4: Culturally Responsive Instructional Leadership and Improvement (curriculum, assessment, PD, equity).
- Standard 1: Visionary District Leadership (alignment to mission and continuous improvement).
- Standard 6: Effective Organizational Management (professional development systems).

Goal 3: Communication & Community Relations

Goal Statement:

The superintendent will expand and strengthen communication and community partnerships to improve transparency, engagement, and external support for district initiatives.

Proposed Actions:

- Expand two-way communication with families and community partners (forums, newsletters, digital updates).
- Develop a consistent framework for communicating district initiatives (equity, facilities, instructional progress).
- Strengthen partnerships with civic, business, and local government leaders.

Evidence of Progress:

- Stakeholder survey results demonstrate improved satisfaction with communication.

Aligned Standards:

- Standard 5: Communication and Community Relations (stakeholder engagement, partnerships).
- Standard 8: Policy Governance and Advocacy (advocating for district needs).
- Standard 1: Visionary District Leadership (communicating mission and vision).

Recommendation:

It is recommended that the Board of Directors approve the 2025–26 Superintendent Goals, along with the attached evaluation timeline, and adopt the OSBA/COSA Superintendent Evaluation Workbook as the guiding tool for the evaluation process.

Submitted and Recommended By:

Jim Crist
Superintendent

Superintendent Evaluation Timeline/Process for 2025-26 School Year

<i>Action</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Person(s)</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Board/superintendent reviews the evaluation process, standards, additional goals, forms and timelines to be used this school year. Board formally adopts all of these in open session. 	9/8/2025	Board & Superintendent
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Board formally adopts the evaluation process, standards, goals, forms and timeline to be used this school year. 	9/2025	Board
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Superintendent reports interim progress on selected (not all) evaluation standards and goals to the board. Progress is reported in open session, any specific evaluative feedback from the board to the superintendent can be done in executive session. 	12/15/2025	Superintendent
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluation documents sent to the board and superintendent. 	1/12/2026	Board Secretary (or designee)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Superintendent presents their self-evaluation to the Board. The Board may ask clarifying questions. Superintendent exits upon completion. The Board will develop a single summative evaluation based on their direct knowledge, and the superintendent self-evaluation. 	2/9/2026 Reg. Meeting OR 2/23/26 Reg. Meeting if Needed	Board & Superintendent
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Board members meet to complete their single summative evaluation. 	2/23/2026	Board
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Board and superintendent meet to discuss and clarify the summative evaluation document. Superintendent exits executive session. Changes to the evaluation may be made as a result of the discussion. Board votes in open session to approve the summative evaluation and a short summary of the evaluation. A copy of the final written summative evaluation form is placed in the superintendent's personnel folder. 	3/9/2026	Board & Superintendent
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Superintendent provides a goals progress update to Board 	August/September/ 2026	Superintendent

Notes: "*" denotes a special meeting. All other meetings are regular meetings. Evaluation meetings may be held in executive session unless otherwise requested by the superintendent to be done in open session ORS 192.660(2)(i). **(This is denoted above with bold italics.)** This adopted timeline shall serve as notice to the superintendent of the pending stated executive sessions within this document.

Date: September 22, 2025

2024-25 Integrated Programs

Annual Report

Relevant Data:

The Oregon Department of Education requires that Districts provide an Annual Integrated Programs report. This annual report found under Exhibit 2526.35 requires that the response to ODE report questions be reviewed, with results posted on the school district's website along with an annual report provided to the school board as a regular agenda item with opportunity for public comments. This report is an opportunity for the district to reflect and learn and provides an opportunity for transparency with our community regarding Integrated Guidance implementation and progress. Please see attached Exhibit 2526.35 for details.

Recommendation:

It is recommended that the Board of Directors accept the 2024-25 Annual Integrated Guidance Report.

Submitted by:

Susanna Williams
K-12 Curriculum and High School
Success Coordinator

Recommended By:

Jim Crist
Superintendent

IP Q4/Annual Report 2025 (Reporting on the time period 1-1-2025 to 6-30-2025)

- 1) As you review your progress makers/overall reflection responses and reflect on plan implementation, how do you see your progress contributing to the Outcomes and Strategies in your plan and your Longitudinal Performance Growth Targets (LPGT)/Local Optional Metrics (LOM)? (Discuss at least one Outcome where you have seen progress in implementation.)

We are working toward our Longitudinal Performance Growth Targets (LPGTs) in a strategic and intentional way. Each progress marker we report on remains central to our decision making as we implement new programs and refine existing ones. These markers guide our approach and help us stay focused on long-term outcomes while making measurable short-term gains.

One area where we have seen notable progress in implementation is in our regular attenders' rate. This improvement connects directly to several key strategies and outcomes in our plan, particularly those focused on community engagement, data driven decision making, and amplifying student voice.

Our data teams meet regularly to review attendance trends and identify areas needing targeted support. Through this process, we've strengthened our ability to intervene early and appropriately. Additionally, by increasing student voice opportunities and community engagement efforts, we are working to ensure students and families see the school district as a true partner in the education process.

A tangible example of this shift is the way staff now engage with students and families each morning, from greeting them in parking lots and at bus drop-offs to building-wide welcoming routines. This increased visibility and connection foster a sense of belonging and care. Moreover, we have implemented positive attendance incentives at every school site, shifting from punitive approaches to ones that motivate students to attend because they feel seen, valued, and excited to participate.

Overall, we are working to build an environment where students want to be present, and that progress is directly contributing to both our identified Outcomes and our longitudinal goals.

- 2) Where have you experienced barriers, challenges or impediments to progress towards your Outcomes and Strategies in your plan that you could use support with? Discuss at least one Outcome where you have seen challenges or barriers to implementation.

While Multi-Tiered Systems of Support (MTSS) is not identified as a standalone Outcome in our plan, it is a critical Strategy embedded across multiple Outcomes. Consequently, many of the barriers we encounter in achieving our Outcomes are rooted in challenges related to MTSS implementation. An area of concern is the inconsistent application of MTSS practices across grade levels and departments. This fragmentation has hindered our ability to consistently ensure equitable, systematic, and data-driven support for all students.

One of the most pressing challenges is the variability in staff capacity and confidence when it comes to implementing MTSS with fidelity. While there is a shared commitment to supporting students through tiered interventions, staff often lack the training, time, or resources needed to develop and apply these systems effectively within their specific grade bands or subject areas. As a result, our current MTSS structures can be disjointed, with limited alignment both vertically (across grade levels) and horizontally (across subject areas and classrooms). This lack of cohesion ultimately impacts the continuity and quality of support that students receive throughout their educational journey.

To address these challenges, we are investing in sustained and targeted professional development opportunities focused on MTSS frameworks and practices. However, we recognize that professional development alone is not sufficient. There must also be a collective sense of ownership and shared responsibility among all educators. Each staff member plays a vital role in the successful implementation of MTSS, and systemic change requires collaboration rather than isolated efforts. We cannot operate in silos and expect to create a seamless and supportive academic experience for students.

Moving forward, we are committed to providing more structured training and guidance to staff in developing and refining age-appropriate MTSS models tailored to the specific developmental and academic needs of students at each grade level. Our goal is to build an integrated system that supports both staff and students in a cohesive, intentional, and sustainable manner.

- 3) Review actual metric rates compared to previously created LPGT and LOM and share reflection on progress towards targets and if any shifts in strategy implementation are planned for the future based upon that current progress. Include specific metrics and target types in your reflection.

When developing our Longitudinal Performance Growth Targets (LPGT) and Levels of Measure (LOM), our intention was to establish ambitious yet realistic goals that would promote sustained improvement over time without setting unattainable expectations. One of the primary metrics we focused on was the Regular Attender Rate, a critical indicator of student engagement and school climate.

In the 2021–2022 academic year, our baseline Regular Attender Rate stood at 68%. In response, we developed a multi-year growth trajectory with the aim of gradually increasing this rate each year. Our long-term target was to reach 77% by the 2026–2027 school year, reflecting a 9-percentage point increase over five years. Encouragingly, as of the 2023–2024 school year, we have already achieved a 76% Regular Attender Rate, nearly reaching our long-term goal three years ahead of schedule.

This substantial progress indicates that many of the strategies we have implemented are effectively addressing attendance barriers. However, rather than resting on this success, we view it as a compelling opportunity to revisit our targets and strategies. Reaching 76% this early suggests that our initial LPGT may have underestimated the rate at which change could occur with focused interventions. This is a good problem to have.

Looking ahead, we are planning strategic shifts in our implementation approach to sustain and build upon this progress. Specifically, we will deepen our focus on amplifying student voice, ensuring that students feel both seen and heard in the educational process. This involves co-creating learning experiences that are meaningful, culturally relevant, and aligned with students' lived experiences and future aspirations. When students perceive their education as valuable and relevant, their intrinsic motivation to attend school regularly increases.

Moreover, we recognize the critical importance of strong personal connections between staff, students, and families. Cultivating a school environment that is not only welcoming but also intellectually stimulating plays a key role in boosting attendance. Strategies such as family engagement initiatives, advisory programs, mentorship opportunities, and dynamic, student-centered classroom instruction are essential components of our continued efforts. By continuing to prioritize student voice, fostering authentic relationships, and ensuring academic rigor, we believe we can not only reach but surpass our attendance goals in the coming years.

