Philomath School District
Policy Committee
October 27, 2026

GBN/JBA	Sexual Harassment (Staff)	Required
JBA/GBN	Sexual Harassment (Students)	Required
EFA	School Wellness	Review
IIA-AR(2)	Reconsideration of Core Instructional Materials	Optional
IIA-AR(6)	Independent Adoption of Core Instructional Materials	Optional
CBA	Qualifications and Duties of the Superintendent	Highly Recommended
DBEA	Budget Committee	Highly Recommended
EBBA	Student Health Services	Highly Recommended
GCBDA/ GDBDA-AR(1)	Family and Medical Leave	Highly Recommended
GCBDD/ GDBDD	Sick Time-Non-Permanent Employees	Highly Recommended

Philomath School District 17J

Code: GBN/JBA
Adopted: 8/17/06
Revised/Readopted: 8/19/19; 5/16/24
Orig. Code: GBN/JBA

Sexual Harassment

The district is committed to eliminating sexual harassment. Sexual harassment will not be tolerated in the district. All students, staff members and other persons are entitled to learn and work in an environment that is free of harassment. All staff members, students and third parties are subject to this policy. Any person may report sexual harassment.

The district processes complaints[1] or reports of sexual harassment under Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 342.700 et. al. and federal Title IX laws found in Title 34 C.F.R. Part 106. Individual complaints may require both of these procedures, and may involve additional complaint procedures.

General Procedures

When information, a report or complaint regarding sexual harassment is received by the district, the district will review such information, report or complaint to determine which law applies and will follow the appropriate procedures. When the alleged conduct could meet both of the definitions in ORS Chapter 342 and Title IX, both complaint procedures should be processed simultaneously (*see* GBN/JBA-AR(1) - Sexual Harassment Complaint Procedure and GBN/JBA-AR(2) - Federal Law (Title IX) Sexual Harassment Complaint Procedure). The district may also need to use other complaint procedures when the alleged conduct could meet the definitions for other complaint procedures.

OREGON DEFINITION AND PROCEDURES

Oregon Definition

Sexual harassment of students, staff members or third parties[2] shall include:

1. A demand or request for sexual favors in exchange for benefits;

2. Unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that is physical, verbal, or nonverbal and that:

    a. Interferes with a student's educational activity or program;
    b. Interferes with a school or district staff member's ability to perform their job; or
    c. Creates an intimidating, offensive, or hostile environment.

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[2] "Third party" means a person who is not a student or a school or district staff member and who is: 1) on or immediately adjacent to school grounds or district property; 2) at a school-sponsored activity or program; or 3) off school grounds or district property if a student or a school or district staff member acts toward the person in a manner that creates a hostile environment for the person while on school or district property, or at a school- or district-sponsored activity.

3. Assault when sexual contact occurs without consent[3].

Sexual harassment does not include conduct that is necessary because of a job duty of a school or district staff member or because of a service required to be provided by a contractor, agent, or volunteer, if the conduct is not the product of sexual intent or a person finding another person, or another person's actions, offensive because of that other person's sexual orientation or gender identity.

Examples of sexual harassment may include, but not be limited to, physical touching or graffiti of a sexual nature; displaying or distributing of sexually explicit drawings; pictures and written materials; sexual gestures or obscene jokes; touching oneself sexually or talking about one's sexual behaviors in front of others; or spreading rumors about or rating other students or others as to appearance, sexual activity or performance.

Oregon Procedures

Reports and complaints of sexual harassment should be made to the following individual(s):

Name	Position	Phone	Email
Susan Halliday	Superintendent	541-929-3169	susan.halliday@philomath.k12.or.us

This individual is responsible for accepting and managing complaints of sexual harassment. Persons wishing to report should contact them using the above information. This person is also designated as the Title IX coordinator. *See* GBN/JBA-AR(1) - Sexual Harassment Complaint Procedure.

Response

Any staff member who becomes aware of behavior that may violate this policy shall immediately report to a district official. The district official (with coordination involving the reporting staff member when appropriate) will take any action necessary to ensure the:

1. Student is protected and to promote a nonhostile learning environment;

2. Staff member is protected and to promote a nonhostile work environment; or

3. Third party who is subjected to the behavior is protected and to promote a nonhostile environment.

This includes providing resources for support measures to the student, staff member or third party who was subjected to the behavior and taking any actions necessary to remove potential future impact on the student, staff member or third party, but are not retaliatory against the student, staff member or third party being harassed or the person who reported to the district official.

Any student or staff member who feels they are a victim of sexual harassment are encouraged to ~~immediately~~ report their concerns to district officials, this includes officials such as the principal, compliance officer or superintendent. Students may also report concerns to a teacher, counselor or school nurse, who will promptly notify the appropriate district official.

[3] "Without consent" means an act performed: (a) without the knowing, voluntary and clear agreement by all parties to participate in the specific act; or (b) when a person who is a party to the act is incapacitated by drugs or alcohol; unconscious; or pressured through physical force, coercion or explicit or implied threats to participate in the act.

Investigation

All reports and complaints about behavior that may violate this policy shall be investigated. The district may use, but is not limited to, the following means for investigating incidents of possible harassment:

1. Interviews with those involved;

2. Interviews with witnesses;

3. Review of video surveillance;

4. Review of written communications, including electronic communications;

5. Review of any physical evidence; and

6. Use of third-party investigator.

The district will use a reasonable person standard when determining whether a hostile environment exists. A hostile environment exists if a reasonable person with similar characteristics and under similar circumstances would consider the conduct to be so severe as to create a hostile environment.

The district may take, but is not limited to, the following procedures and remedial action to address and stop sexual harassment:

1. Discipline of staff and students engaging in sexual harassment;

2. Removal of third parties engaged in sexual harassment;

3. Additional supervision in activities;

4. Additional controls for district electronic systems;

5. Trainings and education for staff and students; and

6. Increased notifications regarding district procedures and resources.

When a student or staff member is harassed by a third party, the district will consider the following:

1. Removing that third party's ability to contract or volunteer with the district, or be present on district property;

2. If the third party works for an entity that contracts with the district, communicating with the third party's employer;

3. If the third party is a student of another district or school, communicate information related to the incident to the other district or school;

4. Limiting attendance at district events; and

5. Providing for additional supervision, including law enforcement if necessary, at district events.

No Retaliation

Retaliation against persons who initiate complaint or otherwise report sexual harassment or who participate in an investigation or other related activities is prohibited. The initiation of a complaint, reporting of behavior, or participation in an investigation, in good faith about behavior that may violate this policy may not adversely affect the:

1. Educational assignments or educational environment of a student or other person initiating the complaint, reporting the behavior, or participating in the investigation; or

2. Any terms or conditions of employment or of work or educational environment of a school or district staff member or other person initiating the complaint, reporting the behavior, or participating in the investigation.

Students who initiate a complaint or otherwise report harassment covered by the policy or who participate in an investigation may not be disciplined for violations of the district's drug and alcohol policies that occurred in connection with the reported prohibited conduct and that were discovered because of the report or investigation, unless the student gave another person alcohol or drugs without the person's knowledge and with the intent of causing the person to become incapacitated and vulnerable to the prohibited conduct.

Notices

When a person[4] who may have been affected by this policy files a complaint or otherwise reports behavior that may violate the policy, the district shall provide written notification to the following:

1. Each reporting person;

2. If appropriate, any impacted person who is not a reporting person;

3. Each reported person; and

4. Where applicable, a parent or legal guardian of a reporting person, impacted person, or reported person.

The written notification must include[5]:

1. Name and contact information for all persons designated by the district to receive complaints;

2. The rights of the person that the notification is going to;

3. Information about the internal complaint processes available through the school or district that the person who filed the complaint may pursue, including the person designated for the school or district for receiving complaints and any timelines;

4. Notice that civil and criminal remedies that are not provided by the school or district may be available to the person through the legal system and that those remedies may be subject to statutes of limitation;

[4] Student, staff member, or third party, or if applicable, the student or third party's parent. If the person is a minor, the district should consider when to contact the person's parent.

[5] Remember confidentiality laws when providing any information.

5. Information about services available to the student or staff member through the school or district, including any counseling services, nursing services or peer advising;

6. Information about the privacy rights of the person and legally recognized exceptions to those rights for internal complaint processes and services available through the school or district;

7. Information about, and contact information for, services and resources that are available to the person, including but not limited to:

   a. For the reporting person, state and community-based resources for persons who have experienced sexual harassment; or
   b. For the reported persons, information about and contact information for state and community-based mental health services.

8. Notice that students who report about possible prohibited conduct and students who participate in an investigation under this policy may not be disciplined for violations of the district's drug and alcohol policies that occurred in connection with the reported prohibited conduct and that were discovered as a result of a prohibited conduct report or investigation unless the student gave another person alcohol or drugs without the person's knowledge and with the intent of causing the person to become incapacitated and vulnerable to the prohibited conduct; and

9. Prohibition of retaliation.

~~Notification, to the extent allowable under state and federal student confidentiality laws, must be provided when the investigation is initiated and concluded. The notification at the conclusion must include whether a violation of the policy was found to have occurred.~~

The notice must:

1. Be written in plain language that is easy to understand;

2. Use print that is of a color, size and font that allows the notification to be easily read; and

3. Be made available to students, students' parents, staff members and member of the public at each office, at the district office and on the website of the school or district.