Date: September 22, 2025
Resolution: 2425.256 Revised

Revised Resolution for Making Appropriations

Relevant Data:

We have budgeted \$2,246,000 for capital projects in the 2025-26 fiscal year.

After reviewing our original Resolution No. 2425.256, Oregon Department of Education's Fiscal Transparency Unit informed us that listing the amount in Facilities Acquisition and Construction under Capital Project Fund (see second column of the original Resolution No. 2425.256) indicated that we were using Fund 400 to budget the expenditures.

Since we have budgeted these projects in Special Revenue Fund in our 200 series, we need to adopt the Resolution No. 2425.256 (Revised), showing the funds are in Facilities Acquisition and Construction under the heading of Special Revenue Fund (see new second column of the revised Resolution 2425.256) instead of Capital Projects Fund.

Recommendation:

It is recommended that the Board of Directors approve and adopt the revised Resolution No. 2425.256 (Revised).

Submitted By:

Sheri Longobardo
Business Manager

Recommended By:

Jim Crist
Superintendent

RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE BUDGET

BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of the Pleasant Hill School District No. 1 hereby adopts the budget for fiscal year 20 25 - 26 in the total of \$ 33,616,282 .*

RESOLUTION MAKING APPROPRIATIONS

BE IT RESOLVED that the amounts for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 20 25 , and for the purposes shown below are hereby appropriated:

General Fund

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Rows include Instruction (\$8,110,900), Support Services (\$6,468,832), Facilities Acquisitions & Construction (\$0), Transfers (\$2,595,000), Debt Service (\$0), Contingency (\$291,595), and Total (\$17,466,327).

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Rows include Support Services (\$), Contingency (\$), and Total (\$).

Debt Service

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Row includes Debt Service (\$1,625,000).

Capital Projects

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Rows include Support Services (\$), Facilities Acquisitions & Construction (\$2,246,000), and Total (\$0).

Special Revenue Fund

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Rows include Instruction (\$3,305,583), Support Services (\$2,723,452), Enterprise & Community Services (\$840,954), and Total (\$6,869,989).

Total Appropriations, All Funds \$ 28,207,316

Total Unappropriated and Reserve Amounts, All Funds \$ 5,408,966

TOTAL ADOPTED BUDGET \$ 33,616,282 *

(*amounts with asterisks must match)

RESOLUTION IMPOSING THE TAX

BE IT RESOLVED that the following ad valorem property taxes are hereby imposed for tax year 20 25 - 26 upon the assessed value of all taxable property within the district:

- (1) In the amount of \$ OR at the rate per \$1,000 of assessed value of \$ 4.6414 for permanent rate tax;
(2) In the amount of \$ OR at the rate per \$1,000 of assessed value of \$ for local option tax;
(3) In the amount of \$ 1,702,592 for debt service for general obligation bonds;

RESOLUTION CATEGORIZING THE TAX

BE IT RESOLVED that the taxes imposed are hereby categorized for purposes of Article XI section 11b as:

Education Limitation

Table with 2 columns: Tax Type and Rate. Rows include Permanent Rate Tax (\$ 4.6414 / \$1,000) and Local Option Tax (\$ / \$1,000).

Excluded from Limitation

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Row includes General Obligation Debt Service (\$ 1,702,592).

The above resolution statements were approved and declared adopted on this 16th day of June, 20 25 .

Signature: x [Handwritten Signature]

Signature

RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE BUDGET

BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of the Pleasant Hill School District No 1 hereby adopts the budget for fiscal year 2025-26 in the total amount of \$33,616,282.* This budget is now on file at the Pleasant Hill District Office, located at 36386 Highway 58 in Pleasant Hill, Oregon.

RESOLUTION MAKING APPROPRIATIONS

BE IT RESOLVED that the amounts shown below are hereby appropriated for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2025, for the following purposes:

<u>General Fund</u>		<u>Special Revenue Fund</u>	
Instruction.....	8,110,900	Instruction.....	3,305,583
Support Services.....	6,468,832	Support Services.....	2,723,452
Enterprise & Community Services	0	Enterprise & Community Services	840,954
Facilities Acquisition/Construction	0	Facilities Acquisition/Construction	2,246,000
Transfers.....	2,595,000	Total.....	\$9,115,989
Debt Service	0		
Contingency.....	291,595		
Total.....	\$17,466,327	<u>Capital Projects Fund</u>	
		Instruction.....	0
		Support Services.....	0
		Enterprise & Community Services	0
		Facilities Acquisition/Construction	0
		Total.....	\$0
<u>Debt Service Fund</u>			
Debt Service	1,625,000		
Total.....	\$1,625,000		

Total APPROPRIATIONS, All Funds . . . \$28,207,316

Total Unappropriated and Reserve Amounts, All Funds . . . 5,408,966

TOTAL ADOPTED BUDGET . . . \$33,616,282 *

(* amounts with asterisks must match)

RESOLUTION IMPOSING THE TAX

BE IT RESOLVED that the following ad valorem property taxes are hereby imposed upon the assessed value of all taxable property within the district for tax year 2025 - 2026:

- (1) At the rate of \$4.6414 per \$1000 of assessed value for permanent rate tax;
- (2) In the amount of \$1,702,592 for debt service on general obligation bonds.

RESOLUTION CATEGORIZING THE TAX

BE IT RESOLVED that the taxes imposed are hereby categorized for purposes of Article XI section 11b as:

Subject to the Education Limitation

Permanent Rate Tax.....\$4.6414/\$1000.

Excluded from Limitation

General Obligation Bond Debt Service.....\$1,702,592.

The above resolution statements were approved and declared adopted on this 22nd day of September, 2025.

X _____

Signature

Date: September 22, 2025

Resolution: 2526.36

**Board Policy First Read
Public Comment**

Background:

At the August 18, 2025 Board Charge Meeting, the Board conducted a review of Policy BDDG and BDDG-AR (Public Comment). As part of that discussion, the Board identified changes to align the policy with best practices. This policy, with its recommended changes, was again reviewed at the September 8, 2025 Board Work Session. These changes are reflected in the revised draft policy and administrative regulation presented here.

Recommendation:

It is recommended that the Board of Directors review Policy BDDG and BDDG-AR as a First Read, with potential adoption following the required review and comment period.

Submitted by:

Jim Crist, Superintendent

Pleasant Hill School District 1

Code: BDDH
Adopted: 1/10/00
Revised/Readopted: 11/20/17; 11/15/21

Public Comment at Board Meetings

All Board meetings, with the exception of executive sessions, will be open to the public. The Board invites the district's community members to attend Board meetings to become acquainted with the program and operation of the district. The public has a right to attend public meetings held in open session, and may be invited to share comments, ideas and opinions with the Board during designated times on the agenda. The Board may conduct a meeting without public comment.

Individuals with hearing, vision or speech impairments will be given an equal opportunity to participate in Board meetings and submit written comments to the Board. Individuals requesting assistance, aids or accommodations are encouraged to notify the district at least two business days prior to the Board meeting with the request, consistent with Board policy BD/BDA – Board Meetings.

Procedures for Oral Public Comment

The Board establishes the following procedures for public comment at Board meetings held in open session. The information will be accessible and available to all patrons accessing or attending such a Board meeting.

1. Public comment is limited to its designated place on the agenda and while time allows.
2. A person wishing to provide public comment, if an opportunity is provided by the Board during a meeting open to the public, will sign in on the public comment sheet provided, submit their name electronically prior to the Board meeting.¹ A request to give public comment in-person or electronically does not guarantee time will be available.
3. A person speaking during the public comment portion of the meeting may comment on a topic not on the published agenda, however, speakers who indicate a desire to speak on a topic on the agenda may be given preference if the number of requests to speak exceeds the allotted agenda time.
4. A person speaking during the public comment portion of the meeting should state their name, whether they are a resident of the district, and, if speaking for an organization, the name of the organization. A spokesperson should be designated to represent a group with a common purpose.
5. A person giving public comment is limited to an established time limit of three minutes. Statements should be brief and concise. The Board chair has discretion to waive time limits or extend the overall time allotted for public comment. Additional time will be allocated in a fair and equitable manner. If a person has more comments than time allows or is unable to comment due to time constraints, the person is encouraged to submit additional written comments to the Board through the district office as directed.

¹ When in-person attendees are allowed to provide oral comment, virtual attendees will be afforded the same opportunity.

6. Inquiries from the public during the designated portion of the agenda will not generally be responded to immediately by the Board chair, and may be referred to the superintendent for reply at a later date. The Board will not respond to inquiries that are expected to be addressed during another designated portion of the agenda.

The Board will not hear public comment at Board work sessions.

Procedures for Written Comment

Members of the public may submit written comments or materials to the Board at any time at the district office, by mail or by email to phsdcom@pleasanthill.k12.or.us. Materials or comments submitted at least 72 hours in advance of a Board meeting will be provided to the Board before the Board meeting, but will not be read at the Board meeting. Written materials or comments submitted may not warrant action by the Board.

Comments Regarding Staff Members

A person speaking during the designated portion of the agenda for public comment 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 consideration of a legitimate complaint involving a staff member. A commendation involving a staff member should be sent to the superintendent, who will forward it to the employee, a supervisor and the Board.