Additionally, notice must be provided to the person who initiated the complaint and, if applicable, the person's parents, when an investigation is initiated and when it is concluded. The notification at the conclusion of the investigation must include whether a violation of the policy was found to have occurred, to the extent allowable under state and federal student confidentiality laws.

Oregon Department of Education (ODE) Support

The ODE will provide technical assistance and training upon request.

FEDERAL DEFINITION AND PROCEDURES

Federal Definition

Sexual harassment means conduct on the basis of sex that satisfies one or more of the following:

1. An employee of the district conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the district on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct;

2. Unwelcome conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the district's education program or activity[6];

3. "Sexual assault": an offense classified as a forcible or nonforcible sex offense under the uniform crime reporting system of the Federal Bureau of Investigation;

4. "Dating violence": violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim and where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship;

5. "Domestic violence": felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction; or

6. "Stalking": engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person fear for the person's own safety or the safety of others, or suffer substantial emotional distress.

This definition only applies to sex discrimination occurring against a person who is a subject of this policy in the United States. A district's treatment of a complainant or a respondent in response to a formal complaint of sexual harassment may constitute discrimination on the basis of sex under Title IX.

Federal Procedures

The district will adopt and publish grievance procedures that provide for the prompt and equitable resolution of the student and employee complaints alleging any action that would be prohibited by this policy. *See* GBN/JBA-AR(2) - Federal Law (Title IX) Sexual Harassment Complaint Procedure.

Reporting

Any person may report sexual harassment. This report may be made in person, by mail, by telephone, or by electronic mail, or by any other means that results in the Title IX coordinator receiving the person's verbal or written report. The report can be made at any time.

The Superintendent is designated as the Title IX coordinator and can be contacted at 541-929-3169. The Title IX coordinator will coordinate the district's efforts to comply with its responsibilities related to this AR~~policy~~. The district prominently will display the contact information for the Title IX coordinator on the district website and in each handbook.

[6] "Education program or activity" includes locations, events, or circumstances over which the recipient exercised substantial control over both the respondent and the context in which the sexual harassment occurs." (Title 34 C.F.R. § 106.44(a))

Response

The district will promptly respond to information, allegations or reports of sexual harassment when there is actual knowledge of such harassment, even if a formal complaint has not been filed.[7] The district shall treat complainants and respondents equitably by providing supportive measures[8] to the complainant and by following a grievance procedure[9] prior to imposing any disciplinary sanctions or other actions that are not supportive measures against a respondent. The Title IX coordinator is responsible for coordinating the effective implementation of supportive measures.

The Title IX coordinator must promptly contact the complainant to discuss the availability of supportive measures, consider the complainant's wishes, with respect to supportive measures, inform the complainant of the availability of supportive measures with or without the filing of a formal complaint, and explain to the complainant the process for filing a formal complaint.[10]

If after an individualized safety and risk analysis, it is determined that there is an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any person, an emergency removal of the respondent can take place.[11] The district must provide the respondent with notice and an opportunity to challenge the decision immediately following the removal. A non-student employee may also be placed on non-disciplinary administrative leave pending the grievance process.

Notice

The district shall provide notice to all applicants for admission and employment, students, parents or legal guardians, employees, and all unions or professional organizations holding collective bargaining or professional agreements with the district of the following:

1. The name or title, office address, electronic mail address, and telephone number of the Title IX coordinator(s);

2. That the district does not discriminate on the basis of sex in the education program or activity that it operates, as required by Title IX. This includes admissions and employment; and

3. The grievance procedure and process, how to file a formal complaint of sex discrimination or sexual harassment, and how the district will respond.

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[7] (Title 34 C.F.R. § 106.44(a)) Response cannot be deliberately indifferent. A recipient is deliberately indifferent only if its response to sexual harassment is clearly unreasonable in light of the known circumstances.

[8] (Title 34 C.F.R. § 106.44(a)) Supportive measures means non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized services offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without fee or charge to the complainant or the respondent before or after the filing of a formal complaint or where no formal complaint has been filed. Such measures are designed to restore or preserve equal access to the recipient's education program or activity without unreasonably burdening the other party, including measures designed to protect the safety of all parties or the district's educational environment, or deter sexual harassment.[8] The district must maintain as confidential any supportive measures provided to the complainant or respondent, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the recipient to provide supportive measures. (Title 34 C.F.R. § 99.30(a))

[9] This grievance procedure must meet the requirements of Title 34 C.F.R. § 106.45 (included in accompanying administrative regulation, *see* GBN/JBA-AR(2) - Federal Law (Title IX) Sexual Harassment Complaint Procedure).

[10] The Title IX coordinator may also discuss that the Title IX coordinator has the ability to file a formal complaint.

[11] The district may still have obligations under Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 or the American with Disabilities Act (ADA). (Title 34 C.F.R. § 106.44(c))

[Inquiries about the application to Title IX and its requirements may be referred to the Title IX coordinator or the Assistant Secretary[12], or both.]

No Retaliation

Neither the district or any person may retaliate[13] against an individual for reporting, testifying, providing evidence, being a complainant, otherwise participating or refusing to participate in any investigation or process in accordance with this procedure. The district must keep confidential the identity of parties and participating persons, except as disclosure is allowed under Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), as required by law, or to carry out the proceedings herein. Complaints of retaliation may be filed using these procedures.

Charging an individual with a code of conduct violation for making a materially false statement in bad faith in the course of a grievance proceeding does not constitute retaliation.

Publication

This policy shall be made available to students, parents of students and staff members. This policy shall be prominently published in the school student handbook and on the district website. This policy shall also be made available at each school office and at the district office. The district shall post this policy on a sign in all grade 6 through 12 schools, on a sign that is at least 8.5 inches by 11 inches in size. A copy of the policy will be made available to any person upon request.

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

ORS 243.706
ORS 332.107
ORS 342.700
ORS 342.704
ORS 342.708
ORS 342.850
ORS 342.865
ORS 659.850
ORS 659A.006
ORS 659A.029
ORS 659A.030
OAR 581-021-0038
OAR 584-020-0040
OAR 584-020-0041

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. § 2000d (2018).
Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. § 2000e (2018).
Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, 20 U.S.C. §§ 1681-1683 (2018); Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Sex in Education Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance, 34 C.F.R. Part 106 (2020).
Bartsch v. Elkton School District, FDA-13-011 (March 27, 2014).
Davis v. Monroe County Bd. of Educ., 526 U.S. 629 (1999).
Gebser v. Lago Vista Indep. Sch. Dist., 524 U.S. 274 (1998).

Cross Reference(s):

GBNA - Hazing/Harassment/Intimidation/Bullying/Menacing/Cyberbullying -- Staff
JBA/GBN - Sexual Harassment
JFCF - Hazing/Harassment/Intimidation/Menacing/Bullying/Cyberbullying/Teen Dating Violence, or Domestic Violence - Student

[12] Of the United Stated Department of Education.

[13] Retaliation includes, but is not limited to, intimidation, threats, coercion, and discrimination.

Philomath School District 17J

Code: JBA/GBN
Adopted: 8/17/06
Revised/Readopted: 8/19/19; 12/16/19; 5/16/24
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3. Assault when sexual contact occurs without consent[3].

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Oregon Procedures

Reports and complaints of sexual harassment should be made to the following individual(s):

Name	Position	Phone	Email
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This individual is responsible for accepting and managing complaints of sexual harassment. Persons wishing to report should contact them using the above information. This person is also designated as the Title IX coordinator. *See* JBA/GBN-AR(1) - Sexual Harassment Complaint Procedure.

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1. Removing that third party's ability to contract or volunteer with the district, or be present on district property;
2. If the third party works for an entity that contracts with the district, communicating with the third party's employer;
3. If the third party is a student of another district or school, communicate information related to the incident to the other district or school;
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2. If appropriate, any impacted person who is not a reporting person;

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5. Information about services available to the student or staff member through the school or district, including any counseling services, nursing services or peer advising;

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5. "Domestic violence": felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction; or

6. "Stalking": engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person fear for the person's own safety or the safety of others, or suffer substantial emotional distress.

This definition only applies to sex discrimination occurring against a person who is a subject of this policy in the United States. A district's treatment of a complainant or a respondent in response to a formal complaint of sexual harassment may constitute discrimination on the basis of sex under Title IX.

Federal Procedures

The district will adopt and publish grievance procedures that provide for the prompt and equitable resolution of the student and employee complaints alleging any action that would be prohibited by this policy. *See* JBA/GBN-AR(2) - Federal Law (Title IX) Sexual Harassment Complaint Procedure.

Reporting

Any person may report sexual harassment. This report may be made in person, by mail, by telephone, or by electronic mail, or by any other means that results in the Title IX coordinator receiving the person's verbal or written report. The report can be made at any time.

The Superintendent is designated as the Title IX coordinator and can be contacted at 541-929-3169. The Title IX coordinator will coordinate the district's efforts to comply with its responsibilities related to this policy. The district prominently will display the contact information for the Title IX coordinator on the district website and in each handbook.

[6] "Education program or activity" includes locations, events, or circumstances over which the recipient exercised substantial control over both the respondent and the context in which the sexual harassment occurs." (Title 34 C.F.R. § 106.44(a))

Response

The district will promptly respond to information, allegations or reports of sexual harassment when there is actual knowledge of such harassment, even if a formal complaint has not been filed.[7] The district shall treat complainants and respondents equitably by providing supportive measures[8] to the complainant and by following a grievance procedure[9] prior to imposing any disciplinary sanctions or other actions that are not supportive measures against a respondent. The Title IX coordinator is responsible for coordinating the effective implementation of supportive measures.

The Title IX coordinator must promptly contact the complainant to discuss the availability of supportive measures, consider the complainant's wishes, with respect to supportive measures, inform the complainant of the availability of supportive measures with or without the filing of a formal complaint, and explain to the complainant the process for filing a formal complaint.[10]

If after an individualized safety and risk analysis, it is determined that there is an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any person, an emergency removal of the respondent can take place.[11] The district must provide the respondent with notice and an opportunity to challenge the decision immediately following the removal. A non-student employee may also be placed on non-disciplinary administrative leave pending the grievance process.

Notice

The district shall provide notice to all applicants for admission and employment, students, parents or legal guardians, employees, and all unions or professional organizations holding collective bargaining or professional agreements with the district of the following:

1. The name or title, office address, electronic mail address, and telephone number of the Title IX coordinator(s);

2. That the district does not discriminate on the basis of sex in the education program or activity that it operates, as required by Title IX. This includes admissions and employment; and

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[7] (Title 34 C.F.R. § 106.44(a)) Response cannot be deliberately indifferent. A recipient is deliberately indifferent only if its response to sexual harassment is clearly unreasonable in light of the known circumstances.

[8] (Title 34 C.F.R. § 106.44(a)) Supportive measures means non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized services offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without fee or charge to the complainant or the respondent before or after the filing of a formal complaint or where no formal complaint has been filed. Such measures are designed to restore or preserve equal access to the recipient's education program or activity without unreasonably burdening the other party, including measures designed to protect the safety of all parties or the district's educational environment, or deter sexual harassment.[8] The district must maintain as confidential any supportive measures provided to the complainant or respondent, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the recipient to provide supportive measures. (Title 34 C.F.R. § 99.30(a))

[9] This grievance procedure must meet the requirements of Title 34 C.F.R. § 106.45 (included in accompanying administrative regulation, *see* JBA/GBN-AR(2) - Federal Law (Title IX) Sexual Harassment Complaint Procedure).

[10] The Title IX coordinator may also discuss that the Title IX coordinator has the ability to file a formal complaint.

[11] The district may still have obligations under Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 or the American with Disabilities Act (ADA). (Title 34 C.F.R. § 106.44(c))

3. The grievance procedure and process, how to file a formal complaint of sex discrimination or sexual harassment, and how the district will respond.

[Inquiries about the application to Title IX and its requirements may be referred to the Title IX coordinator or the Assistant Secretary[12], or both.]

No Retaliation

Neither the district or any person may retaliate[13] against an individual for reporting, testifying, providing evidence, being a complainant, otherwise participating or refusing to participate in any investigation or process in accordance with this procedure. The district must keep confidential the identity of parties and participating persons, except as disclosure is allowed under Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), as required by law, or to carry out the proceedings herein. Complaints of retaliation may be filed using these procedures.

Charging an individual with a code of conduct violation for making a materially false statement in bad faith in the course of a grievance proceeding does not constitute retaliation.

Publication

This policy shall be made available to students, parents of students and staff members. This policy shall be prominently published in the school student handbook and on the district website. This policy shall also be made available at each school office and at the district office. The district shall post this policy on a sign in all grade 6 through 12 schools, on a sign that is at least 8.5 inches by 11 inches in size. A copy of the policy will be made available to any person upon request.

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

ORS 243.706
ORS 332.107
ORS 342.700
ORS 342.704
ORS 342.708
ORS 342.850
ORS 342.865
ORS 659.850
ORS 659A.006
ORS 659A.029
ORS 659A.030

OAR 581-021-0038
OAR 584-020-0040
OAR 584-020-0041

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. § 2000d (2018).
Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. § 2000e (2018).
Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, 20 U.S.C. §§ 1681-1683 (2018); Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Sex in Education Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance, 34 C.F.R. Part 106 (2020).
Bartsch v. Elkton School District, FDA-13-011 (March 27, 2014).
Davis v. Monroe County Bd. of Educ., 526 U.S. 629 (1999).
Gebser v. Lago Vista Indep. Sch. Dist., 524 U.S. 274 (1998).

Cross Reference(s):

GBN/JBA - Sexual Harassment

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[12] Of the United Stated Department of Education.

[13] Retaliation includes, but is not limited to, intimidation, threats, coercion, and discrimination.

OSBA Model Sample Policy

Code: EFA
Adopted:

Local Wellness

{Required. Title 7 C.F.R. 210.31(a) requires local education agencies to "establish a local school wellness policy for all schools participating in the National School Lunch Program and/or School Breakfast Program…". The law describes the policy as "a written plan that includes" various components intended to improve student wellness. This policy is designed to meet the requirements for a wellness policy and provide the framework for the district's plan. Previously these requirements were split between the policy and an administrative regulation (AR). All required and/or related content is now included in the model policy, therefore OSBA recommends deleting the AR if the district previously included it in the board's policy manual. Districts should consult with stakeholders in the process of adoption and incorporate language that meets the unique needs of the district.}

The district is committed to the optimal development of every student and believes that a positive, safe and health-promoting learning environment is necessary for students to have the opportunity to achieve personal, academic, developmental and social success.

To help ensure students possess the knowledge and skills necessary to make healthy choices for a lifetime, the superintendent shall prepare and implement a comprehensive district nutrition program consistent with state and federal requirements for districts sponsoring the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) and/or the School Breakfast Program (SBP). The program shall reflect the Board's commitment to providing adequate time for instruction that fosters healthy eating through nutrition education and promotion, serving healthy and appealing foods at district schools, developing food-use guidelines for staff and establishing liaisons with nutrition service providers, as appropriate.

[The district superintendent or designee shall establish a Wellness Advisory Committee to advise the district in the development, review and update of the local wellness policy.]

POLICY IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING, ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Implementation

The district shall manage and coordinate the implementation of this local wellness policy.

Implementation will consist of, but not be limited to, the following:

1. Delineating roles, responsibilities, actions and timelines specific to each school;

2. Generating and disseminating information about who will be responsible to make what change, by how much, where and when;

3. Establishing standards for all foods and beverages provided (but not sold) to students during the school day on participating school campuses;

4. Establishing standards and nutrition guidelines for all foods and beverages sold to students during the school day on participating school campuses that meet state and federal nutrition standards for NSLP and SBP, competitive foods, permit marketing of same that meets the competitive food nutrition standards, and promotes student health and reduces child obesity; and

5. Establishing specific goals for nutrition promotion and education, physical activity[, physical education] and other school-based activities that promote student wellness.

The Board designates the [superintendent] [principal(s)] to be responsible for ensuring each school meets the goals outlined and complies with this policy.

[Record Keeping

The district will retain the following records to document compliance with the local wellness policy requirements at the district's administrative offices:

1. The written local wellness policy;

6. Documentation to demonstrate the policy has been made available to the public;

7. Documentation of efforts to review and update the local wellness policy, including an indication of who participates in the update and the methods the district uses to make stakeholders aware of their ability to participate;

8. Documentation to demonstrate compliance with the annual public notification requirements;

9. Documentation of the district's most recent assessment on the implementation of the local wellness policy;

10. Documentation to demonstrate the most recent assessment on the implementation of the local wellness policy has been made available to the public.]

Notification of Policy

The district will inform the public about the content and implementation of the local wellness policy, and post the policy and any updates to the policy on the district website annually. Included will be, if available, the most recent assessment of the implementation, and a description of the progress being made in attaining the goals of the policy.

The district will publicize the name and contact information of the district or school official(s) leading and coordinating the policy and information on how the public can get involved with the local wellness policy. This information will be published on the district's website and in district communications.

Triennial Progress Assessments

At least once every three years, the district will evaluate the implementation of this policy and its progress with a triennial assessment and produce a progress report that will include:

1. The extent to which schools under the jurisdiction of the district are in compliance with the policy;

11. The extent to which the district's policy compares to model local school wellness policy{[1]}; and

12. A description of the progress made in attaining the goals of the district's policy.

[1] {Model Wellness Policy resource published by the Alliance for a Healthier Generation. OSBA makes no representation of its compliance by providing this resource.}

The district will publish the triennial progress report on the district website when available. The district will update or modify the policy based on results of the triennial assessment.

Community Involvement, Outreach and Communications (Review of, and Updating Policy)[2]

The district will actively communicate ways in which the community can participate in the development, implementation and periodic review and update of the local wellness policy. The district will communicate information about opportunities [in community news, on the district's website, on school websites, and/or in district or school communications]. The district will ensure that communications are culturally and linguistically appropriate to the community.