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

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

[ORS 192.610 - 192.690](#)
[ORS 332.057](#)

[ORS 332.107](#)

Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12101-12213 (2018); 29 C.F.R. Part 1630 (2020); 28 C.F.R. Part 35 (2020).

Americans with Disabilities Act Amendments Act of 2008, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12101-12133 (2018).

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).

Oregon House Bill 2560 (2021).

Pleasant Hill School District 1

Code: BDDH-AR

Revised/Reviewed: 11/20/17

Public Comment at Board Meetings

The Board requests that a public comment add information or a perspective that has not already been mentioned previously, and that the patron refrains from repeating a similar point.

To make a comment or present a topic during public comment, if the opportunity is available on the Board agenda, please complete the Intent to Speak card and submit it to the Board secretary prior to the start of the meeting. An individual that has submitted an Intent to Speak card and has been invited to speak by the Board chair, will be allowed three minutes.

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

Please keep in mind that reference to a specific employee or group of employees, is prohibited as follows:

Board policy BDDH - Public Comment at Board Meetings:

“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 for Board consideration of a legitimate complaint involving a staff member. A commendation involving a staff member should be sent to the superintendent.”

Items that are considered a personnel matter include performance or conduct concerns about a specific employee, discipline, suspension, termination, or investigation, hiring or firing decisions, employment records, evaluations, or personnel file contents, workplace disputes involving named employees. These topics are restricted in open session to protect privacy and comply with laws. We value your input. Following these guidelines ensures a respectful, productive and lawful public meeting.

INTENT TO SPEAK

The Board welcomes your input. Please submit this completed card to the Board secretary prior the start of the meeting.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

- I am a parent or community member of Pleasant Hill School District.
- I am not a parent or community member of Pleasant Hill School District.

Email (optional): _____

Topic or comment to be presented (brief description): _____

A complaint brought before the Board shall be referred to the proper school authorities. A complaint shall be processed in accordance with Board policy KL - Public Complaints and KL-AR - Public Complaints Procedure. A hearing conducted before the Board regarding personnel shall take place in an executive session.

The Board requests that a topic or comment is limited to three minutes or less.

Public Comment at Board Meetings – BDDH-AR

Date: September 22, 2025

Resolution: 2526.37

**Board Policy First Read
Personal Electronic Devices and Social Media**

Background:

At the August 18, 2025 Board Charge Meeting, the Board reviewed Board Policy JFCEB and JFCEB-AR – *Personal Electronic Devices and Social Media* in preparation for its deletion and replacement. This action was taken in response to Governor’s Executive Order 25-09, which directs school districts to adopt a new personal electronic devices policy.

In alignment with the Executive Order, the Board reviewed draft Policy JFCEB – *Personal Electronic Devices* with its recommended changes. A second review was conducted at the September 8, 2025 Board Work Session. The revisions discussed are reflected in the draft policy and accompanying administrative regulation presented here.

Recommendation:

It is recommended that the Board of Directors review Policy JFCEB – *Personal Electronic Devices* as a First Read, with potential deletion of the original policy and adoption of the new policy following the required review and public comment period.

Submitted by:

Jim Crist, Superintendent

Pleasant Hill School District 1

Code: JFCEB

Adopted:

Personal Electronic Devices */**

Student use of a personal electronic device is prohibited from the start of regular instructional hours until the end of regular instructional hours, except as provided below. Personal electronic devices can be used when students are not on school grounds and are not under the supervision of school personnel (other than a school bus driver)¹.

Except as otherwise provided in this policy, “personal electronic device” means any portable, electrically powered device that is capable of making and receiving calls and text messages and accessing the internet independently from the school’s network infrastructure.² This includes headphones and earbuds attached to personal electronic devices. This does not include a laptop computer or other device required to support academic activities.

Personal electronic devices may be used when use complies with the terms of:

1. The student’s medical provider’s order for the care and treatment of a medical condition;³
2. The student’s individualized education program, as defined in ORS 343.035 or an education plan developed for the student in accordance with section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. § 794);⁴
3. A written exemption provided for the student based on a request received in JFCEB-AR. School administration will respond to such a request within 10 school days.⁵

Personal electronic devices may be kept by students in lockers or backpacks, but personal electronic devices are not to be stored on the student’s person or in the student’s clothing during regular instructional hours.

¹ If students are under the supervision of school personnel other than a school bus driver, the use of personal electronic devices is prohibited during regular instructional hours. {ODE’s guidance, *Fostering Student Learning, Well-Being, and Belonging* provides that districts have discretion related to field trips. The district could include language regarding field trips here.}

² ODE’s guidance, *Fostering Student Learning, Well-Being, and Belonging* provides “This includes personal electronic devices that can make calls, send texts, or access the internet via cellular data are restricted. This includes smartphones, web-enabled flip phones, cellular-capable tablets and e-readers, smartwatches, smart glasses, and connected headphones or earbuds. This does not include laptop computers or other devices required to support academic activities.”

³ JFCEB-AR must be submitted to the building administrator, along with a copy of the order.

⁴ If use of the personal electronic device is included in the individualized education program or education plan, JFCEB-AR submission is not required.

⁵ JFCEB-AR must be submitted to the building administrator.

Smartwatches

- Smartwatches may be worn during regular instructional hours provided they are placed in *airplane mode* or another mode that fully disables the ability to send or receive calls, texts, or other communications and does not allow wireless transmission of data.
- When worn under these conditions, smartwatches are considered timepieces only and may be used for non-communicative functions, such as timekeeping.
- If a smartwatch is found to be in active communication mode during instruction hours, it will be subject to the same restrictions as cell phones under this policy, including storage requirements and disciplinary measures.

Students in violation of this policy will be subject to disciplinary action. Discipline for mere possession or use of a personal electronic device may not include loss of instructional time for the student (including suspension or expulsion), but could include detention, Saturday school, a change to storage requirements, etc. However, if the actions taken by a student violate another conduct policy, the student may be subject to discipline up to and including expulsion.⁷ Steps may include:

1. First Instance of Noncompliance: the device will be temporarily confiscated and held in the front office until the end of the school day. Parents or guardians will be notified, and a meeting with school administration may be scheduled to discuss ways to support the student;
2. Second Instance of Noncompliance: the device will be temporarily held, and parents or guardians will be contacted to arrange pickup of the device. A meeting with school administration and family will be arranged to review the policy and plan for improved compliance;
3. Third Instance and Beyond of Noncompliance: If noncompliance continues, schools will determine additional appropriate consequences, always prioritizing keeping students in class and engaged in learning.

Necessary communications during the school day while on school grounds between students and parents or guardians can be made through the school office.

The superintendent or designee shall ensure this policy is posted on the district website and made available to district personnel, students, parents, guardians, partners who are in school buildings during the school day, and the Oregon Department of Education.

In accordance with ORS 336.840, students may be allowed to use personal electronic devices⁹ that support academic activities and independent communications¹⁰, except as prohibited by this policy. In academic activities in which a personal electronic device is required as part of the curriculum, students may be allowed, but not required to use their own personal electronic devices for that portion of the curriculum. Students using their own device must be granted access to any applications or electronic materials that are

⁷ For example: a student could be disciplined with lost instructional time for using a personal electronic device to bully another student or for accessing inappropriate content. Discipline will be in accordance with Board policies.

⁹ The use of “personal electronic device” in this paragraph comes from ORS 336.840, which does not define the term. However, the definition in EO 25-09 wouldn’t necessarily apply. Consequently, items like laptop computers or other devices required to support academic activities would likely be considered personal electronic devices within this paragraph.

¹⁰ “Independent communication means communication that does not require assistance or interpretation by an individual who is not part of the conversation, but that may require the use or assistance of an electronic device. ORS 336.840(1).

available to students who do not use their own personal electronic devices. These applications must be free of charge if students who do not use their own devices have access free of charge.

Requests for exemptions to this policy can be processed in accordance with JFCEB-AR – Request for Personal Electronic Devices Exemption. Appeals can be filed with the superintendent or designee.

The taking, disseminating, transferring or sharing of obscene, pornographic or otherwise illegal images or photographs, whether by electronic data transfer or otherwise (commonly called texting, sexting, emailing, etc.) may constitute a crime under state and/or federal law. Any person taking, disseminating, transferring or sharing obscene, pornographic or otherwise illegal images or photographs will be reported to law enforcement and/or other appropriate state or federal agencies.

This policy takes effect on January 1, 2026.

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

[ORS 332.107](#)

[ORS 336.840](#)

Oregon Executive Order 25-09

Pleasant Hill School District 1

Code: JFCEB-AR
Revised/Reviewed:

Request for Personal Electronic Devices Exception

A parent or guardian may request an exception to the personal electronic device prohibition by submitting the following form to the principal:

Name of student: _____ Grade: _____

School: _____

If the reason for the request is included in the student's individualized education program, as defined in ORS 343.025 or an education plan developed for the student in accordance with Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, 29 U.S.C. § 794, this form is not required.

This request is:

- In compliance with the student's medical provider's order for the care and treatment of a medical condition (attach a copy of the order);
- Accommodate the individual circumstances of the student;
- Further specific educational outcomes for the student.

Exemption requested (describe the requested possession or use of a personal electronic device to be allowed and reason for the requested exemption):

Duration for requested exemption: _____¹

Signed: _____ Date: _____

Parent or guardian name: _____

Parent or guardian phone: _____ Email: _____

For Completion by School Administration

Request: Granted Expiration of exemption: _____
 Denied Reason for denial: _____

¹ The maximum duration of an exemption is the end of the current school year.

More information needed. Please submit by (date)_____ for reconsideration.

Signed: _____ Date: _____

School administration will consult with a school nurse when appropriate. School administration decisions will be issued and communicated to the parent or guardian within 10 school days of receipt and can be appealed to the superintendent within 10 days of issuance. The superintendent's decision will be final. Denied requests may be resubmitted if circumstances change or after 12 months, whichever is earlier.

Guidelines for exemption consideration:

1. Exemptions should only be approved for legitimate needs of students and their families, not mere convenience;
2. Exemptions should be consistently granted in a non-discriminatory manner;
3. Exemptions should be limited to address the specific need, with limitations communicated to the student regarding other possession and use;
4. Exemptions should only be approved when other communication methods and device availability (school phones, laptops, computers, available internet, etc.) are not adequate for the specific need;
5. Exemptions should be communicated to necessary staff in a way that protects student privacy;
6. Exemptions should minimize disruption to other students, staff and the educational environment.

Date: September 22, 2025

Resolution: 2526.38

**Board Policy First Read
Educational Records / Records of Students With Disabilities**

Background:

The State Board of Education recently made changes to the rules regarding directory information and student permanent records (OAR 581-021-0220). This update reflects these changes.

At the August 18, 2025 Board Regular Meeting, the Board reviewed Board Policy IGBAB/JO - AR and JO/IGBAB - AR in preparation for the recommended changes.

Recommendation:

It is recommended that the Board of Directors review Policy IGBAB/JO - AR and JO/IGBAB - AR as a First Read, with potential adoption of the updated policy following the required review and public comment period.

Submitted by:

Jim Crist, Superintendent

Pleasant Hill School District 1

Code: IGBAB/JO-AR
Adopted: 12/12/11
Readopted:

Education Records/Records of Students with Disabilities Management

1. Student Education Record

Student education records are those records that are directly related to a student and maintained by the district, or by a party acting for the district; however, this does not include the following:

- a. Records of instructional, supervisory and administrative personnel and educational personnel ancillary to those persons that are kept in the sole possession of the maker of the record, used only as a personal memory aid, and are not accessible or revealed to any other person except a temporary substitute for the maker of the record;
- b. Records of the law enforcement unit of the district subject to the provisions of Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 581-021-0225;
- c. Records relating to an individual who is employed by the district that are made and maintained in the normal course of business, which relate exclusively to the individual in that individual's capacity as an employee and that are not available for use for any other purpose. Records relating to an individual in attendance at the district who is employed as a result of status as a student, are education records and are not excepted under this section;
- d. Records on a student who is 18 years of age or older, or is attending an institution of postsecondary education, that are:
 - (1) Made or maintained by a physician, psychiatrist, psychologist or other recognized professional or paraprofessional acting in a professional capacity or assisting in a paraprofessional capacity;
 - (2) Made, maintained or used only in connection with treatment of the student; and
 - (3) Disclosed only to individuals providing the treatment. For purposes of this definition, "treatment" does not include remedial educational activities or activities that are part of the program of instruction at the district.
- e. Records that only contain information relating to activities in which an individual engaged after the individual is no longer a student at the district;
- f. Medical or nursing records which are made or maintained separately and solely by a licensed health-care professional who is not employed by the district, and which are not used for education purposes or planning.

The district shall keep and maintain a permanent record on each student which includes the:

- a. Name and address of educational agency or institution;
- b. Full legal name of the student;
- c. Student's birth date;
- d. Name of parents/guardians;
- e. Date of entry into the school;

- f. Name of school previously attended;
- g. Courses of study and marks received;
- h. Data documenting a student's progress toward achievement of state standards and must include a student's Oregon State Assessment results;
- i. Credits earned;
- j. Attendance; and
- k. Date of withdrawal from school.

The district may request the social security number of the student. The request shall include notification to the eligible student or the student's parent(s) that the provision of the social security number is voluntary and notification of the purpose for which the social security number will be used.

The district shall retain permanent records in a minimum one-hour fire-safe place in the district, or keep a duplicate copy of the permanent records in a safe depository in another district location.

2. Confidentiality of Student Records

- a. The district shall keep confidential any record maintained on a student in accordance with OAR 581-021-0220 through 581-021-0430.
- b. Each district shall protect the confidentiality of personally identifiable information at collection, storage, disclosure and destruction stages.
- c. Each district shall identify one official to assume responsibility for ensuring the confidentiality of any personally identifiable information.
- d. All persons collecting or using personally identifiable information shall receive training or instruction on state policies and procedures.

3. Rights of Parents and Eligible Students

The district shall annually notify parents and eligible students through the district student/parent handbook or any other means that are reasonably likely to inform the parents or eligible students of their rights. This notification shall state that the parent(s) or an eligible student has a right to:

- a. Inspect and review the student's education records;
- b. Request the amendment of the student's education records to ensure that they are not inaccurate, misleading or otherwise in violation of the student's privacy or other rights;
- c. Consent to disclosures of personally identifiable information contained in the student's education records, except to the extent that the applicable state or federal law authorizes disclosure without consent;
- d. Pursuant to OAR 581-021-0410, file with the Family Policy Compliance Office, United States Department of Education a complaint under 34 C.F.R. § 99.64 concerning alleged failures by the district to comply with the requirements of federal law; and
- e. Obtain a copy of the district policy with regard to student education records.

The notification shall also inform parents or eligible students that the district forwards education records requested under OAR 581-021-0255. The notification shall also indicate where copies of the district policy are located and how copies may be obtained.

If the eligible student or the student's parent(s) has a primary or home language other than English, or has a disability, the district shall provide effective notice.

These rights shall be given to either parent unless the district has been provided with specific written evidence there is a court order, state statute or legally binding document relating to such matters as divorce, separation or custody that specifically revokes these rights.

When a student becomes an eligible student, which is defined as a student who has reached 18 years of age or is attending only an institution of postsecondary education and is not enrolled in a secondary school, the rights accorded to, and the consent required of, the parents transfer from the parents to the student. Nothing prevents the district from giving students rights in addition to those given to parents.

4. Parent's or Eligible Student's Right to Inspect and Review

The district shall permit an eligible student or student's parent(s) or a representative of a parent or eligible student, if authorized in writing by the eligible student or student's parent(s), to inspect and review the education records of the student, unless the education records of a student contain information on more than one student. In that case the eligible student or student's parent(s) may inspect, review or be informed of only the specific information about the student.

The district shall comply with a request for access to records:

- a. Within a reasonable period of time and without unnecessary delay;
- b. For children with disabilities before any meeting regarding an individualized education program (IEP), or any due process hearing, or any resolution session related to a due process hearing¹;
- c. In no case more than 45 days after it has received the request.

The district shall respond to reasonable requests for explanations and interpretations of the student's education record.

The parent(s) or an eligible student shall comply with the following procedure to inspect and review a student's education record:

- a. Provide a written, dated request to inspect a student's education record; and
- b. State the specific reason for requesting the inspection.

The written request will be permanently added to the student's education record.

The district shall not destroy any education record if there is an outstanding request to inspect and review the education record.

While the district is not required to give an eligible student or student's parent(s) access to treatment records under the definition of "education records" in OAR 581-021-0220(6)(b)(D), the eligible

¹ Records must be provided without undue delay, which may not exceed 10 business days from the date of the request for the records. Records may be redacted only to the extent necessary to protect personally identifiable information of other children unless disclosure is authorized by law or court order.

student or student's parent(s) may, at their expense, choose a physician or other appropriate professional and have those records reviewed.

If an eligible student or student's parent(s) so requests, the district shall give the eligible student or student's parent(s) a copy of the student's education record. The district may recover a fee for providing a copy of the record, but only for the actual costs of reproducing the record unless the imposition of a fee effectively prevents a parent or eligible student from exercising the right to inspect and review the student's educational records. The district may not charge a fee to search for or to retrieve the education records of a student.

The district shall not provide the eligible student or student's parent(s) with a copy of test protocols, test questions and answers and other documents described in Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) 192.345(4) unless authorized by federal law.

The district will maintain a list of the types and locations of education records maintained by the district and the titles and addresses of officials responsible for the records.

Student education records will be maintained at the school building at which the student is in attendance except for special education records which may be located at another designated location within the district. The administrator/principal or designee shall be the person responsible for maintaining and releasing the education records.

5. Release of Personally Identifiable Information

Personally identifiable information shall not be released without prior written consent of the eligible student or student's parent(s) except in the following cases:

- a. The disclosure is to other school officials, including teachers, within the district who have a legitimate educational interest.

As used in this section, "legitimate educational interest" means a district official employed by the district as an administrator, supervisor, instructor or staff support member; a person serving on a school board who needs to review an educational record in order to fulfill their professional responsibilities, as delineated by their job description, contract or conditions of employment. Contractors, consultants, volunteers or other parties to whom an agency or institution has outsourced institutional services or functions may be considered a school official provided that party performs an institutional service or function for which the district would otherwise use employees, is under the direct control of the district with respect to the use and maintenance of education records, and is subject to district policies concerning the redisclosure of personally identifiable information.