Parents, students, representatives of the school food authority, teachers of physical education, school health professionals, the Board, school administrators, and the general public will be solicited to participate in the periodic review and update of the local school wellness policy.

[Wellness Advisory Committee[3]

The district supports a wellness advisory committee to assist the development, implementation, and periodic review and update of the local wellness policy. The superintendent or designee will be a member of this committee.

The district will publicize information about the wellness advisory committee [in community news, in communications to parents, and/or on websites operated by the district] to communicate to parents, students and the community at large to explain the committee's purpose, process and an invitation to volunteer.

1. The wellness advisory committee membership will include, to the extent possible, but not be limited to:

    a. Parents, caregivers and students;
    b. Representatives of the school nutrition program (e.g., school nutrition director);
    c. Physical education and/or health education teachers;
    d. School health professionals (e.g., school nurses, physicians, dentists, health educators and other allied health personnel who provide school health services);
    e. Mental health and social services staff (e.g., school counselors, psychologists, social workers, or psychiatrists);
    f. School administrators (e.g., superintendent, assistant superintendent, principal, vice principal);
    g. Board members;
    h. Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) education coordinators;
    i. Healthcare professionals and/or other health related professionals (e.g., dietitians, doctors, nurses, dentists); and
    j. Members of the general public.

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[2] {USDA Local school wellness policy resource; CDC resource; CDC Healthy Schools resource; USDA Local school wellness policy outreach toolkit and communication resource from Alliance for a Healthier Generation.}

[3] {A Wellness Advisory Committee is not required. If the district chooses to have a committee, the district should amend the language here to establish the membership and responsibilities of the committee. *School Wellness Committee Toolkit* published by the Alliance for a Healthier Generation}

13. The committee, appointed by the superintendent or designee, will meet to organize and vote on a committee chair and a secretary prior to or at the beginning of the school year. The chair and secretary will serve for one year minimum and may be reappointed.

14. The wellness advisory committee will meet [four] times per year to review of the local wellness policy.

15. The committee will facilitate the development, review and update of the wellness policy, and evaluate each participating school's compliance with the policy.

The district will create building-level committees to establish school-specific goals and activities that implement this policy. A school coordinator will be designated to support compliance with this policy.]

NUTRITION PROMOTION AND NUTRITION EDUCATION

Nutrition promotion and nutrition education positively influence lifelong eating behaviors by using evidence-based strategies and techniques and nutrition messages and by creating food environments that support healthy nutrition choices.

[Nutrition promotion and nutrition education shall be a sequential and integrated focus on improving students' eating behaviors, reflect evidence-based strategies and be consistent with state and local district health education standards.]

To promote nutrition education in the schools, the principal is responsible for ensuring the following goals are implemented:

1. {[4]}[Students and staff will receive consistent nutrition messages throughout the school environment;

16. Nutrition education is provided throughout the student's school years as part of the district's age-appropriate, comprehensive nutrition program[(which includes the benefits of healthy eating, essential nutrients, nutritional deficiencies, principles of healthy weight management, the use and misuse of dietary supplements, safe food preparation, and handling and storage related to food and eating)], and is aligned and coordinated with the Oregon Health Education Standards and school health education programs;

17. Nutrition education will include culturally relevant, participatory activities that include social learning strategies and activities that are aligned and coordinated with the Oregon Health Education Standards and school health education programs;

18. Teachers will receive curriculum-specific training;

19. Parents and families are encouraged through school communications to send healthy snacks/meals and [reusable] water bottles with their student to school;

20. Families and community organizations are involved, to the extent practicable, in nutrition education;

[4] {The goals listed are examples; districts are required to include goals in the policy. Districts are encouraged to evaluate needs and resources and to develop specific goals. Districts are required to "review and consider evidence-based strategies and techniques" (7 CFR 210.31(c)(1)). Model Wellness Policy resource published by the Alliance for a Healthier Generation. OSBA makes no representation of its compliance by providing this resource.}

21. Nutrition education homework that students can do with their families is assigned (e.g., reading and interpreting food labels, reading nutrition-related newsletters, preparing healthy recipes);

22. Materials on how to assess one's personal eating habits, set goals for improvement and achieve those goals.]

Nutrition promotion, including marketing and advertising nutritious foods and beverages to students, will be implemented consistently through a comprehensive and multi-channel approach, (e.g., in the classroom, cafeteria and at home) by staff, teachers, parents, students and the community.

To ensure adequate nutrition promotion, the following goals will be implemented:

1. {[5]}[Information about available meal programs is distributed prior to or at the beginning of the school year and at other times throughout the school year;

2. Information about availability and location of a Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) is distributed;

3. Nutrition promotion materials are sent home with students, published on the district website, and distributed at parent-teacher conferences;

23. Families are invited to attend exhibitions of student nutrition projects or health fairs;

24. Physical activity is a planned part of all school-community events.]

School Meals

[Schools within the district participate in U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) child nutrition program(s), administered through the Oregon Department of Education (ODE)[.] [which may include the NSLP[,] [and] [the SBP,] [Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Program (FFVP),] [After School Snack Program (ASSP),] [Special Milk Program (SMP),] [Summer Food Service Program (SFSP),] [Supper programs] [or others].] [The district also operates additional nutrition-related programs and activities including Farm-to-School programs, school gardens, Breakfast in the Classroom, Mobile Breakfast carts or Grab 'n' Go Breakfast.]

The district's available meal program(s) will operate to meet meal pattern requirements and dietary specifications in accordance with the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act and applicable federal laws and regulations.

The [principal(s)] will support nutrition and food services operation as addressed in Board policy EFAA – District Nutrition and Food Services and its accompanying administrative regulation EFAA-AR – Reimbursable Meals and Milk Programs.

[**Water**

[5] {The goals listed are examples; districts are required to include goals in the policy. Districts are encouraged to evaluate needs and resources and to develop specific goals. Districts are required to "review and consider evidence-based strategies and techniques" (7 CFR 210.31(c)(1)). Model Wellness Policy resource published by the Alliance for a Healthier Generation. OSBA makes no representation of its compliance by providing this resource.}

Free, safe, unflavored, drinking water will be available to all students throughout the school day and throughout every school campus. The district will make drinking water available where school meals are served during mealtimes.]

Competitive Foods and Beverages

The district controls the sale of all competitive foods. All foods and beverages outside the reimbursable school meal programs that are **sold** to students on the school campus during the school day will meet or exceed Smart Snacks Standards[6].

Celebrations and Rewards/Incentives

All foods and beverages offered on the school campus [will meet or exceed] [are encouraged to meet] the nutrition standards set by the USDA and the Oregon Smart Snacks Standards. This includes, but is not limited to, celebrations, parties, and classroom snacks brought by parents. [Food will not be used as a reward or incentive.] [This information will be conveyed to staff and parents.]

[Fund Raising

Foods and beverages that meet or exceed the nutrition standards set by the USDA and the Oregon Smart Snacks Standards may be sold through fund raisers on the school campus during the school day. Such requests to conduct a fund raiser will be submitted to the [principal] for approval before starting.]

Food and Beverage Marketing in Schools

Any foods and beverages marketed or promoted to students on the school campus during the school day will meet or exceed the nutrition standards for competitive foods set by the USDA.

[The district (i.e., school nutrition services, athletics department, PTA, PTO) will review existing contracts, new contracts and equipment, and product purchase or replacement to reflect the applicable food and beverage marketing guidelines.]

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

A quality physical education program is an essential component for all students to learn about and participate in physical activity. The district will develop and assess student performance standards and program minute requirements in order to meet ODE's physical education content standards and state law.

Physical activity should be included in the school's daily education program for grades [pre-]K through 12 and include regular, instructional physical education, as well as co-curricular activities and recess.

In order to ensure students are afforded the opportunity to engage in physical education and physical activity in the school setting, the following goals are established:

1. {[7]}[Physical education will be a course of study that focuses on students' physical literacy and

[6] Oregon Department of Education, Oregon Smart Snacks Standards

[7] {The goals listed are examples; districts are required to include goals in the policy. Districts are encouraged to evaluate needs and resources and to develop specific goals. Districts are required to "review and consider evidence-based strategies and techniques" (7 CFR 210.31(c)(1)). Model Wellness Policy resource published by the Alliance for a Healthier Generation. OSBA makes no representation of its compliance by providing this resource.}

development of motor skills;

25. Staff encourages and provides support for parental involvement in their children's physical education;

26. Physical education courses will be the environment where students learn, practice and are assessed on developmentally appropriate knowledge, skills and confidence to become physically literate;

27. Instruction, provided by adequately prepared teachers, i.e., licensed or endorsed to teach physical education, will meet the state adopted academic content standards for physical education (Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 329.045). Teachers of physical education shall regularly participate in professional development activities annually;

28. {[8]}Every public school student in [pre-]kindergarten through grade 8 shall participate in physical education for the entire school year. Students in kindergarten through grade [5] [6] shall participate for at least 150 minutes during each school week, and students in grades [6] [7] through 8 for at least an average of 150 minutes during each school week, as calculated over the duration of a school year;

29. Physical activity will be integrated across curricula and throughout the school day. Movement will be made a part of all classes or courses as part of a well-rounded education;

30. Physical activity during the school day (including, but not limited to, recess, classroom physical activity breaks or physical education) will not be used as a punishment or a reward;

31. {[9]}At least 50 percent of the weekly physical education class time in grades K through 8 shall be devoted to actual physical activity;

32. Physical activity is a planned part of all school-community events;

33. Materials promoting physical activity are sent home with students and published on the district website.]

[{[10]}A student with a disability shall have suitably adapted physical education incorporated as part of their individualized education program (IEP) developed under ORS 343.151. A student who does not have an IEP but has chronic health problems, other disabling conditions or other special needs that preclude them from participating in regular physical education instruction, shall have suitably adapted physical education incorporated as part of their individualized health plan, developed by the district.]