The district shall maintain, for public inspection, a listing of the names and positions of individuals within the district who have access to personally identifiable information with respect to students with disabilities.

- b. The disclosure is to officials of another school within the district;
- c. The disclosure is to authorized representatives of:

The U.S. Comptroller General, U.S. Attorney General, U.S. Secretary of Education or state and local education authorities or the Oregon Secretary of State Audits Division in connection

with an audit or evaluation of federal or state-supported education programs, or the enforcement of or compliance with federal or state-supported education programs, or the enforcement of or compliance with federal or state regulations.

- d. The disclosure is in connection with financial aid for which the student has applied or which the student has received, if the information is necessary for such purposes as to:
- (1) Determine eligibility for the aid;
 - (2) Determine the amount of the aid;
 - (3) Determine the conditions for the aid; or
 - (4) Enforce the terms and condition of the aid.

As used in this section “financial aid” means any payment of funds provided to an individual that is conditioned on the individual’s attendance at an educational agency or institution.

- e. The disclosure is to organizations conducting studies for, or on behalf of, the district to:
- (1) Develop, validate or administer predictive tests;
 - (2) Administer student aid programs; or
 - (3) Improve instruction.

The district may disclose information under this section only if disclosure is to an official listed in paragraph (c) above and who enters into a written agreement with the district that:

- (1) Specifies the purpose, scope and duration of the study and the information to be disclosed;
- (2) Limits the organization to using the personally identifiable information only for the purpose of the study;
- (3) The study is conducted in a manner that does not permit personal identification of parents or students by individuals other than representatives of the organization; and
- (4) The information is destroyed when no longer needed for the purposes for which the study was conducted.

For purposes of this section, the term “organization” includes, but is not limited to, federal, state and local agencies, and independent organizations.

- f. The district may disclose information under this section only if the disclosure is to an official listed in paragraph (c) above who is conducting an audit related to the enforcement of or compliance with federal or state legal requirements and who enters into a written agreement with the district that:
- (1) Designates the individual or entity as an authorized representative;
 - (2) Specifies the personally identifiable information being disclosed;
 - (3) Specifies the personally identifiable information being disclosed in the furtherance of an audit, evaluation or enforcement or compliance activity of the federal or state-supported education programs;
 - (4) Describes the activity with sufficient specificity to make clear it falls within the audit or evaluation exception; this must include a description of how the personally identifiable information will be used;

- (5) Requires information to be destroyed when no longer needed for the purpose for which the study was conducted;
 - (6) Identifies the time period in which the personally identifiable information must be destroyed; and
 - (7) Establishes policies and procedures which are consistent with Family Education Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) and other federal and state confidentiality and privacy provisions to insure the protection of the personally identifiable information from further disclosure and unauthorized use.
- g. The disclosure is to accrediting organizations to carry out their accrediting functions;
 - h. The disclosure is to comply with a judicial order or lawfully issued subpoena. The district may disclose information under this section only if the district makes a reasonable effort to notify the eligible student or student's parent(s) of the order or subpoena in advance of compliance, unless an order or subpoena of a federal court or agency prohibits notification to the parent(s) or student;
 - i. The disclosure is to comply with a judicial order or lawfully issued subpoena when the parent is a party to a court proceeding involving child abuse and neglect or dependency matters;
 - j. The disclosure is to the parent(s) of a dependent student, as defined in Section 152 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986;
 - k. The disclosure is in connection with a health or safety emergency. The district shall disclose personally identifiable information from an education record to law enforcement, child protective services and health care professionals, and other appropriate parties in connection with a health and safety emergency if knowledge of the information is necessary to protect the health and safety of the student or other individuals. If the district determines that there is an articulable and significant threat, the district will document the information available at that time of determination and the rationale basis for the determination for the disclosure of the information from the educational records.

In making a determination whether a disclosure may be made under the health or safety emergency, the district may take into account the totality of the circumstances pertaining to a threat to the health or safety of a student or other individuals. As used in this section a "health or safety emergency" includes, but is not limited to, law enforcement efforts to locate a child who may be a victim of kidnap, abduction or custodial interference and law enforcement or child protective services efforts to respond to a report of child abuse or neglect pursuant to applicable state law, or other such reasons that the district may in good faith determine a health or safety emergency;

- l. The disclosure is information the district has designated as "directory information" (See Board policy JOA – Directory Information);
- m. The disclosure is to the parent(s) of a student who is not an eligible student or to an eligible student;
- n. The disclosure is to officials of another school, school system, institution of postsecondary education, an education service district (ESD), state regional program or other educational agency that has requested the records and in which the student seeks or intends to enroll or is enrolled or in which the student receives services. The term "receives services" includes, but is not limited to, an evaluation or reevaluation for purposes of determining whether a student has a disability;
- o. The disclosure is to the Board during an executive session pursuant to ORS 332.061;

- p. The disclosure is to a caseworker or other representative, who has the right to access the student's case plan, of a state or local child welfare agency or tribal organization that are legally responsible for the care and protection of the student, provided the personally identifiable information will not be disclosed unless allowed by law.

The district will use reasonable methods to identify and authenticate the identity of the parents, students, school officials, and any other parties to whom the district discloses personally identifiable information from educational records.

6. Record-Keeping Requirements

The district shall maintain a record of each request for access to and each disclosure of personally identifiable information from the education records of each student. Exceptions to the record-keeping requirements shall include the parent, eligible student, school official or assistant responsible for custody of the records and parties authorized by state and federal law for auditing purposes. The district shall maintain the record with the education records of the student as long as the records are maintained. For each request or disclosure the record must include:

- a. The party or parties who have requested or received personally identifiable information from the education records; and
- b. The legitimate interests the parties had in requesting or obtaining the information.

The following parties may inspect the record of request for access and disclosure to a student's personally identifiable information:

- a. The parent(s) or an eligible student;
- b. The school official or assistants who are responsible for the custody of the records;
- c. Those parties authorized by state or federal law for purposes of auditing the record-keeping procedures of the district.

7. Request for Amendment of Student's Education Record

If an eligible student or student's parent(s) believes the education records relating to the student contain information that is inaccurate, misleading or in violation of the student's rights of privacy or other rights, the student or parent(s) may ask the building level principal where the record is maintained to amend the record.

The principal shall decide, after consulting with the necessary staff, whether to amend the record as requested within a reasonable time after the request to amend has been made.

The request to amend the student's education record shall become a permanent part of the student's education record.

If the principal decides not to amend the record as requested, the eligible student or the student's parent(s) shall be informed of the decision and of a right to appeal the decision by requesting a hearing.

8. Hearing Rights of Parents or Eligible Students

If the building level principal decides not to amend the education record of a student as requested by the eligible student or the student's parent(s), the eligible student or student's parent(s) may request a formal hearing for the purpose of challenging information in the education record as inaccurate, misleading or in violation of the privacy or other rights of the student. The district shall appoint a hearings officer to conduct the formal hearing requested by the eligible student or student's parent. The hearing may be conducted by any individual, including an official of the district, who does not have a direct interest in the outcome of the hearing. The hearings officer will establish a date, time and location for the hearing, and give the student's parent or eligible student notice of date, time and location reasonably in advance of the hearing. The hearing will be held within 10 working days of receiving the written or verbal request for the hearing.

The hearings officer will convene and preside over a hearing panel consisting of:

- a. The principal or designee;
- b. A member chosen by the eligible student or student's parent(s); and
- c. A disinterested, qualified third party appointed by the superintendent.

The parent or eligible student may, at own expense, choose one or more individuals to assist or represent them, including an attorney. The hearing shall be private. Persons other than the student, parent, witnesses and counsel shall not be admitted. The hearings officer shall preside over the panel. The panel will hear evidence from the school staff and the eligible student or student's parent(s) to determine the point(s) of disagreement concerning the records. Confidential conversations between a licensed employee or district counselor and a student shall not be part of the records hearing procedure. The eligible student or student's parent(s) has the right to insert written comments or explanations into the record regarding the disputed material. Such inserts shall remain in the education record as long as the education record or a contested portion is maintained and exists. The panel shall make a determination after hearing the evidence and make its recommendation in writing within 10 working days following the close of the hearing. The panel will make a determination based solely on the evidence presented at the hearing and will include a summary of the evidence and the reason for the decision. The findings of the panel shall be rendered in writing not more than 10 working days following the close of the hearing and submitted to all parties.

If, as a result of the hearing, the panel decides that the information in the education record is not inaccurate, misleading or otherwise in violation of the privacy or other rights of the student, it shall inform the eligible student or the student's parent(s) of the right to place a statement in the record commenting on the contested information in the record or stating why there is disagreement with the decision of the panel. If a statement is placed in an education record, the district will ensure that the statement:

- a. Is maintained as part of the student's records as long as the record or a contested portion is maintained by the district; and
- b. Is disclosed by the district to any party to whom the student's records or the contested portion are disclosed.

If, as a result of the hearing, the panel decides that the information is inaccurate, misleading or otherwise in violation of the privacy or other rights of the student, it shall:

- a. Amend the record accordingly; and
- b. Inform the eligible student or the student's parent(s) of the amendment in writing.

9. Duties and Responsibilities When Requesting Education Records

The district shall, within 10 days of a student seeking initial enrollment in or services from the district, notify the public or private school, ESD, institution, agency or detention facility or youth care center in which the student was formerly enrolled, and shall request the student's education records.

10. Duties and Responsibilities When Transferring Education Records

The district shall transfer originals of all requested student education records, including any ESD records, relating to the particular student to the new educational agency when a request to transfer the education records is made to the district. The transfer shall be made no later than 10 days after receipt of the request. For students in substitute care programs, the transfer must take place within five days of a request. Readable copies of the following documents shall be retained:

- a. The student's permanent records, for one year;
- b. Such special education records as are necessary to document compliance with state and federal audits, for five years after the end of the school year in which the original was created. In the case of records documenting speech pathology and physical therapy services, until the student reaches age 21 or 5 years after last seen, whichever is longer.

Note: Education records shall not be withheld for student fees, fines and charges if requested in circumstances described in ORS 326.575 and applicable rules of the State Board of Education or such records are requested for use in the appropriate placement of a student.

Disclosure Statement

Required for use in collecting personally identifiable information related to social security numbers.

On any form that requests the social security number (SSN), the following statement shall appear just above the space for the SSN:

“Providing your social security number (SSN) is voluntary. If you provide it, the district will use your SSN for record-keeping, research, and reporting purposes only. The district will not use your SSN to make any decision directly affecting you or any other person. Your SSN will not be given to the general public. If you choose not to provide your SSN, you will not be denied any rights as a student. Please read the statement on the back of this form that describes how your SSN will be used. Providing your SSN means that you consent to the use of your SSN in the manner described.”

On the back of the same form, or attached to it, the following statement shall appear:

“OAR 581-021-0250 (1)(j) authorizes districts to ask you to provide your social security number (SSN). The SSN will be used by the district for reporting, research and record keeping. Your SSN will also be provided to the Oregon Department of Education. The Oregon Department of Education gathers information about students and programs to meet state and federal statistical reporting requirements. It also helps districts and the state research, plan and develop educational programs. This information supports the evaluation of educational programs and student success in the workplace.”

The district and Oregon Department of Education may also match your SSN with records from other agencies as follows:

The Oregon Department of Education uses information gathered from the Oregon Employment Division to learn about education, training and job market trends. The information is also used for planning, research and program improvement.

State and private universities, colleges, community colleges and vocational schools use the information to find out how many students go on with their education and their level of success.

Other state agencies use the information to help state and local agencies plan educational and training services to help Oregon citizens get the best jobs available.

Your SSN will be used only for statistical purposes as listed above. State and federal law protects the privacy of your records.

Pleasant Hill School District 1

Code: JO/IGBAB-AR
Adopted: 12/12/11
Readopted:

Education Records/Records of Students with Disabilities Management

1. Student Education Record

Student education records are those records that are directly related to a student and maintained by the district, or by a party acting for the district; however, this does not include the following:

- a. Records of instructional, supervisory and administrative personnel and educational personnel ancillary to those persons that are kept in the sole possession of the maker of the record, used only as a personal memory aid, and are not accessible or revealed to any other person except a temporary substitute for the maker of the record;
- b. Records of the law enforcement unit of the district subject to the provisions of Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 581-021-0225;
- c. Records relating to an individual who is employed by the district that are made and maintained in the normal course of business, which relate exclusively to the individual in that individual's capacity as an employee and that are not available for use for any other purpose. Records relating to an individual in attendance at the district who is employed as a result of status as a student, are education records and are not excepted under this section;
- d. Records on a student who is 18 years of age or older, or is attending an institution of postsecondary education, that are:
 - (1) Made or maintained by a physician, psychiatrist, psychologist or other recognized professional or paraprofessional acting in a professional capacity or assisting in a paraprofessional capacity;
 - (2) Made, maintained or used only in connection with treatment of the student; and
 - (3) Disclosed only to individuals providing the treatment. For purposes of this definition, "treatment" does not include remedial educational activities or activities that are part of the program of instruction at the district.
- e. Records that only contain information relating to activities in which an individual engaged after the individual is no longer a student at the district;
- f. Medical or nursing records which are made or maintained separately and solely by a licensed health-care professional who is not employed by the district, and which are not used for education purposes or planning.

The district shall keep and maintain a permanent record on each student which includes the:

- a. Name and address of educational agency or institution;
- b. Full legal name of the student;
- c. Student's birth date;
- d. Name of parents/guardians;
- e. Date of entry into the school;

- f. Name of school previously attended;
- g. Courses of study and marks received;
- h. Data documenting a student's progress toward achievement of state standards and must include a student's Oregon State Assessment results;
- i. Credits earned;
- j. Attendance; and
- k. Date of withdrawal from school.

The district may request the social security number of the student. The request shall include notification to the eligible student or the student's parent(s) that the provision of the social security number is voluntary and notification of the purpose for which the social security number will be used.

The district shall retain permanent records in a minimum one-hour fire-safe place in the district, or keep a duplicate copy of the permanent records in a safe depository in another district location.

2. Confidentiality of Student Records

- a. The district shall keep confidential any record maintained on a student in accordance with OAR 581-021-0220 through 581-021-0430.
- b. Each district shall protect the confidentiality of personally identifiable information at collection, storage, disclosure and destruction stages.
- c. Each district shall identify one official to assume responsibility for ensuring the confidentiality of any personally identifiable information.
- d. All persons collecting or using personally identifiable information shall receive training or instruction on state policies and procedures.

3. Rights of Parents and Eligible Students

The district shall annually notify parents and eligible students through the district student/parent handbook or any other means that are reasonably likely to inform the parents or eligible students of their rights. This notification shall state that the parent(s) or an eligible student has a right to:

- a. Inspect and review the student's education records;
- b. Request the amendment of the student's education records to ensure that they are not inaccurate, misleading or otherwise in violation of the student's privacy or other rights;
- c. Consent to disclosures of personally identifiable information contained in the student's education records, except to the extent that the applicable state or federal law authorizes disclosure without consent;
- d. Pursuant to OAR 581-021-0410, file with the Family Policy Compliance Office, United States Department of Education a complaint under 34 C.F.R. § 99.64 concerning alleged failures by the district to comply with the requirements of federal law; and
- e. Obtain a copy of the district policy with regard to student education records.

The notification shall also inform parents or eligible students that the district forwards education records requested under OAR 581-021-0255. The notification shall also indicate where copies of the district policy are located and how copies may be obtained.

If the eligible student or the student's parent(s) has a primary or home language other than English, or has a disability, the district shall provide effective notice.

These rights shall be given to either parent unless the district has been provided with specific written evidence there is a court order, state statute or legally binding document relating to such matters as divorce, separation or custody that specifically revokes these rights.

When a student becomes an eligible student, which is defined as a student who has reached 18 years of age or is attending only an institution of postsecondary education and is not enrolled in a secondary school, the rights accorded to, and the consent required of, the parents transfer from the parents to the student. Nothing prevents the district from giving students rights in addition to those given to parents.

4. Parent's or Eligible Student's Right to Inspect and Review

The district shall permit an eligible student or student's parent(s) or a representative of a parent or eligible student, if authorized in writing by the eligible student or student's parent(s), to inspect and review the education records of the student, unless the education records of a student contain information on more than one student. In that case the eligible student or student's parent(s) may inspect, review or be informed of only the specific information about the student.

The district shall comply with a request for access to records:

- a. Within a reasonable period of time and without unnecessary delay;
- b. For children with disabilities before any meeting regarding an individualized education program (IEP), or any due process hearing, or any resolution session related to a due process hearing¹;
- c. In no case more than 45 days after it has received the request.

The district shall respond to reasonable requests for explanations and interpretations of the student's education record.

The parent(s) or an eligible student shall comply with the following procedure to inspect and review a student's education record:

- a. Provide a written, dated request to inspect a student's education record; and
- b. State the specific reason for requesting the inspection.

The written request will be permanently added to the student's education record.

The district shall not destroy any education record if there is an outstanding request to inspect and review the education record.

While the district is not required to give an eligible student or student's parent(s) access to treatment records under the definition of "education records" in OAR 581-021-0220(6)(b)(D), the eligible

¹ Records must be provided without undue delay, which may not exceed 10 business days from the date of the request for the records. Records may be redacted only to the extent necessary to protect personally identifiable information of other children unless disclosure is authorized by law or court order.

student or student's parent(s) may, at their expense, choose a physician or other appropriate professional and have those records reviewed.

If an eligible student or student's parent(s) so requests, the district shall give the eligible student or student's parent(s) a copy of the student's education record. The district may recover a fee for providing a copy of the record, but only for the actual costs of reproducing the record unless the imposition of a fee effectively prevents a parent or eligible student from exercising the right to inspect and review the student's educational records. The district may not charge a fee to search for or to retrieve the education records of a student.

The district shall not provide the eligible student or student's parent(s) with a copy of test protocols, test questions and answers and other documents described in Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) 192.345(4) unless authorized by federal law.