Other Activities that Promote Student Wellness

The district will integrate wellness activities throughout the entire school environment (districtwide). The district will coordinate and integrate other initiatives related to physical activity, physical education, nutrition and other wellness components so all efforts are complementary, not duplicated and work toward

[8] {Districts are required to provide the specified number of physical education minutes, but are not required to include them as goals or in this policy. If the district operates K-5 elementary schools, select "5" in the first bracket and "6" in the second bracket. If the district operates K-6 elementary schools, select "6" in the first bracket and "7" in the second bracket.}

[9] {This language is not required to be in policy, but this is a required action pursuant to ORS 329.496.}

[10] {This language is not required to be in policy, but this is a required action pursuant to ORS 329.496.}

the same set of goals promoting student well-being, optimal development and strong educational outcomes.

The district will provide the following activities and encourage the following practices which promote local wellness:

1. [Scoliosis screenings;

34. Safe Routes to Schools Program;

35. Physically active family and community engagement activities for families to learn about healthy eating or to practice being active together (e.g., skate night, fun run, dance night);

36. Nonfood-related fund raisers;

37. Physical activity energizers during transitions from one subject to another;

38. Intramural sports;

39. Monthly/Weekly school walks;

40. Assemblies which focus on wellness issues such as the importance of breakfast, healthy beverages, and how students and staff can incorporate 60 minutes of physical activity into their day;

41. Use of alternates to food as rewards in the classroom;

42. Creation of connections between out-of-school time (OST) programs that involve staff members from OST programs, both school- and community-based, in school initiatives that address healthy eating, such as school wellness teams or wellness committees;

43. Integration of social, emotional and mental health supports into school programs (e.g., promote a positive school climate where respect is encouraged and students can seek help from trusted adults);

44. Communication between classroom teachers and nutrition staff, so that menus and nutrition promotion can be tied into classroom learning and coursework;

45. Include wellness as a standing agenda item for school-based meetings (e.g., staff meetings, site council meetings, PTO).]

[{[11]}**Employee Wellness**{[12]}

The district encourages staff to pursue a healthy lifestyle that contributes to their improved health status, improved morale and a greater personal commitment to the school's overall wellness program. Many actions and conditions that affect the health of staff may also influence the health and learning of students. The physical and mental health of staff is integral to promoting and protecting the health of students and helps foster their academic success. The district's Employee Wellness Program will promote health, reduce risky behaviors of employees and identify and correct conditions in the workplace that can

[11] {This language is optional and is not required by state or federal law.}

[12] {CDC resources for school employee wellness and workplace health promotion}

compromise the health of staff, reduce their levels of productivity, impede student success and contribute to escalating health-related costs such as absenteeism.

The district will collaborate with community partners to identify programs, services and/or resources to compliment and enrich employee wellness endeavors.

The district's Employee Wellness Program may include the following:

1. Health education and health promoting activities that focus on skill development and lifestyle behavior that change along with awareness building, information dissemination, access to facilities, and are preferably tailored to employees' needs and interests;

46. Safe, supportive social and physical environments including organizational expectations about healthy behavior, and implementation of policy that promotes health and safety and reduces the risk of disease;

47. Linkage to related programs such as employee assistance programs, emergency care and programs that help employees balance work life and family life;

48. Education and resources to help employees make decisions about health care; and

49. Nutrition and fitness educational opportunities that may include but are not limited to, the distribution of educational and informational materials, and the arrangement of presentations and workshops that focus on healthy lifestyles, health assessments, fitness activities and other appropriate nutrition and physical activity related topics.

The district encourages participation from all employees. "Employees" are not limited to instructional staff (i.e., teachers and instructional assistants), but includes all administrators and support staff.

The following groups are seen as essential for establishing, implementing and sustaining an effective employee wellness program:

1. School personnel who implement existing wellness programs in the district (i.e., employee wellness committee);

50. District personnel who implement health programs for students (e.g., school health coordinator, school nurses, psychologist, health and physical educators, nutrition professionals, counselors and other staff); and

51. Decision makers who have the authority to approve policy and provide administrative support essential for a school wellness program (e.g., Board members, superintendents, human resource administrators, fiscal services administrators and principals).]

[**DEFINITIONS**

1. "Competitive food" means all food and beverages other than meals reimbursed under programs authorized by the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act and the Child Nutrition Act available for sale to students on the school campus during the school day.

52. "Food and beverage marketing"[13] is defined as advertising and other promotion in schools. Food

and beverage marketing often includes an oral, written or graphic statement made for the purpose of promoting the sale of a food or beverage product made by the producer, manufacturer, seller or any other entity with a commercial interest in the product.

53. "Oregon Smart Snacks Standards"[14] means the State's minimum nutrition standards for competitive foods and beverages (ORS 336.423).

54. "School day" means, for the purpose of competitive food standards implementation, the period from the midnight before, to 30 minutes after the end of the official school day[, i.e., at the conclusion of afternoon student activities, such as athletic, music or drama practices, clubs, academic support and enrichment activities].

55. "School campus" means, for the purpose of competitive food standards implementation, all areas of property under the jurisdiction of the school that are accessible to students during the school day.]

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

[13] [This term includes, but is not limited to, the following: brand names, trademarks, logos or tags, except when placed on a physically present food or beverage product or its container; displays, such as on vending machine exteriors; corporate brand, logo, name or trademark on school equipment, such as marquees, message boards, scoreboards or backboards (Note: Immediate replacement of these items is not required; however, districts will replace or update scoreboards or other durable equipment when existing contracts are up for renewal or to the extent that is financially possible over time so that items are in compliance.); corporate brand, logo, name or trademark on cups used for beverage dispensing, menu boards, coolers, trash cans and other food service equipment; as well as on posters, book covers, student assignment books or school supplies displayed, distributed, offered or sold by the district; advertisements in school publications or school mailings; free product samples, taste tests or coupons of a product, or free samples displaying advertising of a product.]

[14] Oregon Department of Education, Oregon Smart Snacks Standards

ORS 327.531
ORS 327.537
ORS 329.496
ORS 332.107
ORS 336.423

OAR 581-051-0100
OAR 581-051-0305
OAR 581-051-0306
OAR 581-051-0310
OAR 581-051-0400

Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010, 42 U.S.C. §1758b (2018).
National School Lunch Program, 7 C.F.R. Part 210 (2022).
School Breakfast Program, 7 C.F.R. Part 220 (2022).
House Bill 3199 (2023).

Philomath School District 17J

Code: IIA-AR(2)
Revised/Reviewed:

Reconsideration of Core Instructional Materials
(Version 2)

The Board, a staff member of the district or a parent or guardian of a student of a school of the district may raise concern about core instructional materials[1] used in the district's educational program. Access to, or use of, materials under reconsideration will not be restricted during the reconsideration process.

Complaints alleging a material constitutes protected-class discrimination should be submitted through the district's discrimination complaint policy and procedures.

This reconsideration process will be completed in its entirety and not subverted or ended prematurely. The person making a request for reconsideration may withdraw their request at any time during the process.

1. Concern

   a. Concerns about core instructional materials should be submitted to the [principal]. If a staff member receives an informal inquiry, the staff member is to forward the inquiry to the [principal] [promptly].
   b. Any concern made to the [principal] about core instructional materials by any person(s) will be made known to the staff member(s) most directly involved with its use.
   c. The [principal] will arrange to meet with the person(s) with the concern[, and may include the staff member(s) most directly involved with its use,] in an effort to resolve the issue informally, within [15] days of receipt of the concern.

      (1) The [principal] initially receiving a concern will explain to the person the district's selection procedure.
      (2) The [principal] initially receiving a concern will explain to their best ability the particular place the material in question occupies in the educational program and its intended educational usefulness or include someone who can identify and explain the use of the material.

   d. The [principal] will inform the person(s) submitting the concern that if they are not satisfied with the outcome of the informal inquiry process above, they may file a written request for reconsideration of the material within [10] days of the conclusion of 1.c. The initial contact

[1] "Core instructional material," sometimes referred to as basal, means any organized system, which constitutes the major instructional vehicle for a given course of study, or any part thereof. Core instructional materials may include adaptive or personalized learning programs, digital textbooks, and print textbooks and are adopted and paid for by the district. Core instructional materials may include such instructional materials as a hardbound or a softbound book or books or sets or kits of print and non-print materials, including electronic and internet or web-based materials or media.

Concerns and requests for reconsideration of supplementary instructional materials or school or classroom library materials will be processed in accordance with the applicable administrative regulation.

from the person and any outcome of a meeting or conversation will be documented and maintained by the [principal].

2. Request for Reconsideration

a. [A staff member of the district or a parent or guardian of a student of a school of the district wishing to file a request for reconsideration of core instructional materials must complete Step 1 above prior to filing a request for reconsideration.]

b. Only requests for reconsideration from the Board, committee or administrator responsible for the adoption of textbooks or instructional materials, a staff member of the district or a parent or guardian of a student of the district will be considered. All requests for reconsideration will be in writing on the form prepared for this purpose, signed by the person making the request, and must be submitted to the superintendent. All school offices will make forms available.

c. Upon receipt of a written request for reconsideration, the superintendent [or designee] will appoint a reconsideration committee.

d. The reconsideration committee will be made up of at least [nine{[2]}] members:

(1) [Two] teacher[s] designated [annually] by the superintendent [or designee];
(2) [One school librarian designated [annually] by the superintendent [or designee];]
(3) [One administrator designated [annually] by the superintendent [or designee];]
(4) [[Four] members from the community [having expressed willingness to serve on this committee] appointed annually by the Board;]
(5) [One student selected [annually] by the student council.]

[The reconsideration committee may include other designated district personnel in discussions about complaints which relate to an underrepresented group or a protected class.]

[The committee selected will only serve to consider the material, which is the subject of the request for reconsideration, unless otherwise specified.]

e. The use of the material identified in the request for reconsideration will not be suspended and shall not be removed during the reconsideration process. Materials will not be removed for discriminatory reasons.

f. The reconsideration committee will convene to consider the request for reconsideration received by the district. The committee will receive the request for reconsideration and copies of related materials and instructions on procedure during this committee meeting.

3. Procedures for the Reconsideration Committee

a. The procedures for the reconsideration committee are as follows:

(1) Select a chair [and a secretary]. [The chair of the committee will [not] be an employee of the district. The secretary will be an employee of the district];
(2) Be responsible for documenting all proceedings; adhering to Public Meetings Law, when required; adhering to established policies, procedures and guidelines; and preparing and representing the recommendations to the superintendent;
(3) [Establish a calendar for review of the material;]

[2] {An odd number of members is recommended.}

(4) Review copies of the request for reconsideration;
(5) [Review applicable materials such as a copy of the district or school mission statement; professional reviews of the materials being reconsidered, when available; state standards; and curriculum planning;]
(6) Review copies of material being reconsidered, as available;
(7) Consider the material's suitability in the context of the original use and the context in which the request for reconsideration was made;
(8) Review the material under reconsideration in its entirety, considering the theme, concept, vocabulary, and illustrations as they apply to:

(a) The suitability of the material for the instructional objectives established for the lesson(s) in which it was used, including its presentation and follow-up;
(b) The material's level of difficulty; and
(c) The age group(s) with which it was used.

b. An opportunity will be provided to the person who filed the request and staff member(s) involved to offer oral or written testimony on the reconsideration; outside consultants, lay people, other staff members, or other individuals may be offered an opportunity to provide offer oral or written testimony on the reconsideration within such procedures and limitations as may be established by the chair with the consensus of the committee.
c. The person who made the request for reconsideration will be kept informed by the superintendent or designee concerning the status of the request throughout the committee process. The person and known interested parties will be given notice of committee meetings.
d. Every request for reconsideration will be acted upon by the committee. However, the committee may consider requests with similar concerns together.
e. Review and discuss possible options for decision, including:

(1) Continued use of the material as used, with no restrictions;
(2) Restricted or modified use of the material in terms of subject area, grade level, and/or districtwide, related to the specific request for reconsideration; or
(3) Removal of the material from the educational setting in which it was used.

Any decision to prohibit the use of, or refusal to approve the use of materials, on the basis that the materials include a perspective, study or story of, or are created by, any individual or group identified in ORS 337.260 (1)[, i.e., are Native American, European, African, Asian, Pacific Island, Chicano, Latino, Middle Eastern or Jewish descent; have disabilities; are immigrants or refugees; or are lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender] is prohibited.

[The reconsideration committee will consider the material's suitability in the context in which the request for reconsideration was made.]

Following the discussion and review of possible options for recommendation, a committee member may offer a motion outlining the committee's recommendation. Action will be taken on the motion and any subsequent motions within the procedures outlined above and consistent with Oregon law.

f. Procedures for voting:

PROPOSED

(1) A quorum[3] will be present to act upon any business to come before the committee.
(2) All outcomes of motions and votes by name will be recorded and reported in the minutes of the meeting(s).
(3) Only votes of the members present at the time of the vote will be recorded[4].

A vote in the affirmative from a majority of those present is required for a motion to pass.

The committee's recommendation will be issued within [45] days of receipt of the request by the district.

The written recommendation and its justification[5] from the committee will be forwarded by the superintendent or designee to the person who requested the reconsideration and to the Board within [five] days of the recommendation.

4. Board Review

The Board will review the committee's recommendation and make a final decision at a Board meeting within [30] days of receipt of the committee's recommendation. The Board's decision, at minimum, should include a reference to grade level and subject area, for which the subject material can be used, if any, and a written explanation of the decision. The district will provide a copy of the Board's decision to the person who requested the reconsideration, and it will be made available to the public. The committee's recommendation and explanation will be made available to the public prior to any removal.

The timelines may be modified by the district based on the availability of staff and/or committee participants. Notice of a modified timeline must be provided to the person who made the request, and the staff member(s) involved.

Requests for reconsideration of the same material will not be accepted for at least [two] calendar year[s] following issuance of a decision on said material.

PROPOSED

[3] A "quorum" is a majority (one-half of an odd number of members rounded up to the next whole number; one-half of an even number of members plus one). A quorum of a five-member committee is three; a quorum of a six-member committee is four; a quorum of a seven-member committee is four.

[4] Committee members may attend virtually. Members attending virtually are considered present for quorum and voting purposes.

[5] Includes an explanation supporting the recommendation.

OSBA Model Sample Administrative Regulation

Code: IIA-AR(6)
Revised/Reviewed:

Independent Adoption of Core Instructional Materials

This administrative regulation applies to independent adoption of core instructional materials—materials which are not included on the state-approved list and are not supplemental, school library, or classroom library materials. The committee will include relevant subject area criteria published by the Oregon Department of Education.

1. Prior to an adoption study, teachers, administrators, parents, community members, and students may suggest materials they feel should be considered for adoption. Their specific suggestions or recommendations should be submitted to the [curriculum coordinator/curriculum administrator] of the content area to be reviewed.

2. The [curriculum coordinator/curriculum administrator] will compile and present all suggestions listed in Step 1 to a review committee. The review committee will be comprised of at least [five] members including the [curriculum coordinator/curriculum administrator,] [two] teachers, [two] parents of students in the district selected by the [curriculum coordinator/curriculum administrator] to represent elementary and secondary levels [and a district administrator or a librarian], as deemed appropriate.

3. In order to inform constituents who may wish to volunteer for the review process, an announcement will be made at a regular Board meeting, a public notice will be written, and affected parents will be notified at each building within one month of the committee's first meeting.

4. The committee will conduct a preliminary study of materials suitable for basic adoption. Publishers and curriculum consultants may be invited to participate in the study. Material under consideration for adoption by the committee will be available for review by district constituents upon request. An evaluation/rating instrument will be employed for all program/instructional materials considerations.

   The decision to use, or refuse to approve the use of, materials on the basis that the materials include a perspective, study or story of, or are created by, any individual or group identified in ORS 337.260 (1)[, i.e., are Native American, European, African, Asian, Pacific Island, Chicano, Latino, Middle Eastern or Jewish descent, have disabilities, are immigrants or refugees, or are lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender] is prohibited.

   The committee will decide whether to first initiate a pilot or trial use of a particular series or text or to proceed directly with an adoption. Any trial use or pilot should be coordinated and compatible with the proposed revisions in the curriculum guide. The proposed pilot or trial use must have approval of the principal and the teachers involved.

5. After a trial use or pilot in the classroom and/or committee review, the committee will release results of its evaluation of the instructional materials studied to the [superintendent]. Specific recommendations will be prepared and forwarded to the [superintendent]. The committee must show evidence of having used an evaluation or instrument to ensure conformity with curriculum program goals.

6. The [superintendent] [or designee] will review the recommended adoption and ensure that:

   a. Appropriate procedures have been complied with;
   b. Compatibility exists with other texts or skills presented at the same grade level in other curriculum areas;
   c. The cost is within budgeted amounts.

   The [superintendent] [or designee] will issue a recommendation either endorsing the adoption proposal and forwarding it to the Board for approval or referring it back to the committee for revision or further study.

7. The Board may rule on the adoption recommendation or direct the superintendent to further action as it deems appropriate or conducive to reach established goals and objectives.

It is a principal's responsibility to implement and maintain the district-adopted instructional materials. The district must not prohibit the use of, or refuse to approve the use of, materials on the basis that the materials include a perspective, study or story of, or are created by, any individual or group identified in ORS 337.260 (1).