The district will maintain a list of the types and locations of education records maintained by the district and the titles and addresses of officials responsible for the records.

Student education records will be maintained at the school building at which the student is in attendance except for special education records which may be located at another designated location within the district. The administrator/principal or designee shall be the person responsible for maintaining and releasing the education records.

5. Release of Personally Identifiable Information

Personally identifiable information shall not be released without prior written consent of the eligible student or student's parent(s) except in the following cases:

- a. The disclosure is to other school officials, including teachers, within the district who have a legitimate educational interest.

As used in this section, "legitimate educational interest" means a district official employed by the district as an administrator, supervisor, instructor or staff support member; a person serving on a school board who needs to review an educational record in order to fulfill their professional responsibilities, as delineated by their job description, contract or conditions of employment. Contractors, consultants, volunteers or other parties to whom an agency or institution has outsourced institutional services or functions may be considered a school official provided that party performs an institutional service or function for which the district would otherwise use employees, is under the direct control of the district with respect to the use and maintenance of education records, and is subject to district policies concerning the redisclosure of personally identifiable information.

The district shall maintain, for public inspection, a listing of the names and positions of individuals within the district who have access to personally identifiable information with respect to students with disabilities.

- b. The disclosure is to officials of another school within the district;
- c. The disclosure is to authorized representatives of:

The U.S. Comptroller General, U.S. Attorney General, U.S. Secretary of Education or state and local education authorities or the Oregon Secretary of State Audits Division in connection

with an audit or evaluation of federal or state-supported education programs, or the enforcement of or compliance with federal or state-supported education programs, or the enforcement of or compliance with federal or state regulations.

- d. The disclosure is in connection with financial aid for which the student has applied or which the student has received, if the information is necessary for such purposes as to:
- (1) Determine eligibility for the aid;
 - (2) Determine the amount of the aid;
 - (3) Determine the conditions for the aid; or
 - (4) Enforce the terms and condition of the aid.

As used in this section “financial aid” means any payment of funds provided to an individual that is conditioned on the individual’s attendance at an educational agency or institution.

- e. The disclosure is to organizations conducting studies for, or on behalf of, the district to:
- (1) Develop, validate or administer predictive tests;
 - (2) Administer student aid programs; or
 - (3) Improve instruction.

The district may disclose information under this section only if disclosure is to an official listed in paragraph (c) above and who enters into a written agreement with the district that:

- (1) Specifies the purpose, scope and duration of the study and the information to be disclosed;
- (2) Limits the organization to using the personally identifiable information only for the purpose of the study;
- (3) The study is conducted in a manner that does not permit personal identification of parents or students by individuals other than representatives of the organization; and
- (4) The information is destroyed when no longer needed for the purposes for which the study was conducted.

For purposes of this section, the term “organization” includes, but is not limited to, federal, state and local agencies, and independent organizations.

- f. The district may disclose information under this section only if the disclosure is to an official listed in paragraph (c) above who is conducting an audit related to the enforcement of or compliance with federal or state legal requirements and who enters into a written agreement with the district that:
- (1) Designates the individual or entity as an authorized representative;
 - (2) Specifies the personally identifiable information being disclosed;
 - (3) Specifies the personally identifiable information being disclosed in the furtherance of an audit, evaluation or enforcement or compliance activity of the federal or state-supported education programs;
 - (4) Describes the activity with sufficient specificity to make clear it falls within the audit or evaluation exception; this must include a description of how the personally identifiable information will be used;

- (5) Requires information to be destroyed when no longer needed for the purpose for which the study was conducted;
 - (6) Identifies the time period in which the personally identifiable information must be destroyed; and
 - (7) Establishes policies and procedures which are consistent with Family Education Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) and other federal and state confidentiality and privacy provisions to insure the protection of the personally identifiable information from further disclosure and unauthorized use.
- g. The disclosure is to accrediting organizations to carry out their accrediting functions;
 - h. The disclosure is to comply with a judicial order or lawfully issued subpoena. The district may disclose information under this section only if the district makes a reasonable effort to notify the eligible student or student's parent(s) of the order or subpoena in advance of compliance, unless an order or subpoena of a federal court or agency prohibits notification to the parent(s) or student;
 - i. The disclosure is to comply with a judicial order or lawfully issued subpoena when the parent is a party to a court proceeding involving child abuse and neglect or dependency matters;
 - j. The disclosure is to the parent(s) of a dependent student, as defined in Section 152 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986;
 - k. The disclosure is in connection with a health or safety emergency. The district shall disclose personally identifiable information from an education record to law enforcement, child protective services and health care professionals, and other appropriate parties in connection with a health and safety emergency if knowledge of the information is necessary to protect the health and safety of the student or other individuals. If the district determines that there is an articulable and significant threat, the district will document the information available at that time of determination and the rationale basis for the determination for the disclosure of the information from the educational records.

In making a determination whether a disclosure may be made under the health or safety emergency, the district may take into account the totality of the circumstances pertaining to a threat to the health or safety of a student or other individuals. As used in this section a "health or safety emergency" includes, but is not limited to, law enforcement efforts to locate a child who may be a victim of kidnap, abduction or custodial interference and law enforcement or child protective services efforts to respond to a report of child abuse or neglect pursuant to applicable state law, or other such reasons that the district may in good faith determine a health or safety emergency;

- l. The disclosure is information the district has designated as "directory information" (See Board policy JOA – Directory Information);
- m. The disclosure is to the parent(s) of a student who is not an eligible student or to an eligible student;
- n. The disclosure is to officials of another school, school system, institution of postsecondary education, an education service district (ESD), state regional program or other educational agency that has requested the records and in which the student seeks or intends to enroll or is enrolled or in which the student receives services. The term "receives services" includes, but is not limited to, an evaluation or reevaluation for purposes of determining whether a student has a disability;
- o. The disclosure is to the Board during an executive session pursuant to ORS 332.061;

- p. The disclosure is to a caseworker or other representative, who has the right to access the student's case plan, of a state or local child welfare agency or tribal organization that are legally responsible for the care and protection of the student, provided the personally identifiable information will not be disclosed unless allowed by law.

The district will use reasonable methods to identify and authenticate the identity of the parents, students, school officials, and any other parties to whom the district discloses personally identifiable information from educational records.

6. Record-Keeping Requirements

The district shall maintain a record of each request for access to and each disclosure of personally identifiable information from the education records of each student. Exceptions to the record-keeping requirements shall include the parent, eligible student, school official or assistant responsible for custody of the records and parties authorized by state and federal law for auditing purposes. The district shall maintain the record with the education records of the student as long as the records are maintained. For each request or disclosure the record must include:

- a. The party or parties who have requested or received personally identifiable information from the education records; and
- b. The legitimate interests the parties had in requesting or obtaining the information.

The following parties may inspect the record of request for access and disclosure to a student's personally identifiable information:

- a. The parent(s) or an eligible student;
- b. The school official or assistants who are responsible for the custody of the records;
- c. Those parties authorized by state or federal law for purposes of auditing the record-keeping procedures of the district.

7. Request for Amendment of Student's Education Record

If an eligible student or student's parent(s) believes the education records relating to the student contain information that is inaccurate, misleading or in violation of the student's rights of privacy or other rights, the student or parent(s) may ask the building level principal where the record is maintained to amend the record.

The principal shall decide, after consulting with the necessary staff, whether to amend the record as requested within a reasonable time after the request to amend has been made.

The request to amend the student's education record shall become a permanent part of the student's education record.

If the principal decides not to amend the record as requested, the eligible student or the student's parent(s) shall be informed of the decision and of a right to appeal the decision by requesting a hearing.

8. Hearing Rights of Parents or Eligible Students

If the building level principal decides not to amend the education record of a student as requested by the eligible student or the student's parent(s), the eligible student or student's parent(s) may request a formal hearing for the purpose of challenging information in the education record as inaccurate, misleading or in violation of the privacy or other rights of the student. The district shall appoint a hearings officer to conduct the formal hearing requested by the eligible student or student's parent. The hearing may be conducted by any individual, including an official of the district, who does not have a direct interest in the outcome of the hearing. The hearings officer will establish a date, time and location for the hearing, and give the student's parent or eligible student notice of date, time and location reasonably in advance of the hearing. The hearing will be held within 10 working days of receiving the written or verbal request for the hearing.

The hearings officer will convene and preside over a hearing panel consisting of:

- a. The principal or designee;
- b. A member chosen by the eligible student or student's parent(s); and
- c. A disinterested, qualified third party appointed by the superintendent.

The parent or eligible student may, at own expense, choose one or more individuals to assist or represent them, including an attorney. The hearing shall be private. Persons other than the student, parent, witnesses and counsel shall not be admitted. The hearings officer shall preside over the panel. The panel will hear evidence from the school staff and the eligible student or student's parent(s) to determine the point(s) of disagreement concerning the records. Confidential conversations between a licensed employee or district counselor and a student shall not be part of the records hearing procedure. The eligible student or student's parent(s) has the right to insert written comments or explanations into the record regarding the disputed material. Such inserts shall remain in the education record as long as the education record or a contested portion is maintained and exists. The panel shall make a determination after hearing the evidence and make its recommendation in writing within 10 working days following the close of the hearing. The panel will make a determination based solely on the evidence presented at the hearing and will include a summary of the evidence and the reason for the decision. The findings of the panel shall be rendered in writing not more than 10 working days following the close of the hearing and submitted to all parties.