PROPOSED

Philomath School District 17J

Code: BBAA
Adopted: 10/18/18
Revised/Readopted: 1/20/22

Individual Board Member's Authority and Responsibilities
(Version 1)

See updated version

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

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

When expressing personal opinions in public, the Board member should clearly identify the opinions as their own.

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

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

1. Request for Information

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

2. Requests for Legal Opinions

   Requests for legal advice or opinions by a Board member must be approved by a majority vote of the Board before the request is made to legal counsel. Legal counsel is responsible to the Board.

3. Action on Complaints or Requests Made to Board Members

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

4. Board Member's Relationship to Administration

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

5. Contracts or Agreements

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

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

ORS 192.311 – 192.478
ORS 192.610 – 192.705
ORS Chapter 244
ORS 332.045
ORS 332.055
ORS 332.057
ORS 332.075
ORS 332.107
ORS 419B.010

38 OR. ATTY. GEN. OP. 1995 (1978)
S. Benton Educ. Ass'n v. Monroe Union High Sch. Dist., 83 Or. App. 425 (1987).

Cross Reference(s):

BHD - Board Member Compensation and Expense Reimbursement
DFEA - Admissions to District Events

DELETE

Philomath School District 17J

Code: BBAA
Adopted:

Board Member's Authority and Responsibilities
(Version 2)

An individual Board member exercises the authority and responsibility of their position when the Board is in a meeting which is being held in accordance with Oregon's Public Meetings Law. A Board member has the authority to act in the name of the Board only when authorized by a specific Board motion. The affirmative vote of the majority of members of the Board is required to transact any business.

When authorized to act as the district's designated representative in collective bargaining, a Board member may make and accept proposals in bargaining subject to subsequent approval by the Board.

Board members may speak on behalf of the Board or district only when specifically authorized to do so. Any other statements do not represent the position of the Board or district. When expressing personal opinions in public, Board members are encouraged to clearly identify the opinions as their own.

All Board members shall maintain awareness of relevant district information and participate in Board functions and professional Board development activities.

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

1. Request for Records

   Any individual Board member who desires a copy of an existing record may make such a request to the superintendent. Requests involving confidential records or significant staff time will be referred to the Board for approval.

2. Requests for Legal Opinions{[1]}

   Requests for legal advice or opinions by a Board member that will incur a cost for the district must be approved by a majority vote of the Board before the request is made to legal counsel. The Board chair is authorized to obtain legal advice or opinions if advantageous to do so prior to the next meeting (e.g., advice regarding an executive session or a decision to invite district legal counsel) without a need for Board approval. Legal counsel is responsible to the Board.

3. Action on Complaints or Requests Made to a Board Member

   When a Board member receives complaints or requests for action from staff, students or members of the public, the Board member will direct the staff, students, members of the public to the public

[1] {Consider how board members obtain legal advice and whether a cost is associated with that. Does the Board want individual board members to be able to contact attorneys at PACE or OSBA (no bill accrued) on their own, or does the Board want them to get Board approval first? Do you want individual Board members to be able to contact attorneys that will bill the district on their own, or do you want them to get board approval first?}

complaint policy Board policy KL – Public Complaints. Such information will be conveyed to the superintendent. An individual Board member is not authorized to independently act on complaints.

4. Board Member's Communication with Administration

No individual Board member may direct the superintendent or other staff to action without Board authorization. No Board member will intervene in the administration of the district or its schools.

5. Contracts or Agreements

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

6. Visits to Schools

A Board members may visit schools in accordance with Board policy BG – Board–Staff Communications.

7. Public Meetings Law

All Board members will comply with Public Meetings Law[, including participating in an approved[2] training at least once during each term of office{[3]}].

8. Mandatory Reporting

A Board member having reasonable cause to believe that any child with whom the Board member comes in contact has suffered abuse or that any person with whom the Board member comes in contact has abused a child shall immediately make an oral report or cause an oral report be made to Department of Human Services[4] or local law enforcement.

9. Oregon Ethics Laws

All Board members will adhere to Oregon Government Ethics laws, including filing the statement of economic interest as required by Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 244.

10. Confidential Information

All Board members will not disclose confidential information received as part of Board service.

11. Other Laws, Policies, Agreements and Procedures

All Board members will follow all laws, Board policies, working agreements, and any other procedures established by the district.

PROPOSED

[2] Approved by the Oregon Government Ethics Commission.

[3] {Training is only required for districts with annual fiscal expenditures of $1M or more. See ORS 192.700.}

[4] (855) 503-SAFE (7233)

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

ORS 192.311 – 192.478
ORS 192.610 – 192.705
ORS Chapter 244
ORS 332.045
ORS 332.055
ORS 332.057
ORS 332.075
ORS 332.107
ORS 419B.010

38 OR. ATTY. GEN. OP. 1995 (1978)
S. Benton Educ. Ass'n v. Monroe Union High Sch. Dist., 83 Or. App. 425 (1987).

PROPOSED

OSBA Model Sample Policy

Code: BD
Adopted:

Board Meetings, Notices and Communications

Definitions

"Communication" means the expression or transmission of information from one person to another through verbal, non-verbal, written, or electronic means. Non-verbal means include gestures, such as thumbs-up and thumbs-down, as well as sign language.

"Convening" means gathering in a physical location, using electronic, video or telephonic technology to be able to communicate contemporaneously among participants, using serial electronic written communication among participants, or using an intermediary to communicate among participants.

"Decision" means any determination, action, vote or final disposition upon a motion, proposal, resolution, order, ordinance or measure on which a vote of the Board[1] is required, at any meeting at which a quorum is present.

"Decision-making process" means the process the Board engages in to make a decision, such as: (a) identifying or selecting the nature of the decision to be made; (b) gathering information related to the decision to be made; (c) identifying and assessing alternatives; (d) weighing information; and (e) making a decision.

"Deliberation" means discussion or communication that is part of a decision-making process.

"Executive session" means any meeting or part of a meeting of the Board that is closed to certain persons for deliberation on certain matters.

"Intermediary" means a person who is used to facilitate communications among members of the Board about a matter subject to deliberation or decision by the Board, by sharing information received from a member of the Board with other members of the Board. The term "intermediary" can include a member of the Board.

"Meeting" means the convening of the Board for which a quorum is required in order to make a decision or to deliberate toward a decision on any matter. Meeting does not include any on-site inspection of any project or program or the attendance of members of the Board at any national, regional or state association to which the Board or the members belong.

"Public Meetings Law" means Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) 192.610 – 192.705 and Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) 199-040 and 199-050.

PROPOSED

[1] This policy is written to apply to the Board. Other bodies, including Board committees, may be subject to public meeting laws. This policy may help other bodies understand what is required, but is intended as direction for the Board.

"Quorum" means the minimum number of members of the Board required to legally transact business. For the Board, a quorum is [three{[2]}] Board members.

"Work session" or "workshop" means meetings held for the purpose of either presenting information to the Board to prepare for a regular or special meeting, or to allow the Board to engage in preliminary discussions or deliberations.

Board Authority at Meetings

The Board has the authority to act only when a quorum is present at a properly noticed regular, special or emergency meeting. The affirmative vote of [three{[3]}] members of the Board is required to transact any business.

Types of Meetings

The Public Meetings Law applies to all regular, special, emergency, executive session and work session meetings of the Board.

1. Regular Meetings

   The regular meeting schedule will be established at the annual organizational meeting each year and may be changed by the Board with public notice. The purpose of each regular meeting will be to conduct the regular Board business.

2. Special Meetings

   A special meeting may be scheduled when less than a quorum is present at a regular meeting and therefore no business may be conducted, additional business still needs to be conducted at the ending time of a meeting, conducting business prior to the next regular meeting would be advantageous to the district, or other reasons. Special meetings may be convened by the Board chair, upon request of three Board members, or by common consent of the Board.

3. Emergency Meetings

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

4. Work Sessions

   The Board may use regular or special meetings for the purpose of conducting work sessions to provide its members with opportunities for planning and thoughtful discussion. Work sessions will

[2] {ORS 332.055 establishes the quorum as a majority. If the Board has five members, three constitute a quorum. If the Board has seven members, four constitute a quorum. If the Board has nine members, five constitute a quorum.}

[3] {ORS 332.055 provides "the affirmative vote of the majority of members of the board is required to transact any business." If the Board has five members, three votes are required. If the Board has seven members, four votes. If the Board has nine members, five votes.}

be conducted in accordance with Public Meetings Law. The Board may make official decisions during a work session.

5. Executive Sessions

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

Communications Outside of a Board Meeting (Serial Meetings Prohibited)

Private meetings where a quorum of the Board engages in discussions or communications that are part of the Board's decision-making process on matters within the authority of the Board violate Public Meetings Law, except as part of an executive session.