If, as a result of the hearing, the panel decides that the information in the education record is not inaccurate, misleading or otherwise in violation of the privacy or other rights of the student, it shall inform the eligible student or the student's parent(s) of the right to place a statement in the record commenting on the contested information in the record or stating why there is disagreement with the decision of the panel. If a statement is placed in an education record, the district will ensure that the statement:

- a. Is maintained as part of the student's records as long as the record or a contested portion is maintained by the district; and
- b. Is disclosed by the district to any party to whom the student's records or the contested portion are disclosed.

If, as a result of the hearing, the panel decides that the information is inaccurate, misleading or otherwise in violation of the privacy or other rights of the student, it shall:

- a. Amend the record accordingly; and
- b. Inform the eligible student or the student's parent(s) of the amendment in writing.

9. Duties and Responsibilities When Requesting Education Records

The district shall, within 10 days of a student seeking initial enrollment in or services from the district, notify the public or private school, ESD, institution, agency or detention facility or youth care center in which the student was formerly enrolled, and shall request the student's education records.

10. Duties and Responsibilities When Transferring Education Records

The district shall transfer originals of all requested student education records, including any ESD records, relating to the particular student to the new educational agency when a request to transfer the education records is made to the district. The transfer shall be made no later than 10 days after receipt of the request. For students in substitute care programs, the transfer must take place within five days of a request. Readable copies of the following documents shall be retained:

- a. The student's permanent records, for one year;
- b. Such special education records as are necessary to document compliance with state and federal audits, for five years after the end of the school year in which the original was created. In the case of records documenting speech pathology and physical therapy services, until the student reaches age 21 or 5 years after last seen, whichever is longer.

Note: Education records shall not be withheld for student fees, fines and charges if requested in circumstances described in ORS 326.575 and applicable rules of the State Board of Education or such records are requested for use in the appropriate placement of a student.

Disclosure Statement

Required for use in collecting personally identifiable information related to social security numbers.

On any form that requests the social security number (SSN), the following statement shall appear just above the space for the SSN:

“Providing your social security number (SSN) is voluntary. If you provide it, the district will use your SSN for record-keeping, research, and reporting purposes only. The district will not use your SSN to make any decision directly affecting you or any other person. Your SSN will not be given to the general public. If you choose not to provide your SSN, you will not be denied any rights as a student. Please read the statement on the back of this form that describes how your SSN will be used. Providing your SSN means that you consent to the use of your SSN in the manner described.”

On the back of the same form, or attached to it, the following statement shall appear:

“OAR 581-021-0250 (1)(j) authorizes districts to ask you to provide your social security number (SSN). The SSN will be used by the district for reporting, research and record keeping. Your SSN will also be provided to the Oregon Department of Education. The Oregon Department of Education gathers information about students and programs to meet state and federal statistical reporting requirements. It also helps districts and the state research, plan and develop educational programs. This information supports the evaluation of educational programs and student success in the workplace.”

The district and Oregon Department of Education may also match your SSN with records from other agencies as follows:

The Oregon Department of Education uses information gathered from the Oregon Employment Division to learn about education, training and job market trends. The information is also used for planning, research and program improvement.

State and private universities, colleges, community colleges and vocational schools use the information to find out how many students go on with their education and their level of success.

Other state agencies use the information to help state and local agencies plan educational and training services to help Oregon citizens get the best jobs available.

Your SSN will be used only for statistical purposes as listed above. State and federal law protects the privacy of your records.

Date: September 22, 2025

Resolution: 2526.39

Board Policy First Read

Immunization, School Sports Participation, Concussions and Other Brain Injuries

Background:

The Oregon Legislature adopted HB 3007 (2025) outlining steps that must be taken when information regarding a student's concussion or other brain injury is provided to the district. The State Board of Education provided additional rules by adopting OAR 581-021-3007. OSBA is also recommending removing the double code on JHCA/JHCB Immunization and School Sports Participation**, making it JHCA Immunization, School Sports Participation, Concussions and Other Brain Injuries**

At the August 18, 2025 Board Regular Meeting, the Board reviewed Policy JHCA Immunization, School Sports Participation, Concussions and Other Brain Injuries in preparation for the recommended changes.

Recommendation:

It is recommended that the Board of Directors review Policy JHCA Immunization, School Sports Participation, Concussions and Other Brain Injuries as a First Read, with potential adoption of the updated policy following the required review and public comment period and removal of JHCA/JHCB - Immunization and School Sports Participation (*removal of double coding on policy*).

Submitted by:

Jim Crist, Superintendent

Pleasant Hill School District 1

Code: JHCA

Adopted:

Immunization, School Sports Participation, Concussions and Other Brain Injuries**

Immunization

Proof of immunization must be presented at the time of initial enrollment¹ in school or within 30 days of transfer to the district in accordance with Oregon law. Proof consists of a signed Certificate of Immunization Status form documenting either evidence of immunization, a religious, philosophical beliefs and/or medical exemption or immunity documentation.²

School Sports Participation

A student participating in extracurricular sports in grades 6 through 12 is required to submit to an appropriate School Sports Pre-Participation Examination³ prior to their initial participation in a related district program. The form⁴ is to be completed and signed by a parent or guardian giving permission for the student to participate and be signed by a medical provider authorized by law⁵ who has examined and evaluated the student. The completed form(s) must be returned to the school office. A student who is subsequently diagnosed with a significant illness or has had a major surgery is required to have a physical examination prior to further participation.

A student who continues to participate in extracurricular sports in grades 6 through 12 shall be required to complete a sports examination once every two years, thereafter.

Concussions and Other Brain Injuries

A student who exhibits signs, symptoms or behaviors consistent with a concussion following an observed or suspected blow to the head or body, or who has been diagnosed with a concussion will not be allowed to participate in any athletic event or training on that day, unless an athletic trainer licensed by the Board of Athletic Trainers or a physician licensed pursuant to ORS 677.100 - 677.228 has determined the student has not suffered a concussion.⁶ Except as allowed above, a student excluded for concussion reasons will

¹ The district shall immediately enroll a student experiencing houselessness in the school selected even if the student is unable to produce records normally required for enrollment.

² Documentation requirements for exemptions are outlined in ORS 433.267.

³ The required form is available at <https://www.osaa.org/governance/forms>, a copy may be obtained from a school office, or a form generated by the medical provider may be used if it meets requirements of law in OAR 581-021-0041.

⁴ The form may be used in either a hard copy or electronic format.

⁵ This physical examination must be conducted by a physician possessing an unrestricted license to practice medicine, a licensed naturopathic physician, a licensed physician assistant, a licensed nurse practitioner or a licensed chiropractic physician who has clinical training and experience in detecting cardiopulmonary diseases and defects.

⁶ For more information regarding medical releases for students in grades 9-12, see OSAA rules.

not be allowed to return to participate in an athletic event or training until the following three conditions have been met:

1. It is not the same day as the student exhibited signs, symptoms or behaviors, experienced a blow to the head or body, or was diagnosed with a concussion;
2. The student no longer exhibits signs, symptoms or behaviors consistent with a concussion; and
3. The student has received a medical release form from a health care professional⁷.

Upon receipt of written notification⁸ from a parent or guardian that a student has been diagnosed with a concussion or other brain injury by a health care professional and that accommodations are being requested, the district shall follow all procedures developed by the Oregon Department of Education (ODE) to develop and implement an immediate and temporary accommodation plan.⁹ Written notice is not required for the district to begin following concussion protocols.

Any accommodations will be communicated to the parent or guardian, to all teachers who provide instruction to the student and to other employees who have regular responsibilities for the student's supervision or health.¹⁰

Accommodations will be in effect no later than 10 school days after the written notification is received by the district and will be reviewed as needed, but no later than every two months.

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

[ORS 326.580](#)

[ORS 336.479](#)

[ORS 336.485 - 336.490](#)

[ORS 433.235 - 433.280](#)

[OAR 333-019-0010](#)

[OAR 333-050-0010 - 050-0120](#)

[OAR 581-021-0041](#)

[OAR 581-021-3007](#)

McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, Subtitle VII-B, reauthorized by Title IX-A of the Every Student Succeeds Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 11431-11435 (2018).

Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, 20 U.S.C. § 1232g (2018); Family Educational Rights and Privacy, 34 C.F.R. Part 99 (2024).

House Bill 3007 (2025)

⁷ “Health care professional” includes a chiropractic physician, a naturopathic physician, a psychologist, a physical therapist, an occupational therapist, a physician assistant or a nurse practitioner who is licensed or registered under the laws of Oregon.

⁸ “Written notification” means a written notice from a parent or guardian, supported by medical documentation from a health care professional, informing the district that they are requesting an accommodation for a student who has been diagnosed with a concussion or other brain injury by a health care professional.

⁹ The district must use the sample form developed by ODE <https://www.oregon.gov/ode/students-and-family/healthsafety/Documents/Concussions%20TBI%20Accommodations%20Form%20Accessible.pdf>.

¹⁰ Including, but not limited to, school nurses, counselors, physical education teachers, coaches, athletic trainers and staff supervision recess or other physical activities.