A quorum of Board members shall not, outside of a meeting conducted in compliance with Public Meetings Laws, use a series of communications of any kind, directly or through intermediates, for the purpose of deliberating or deciding on any matter that is within the jurisdiction of the Board. This prohibition applies to using any one or a combination of the following methods of communication:

1. In-person;
2. Telephone calls;
3. Videos, videoconferencing, or electronic video applications;
4. Written communication, including electronic written communications, such as email, texts, and other electronic applications;
5. Use of one or more intermediaries to convey information among members; and
6. Any other means of conveying information.

Communications outside of a Board meeting may contain communications between or among members of the Board, including a quorum, that are:

1. Purely factual or educational in nature and that convey no deliberation or decision on any matter that might reasonably come before the Board;
2. Not related to any matter that, at any time, could reasonably be foreseen to come before the Board for deliberation and decision; or
3. Nonsubstantive in nature, such as communication relating to scheduling, leaves of absence and other similar matters.

E-mails sent to other Board members are encouraged to have the following notice:

Important: Please do not reply or forward this communication if this communication could constitute a decision or deliberation toward a decision between and among members of the district board. Board member electronic communications on district business are subject to Public Meetings and Public Records Law.

A quorum of Board members may attend social meetings or gatherings so long as no discussions or deliberations are had.

Meeting Location, Public Accommodations and Logistical Requirements

All meetings will be open to the public except as provided by law.

All Board meetings, including Board retreats and work sessions, will be held within district boundaries, except as allowed by law[4]. The Board may attend training sessions outside the district boundaries but may not deliberate or discuss district business. No meeting will be held at any place where discrimination on the basis of disability, race, creed, color, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, age or national origin is practiced. Meeting locations shall be accessible to persons with disabilities.

Any Board meeting may be held in person, through the use of electronic or telephonic means, or in some combination of in-person, electronic or telephonic means.

Access to and the ability to attend all meetings (excluding executive sessions) by telephone, video or other electronic or virtual means will be made available when reasonably possible. For Board meetings (excluding executive session) held by telephone or other electronic means of communication, the district shall make available a place or an electronic means by which the public can listen to or view the meetings in real time. The place provided may be a place where no Board member is present.

For executive sessions where the media are statutorily authorized to be present, if any person, including any Board member, is attending the executive session by telephone, video, or other electronic means, the district shall provide members of the media the same attendance option. The district may establish reasonable security measures to ensure the media's attendance by telephone, video, or other electronic means is conducted through a secure connection or method.

If requested to do so at least 48 hours before a meeting held in public, the Board shall make a good faith effort to provide an interpreter for persons who are deaf or hard of hearing. The request should include the name of the requester, sign language preference and any other relevant information requested. If the meeting is being held upon less than 48 hours' notice and a request for an interpreter is made, the Board shall make a reasonable effort to have an interpreter present. Other appropriate aids and services may be provided upon request and appropriate advance notice.

[If requested to do so at least 72 hours before a meeting held in public, the Board will make a reasonable effort to provide translation services.{[5]}]

Recordings or minutes will be kept for all meetings in accordance with state law and Board policy BDDG – Recordings or Minutes of Board Meetings.

All meetings shall comply with applicable provisions of the Oregon Indoor Clean Air Act.

PROPOSED

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

[5] {Districts are encouraged to evaluate translation needs and resources prior to adding this language. A district may decide that translating the agenda, minutes or other documents, or public comment is sufficient.}

[The possession of a firearm, deadly weapon or any other instrument used as a dangerous weapon is prohibited at Board meetings, except as authorized by law.{[6]}]

Public Notice Requirements

The district posts public notice{[7]} of its meetings on the district's website or on a publicly accessible website hosted by a third-party that is linked to the district's website.

The public notice shall identify the following:

1. The time, date, location of the meeting, and, to the extent reasonably possible, will include the electronic link or telephone access information to allow members of the public to attend the meeting by telephone or electronic means;

2. The agenda or list of the principal subjects anticipated to be considered at the meeting and will be specific enough to permit the public to recognize matters in which they are interested. The Board may amend the agenda or may add or remove items from the list of principal subjects prior to or during a meeting. See Board policy BDDC – Board Meeting Agenda for additional meeting agenda information; and

3. The name, telephone number, and email address of a person at the district office to contact to request an interpreter or other communication aids or a statement that the district will provide a sign language interpreter or other communication aids at the meeting.

The district will provide notice to interested persons and news representatives who have requested notice through means reasonably calculated to provide actual notice to interested persons known to the Board.

For all regular meetings, the meeting notice shall be provided with as much advance notice as reasonably possible, but no less than 48 hours' advance notice.

For all special meetings, the meeting notice shall be provided with no less than 24 hours' advance notice.

For an emergency meeting, public notice shall be provided with as much advance notice as reasonably possible given the emergency circumstances. The district shall attempt to contact the media and other interested persons to inform them of the emergency meeting by telephone, email, social media, or other method reasonably calculated to provide actual notice. If reasonably possible under the emergency circumstances, the emergency meeting notice shall be conspicuously displayed on the district's website or on a publicly accessible website hosted by a third-party hosted and linked to the district's website.

PROPOSED

[6] {ORS 166.670(1)(a) prohibits the possession of firearms or "any other instrument used as a dangerous weapon" on school grounds and in facilities occupied by the district, unless an exception applies. ORS 166.370(3)(g) provides an exception for persons "licensed under ORS 166.291 and 166.292 to carry a concealed handgun." ORS 166.377 allows districts to adopt a policy stating that this defense (the exception in ORS 166.670(3)(g)) does not apply "on the grounds of the schools controlled by the board." Some districts have adopted policy KGBB to do so.}

[7] {The public notice must be displayed conspicuously on the district's website. If the district does not maintain a publicly accessible website, the district shall satisfy the public notice requirements through other means such as posting on the Oregon Transparency Website, community postings, bulletin boards, newspaper notice, or any other means reasonably calculated to provide actual notice to the general public. Modify this sentence to communicate how the district publishes its public notices.}

If a meeting will include an executive session, the notice shall comply with the above notice requirements and the notice shall also identify the specific statutory citation and appropriate subsection and paragraph authorizing the executive session, as well as a general description of the statutory authorization. Example:

> "The Board will meet in executive session under ORS 192.660(2)(a) to consider the employment of a public officer, employee, staff member or individual agent."

If an executive session is to be part of an open regular, special, or emergency meeting, the notice shall comply with the above notice requirements and prior to entering the executive session, the Board chair shall make a public announcement and identify in open session the specific statutory provision and appropriate subsection and paragraph authorizing the executive session, as well as a general description of the statutory authorization (See Board policy BDC – Executive Sessions for additional information on executive sessions.)

Complaints

Complaints regarding Public Meetings Laws can be filed in accordance with Public Meetings Law complaint procedures outlined in Board policy KL – Public Complaints. Complaints must be filed within 30 days of the alleged violation.

[{[8]}Mandatory Training

Every member of the Board shall attend or view a training on Public Meetings Law as required by ORS 192.700 and Board policy BBAA – Board Member's Authority and Responsibilities.]

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

ORS Chapter 192
ORS 332.040 - 332.061
ORS 332.107
ORS 433.835 - 433.875
OAR 199-050-0005 – 199-050-0085

OR. ATTY. GEN. *Public Records and Meetings Manual*.

PROPOSED

[8] {Training is only required for districts with annual fiscal expenditures of $1M or more. See ORS 192.700.}

Philomath School District 17J

Code: BDC
Adopted: 10/18/18
Revised/Readopted: 11/16/23

DELETE

Executive Sessions
(Version 1)

See updated version

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

An executive session may be included as an agenda item of an existing meeting in accordance with Board policy BDDC - Board Meeting Agenda or held as its own meeting. Proper notice is required.

If open session is held prior to the executive session, the presiding officer will announce the executive session by identifying the authorization under Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 192.660 or ORS 332.061 for holding such session and by noting the subject of the executive session.

The Board may hold an executive session:

1. To consider the employment of a public officer, employee, staff member or individual agent.[1] (ORS 192.660(2)(a))

2. To consider the dismissal or disciplining of, or to hear complaints or charges brought against, a public officer[2], employee, staff member or individual agent who does not request an open hearing. (ORS 192.660(2)(b))

3. To conduct deliberations with persons designated by the governing body to carry on labor negotiations. (ORS 192.660(2)(d))

4. To conduct deliberations with persons designated by the governing body to negotiate real property transactions. (ORS 192.660(2)(e))

5. To consider information or records that are exempt by law from public inspection. (ORS 192.660(2)(f))

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[1] This provision does not apply to the filling of a vacancy in elective office or on any public committee, commission or other advisory group; or for the consideration of general employment policies. Prior to holding an executive session under ORS 192.660(2)(a), the Board must ensure
   a. The vacancy has been advertised;
   b. Regular hiring procedures have been adopted;
   c. If hiring an officer, the public has had the opportunity to comment on the employment of the officer; and
   d. If hiring a chief executive officer, the Board has adopted hiring standards, criteria and policy directives in meetings open to the public in which the public has had the opportunity to comment on the standards, criteria and policy directives.

[2] To determine whether the individual involved is considered a public officer, consult with legal counsel.

6. To consult with counsel concerning the legal rights and duties of a public body with regard to current litigation or litigation likely to be filed. (ORS 192.660(2)(h))

7. To review and evaluate the employment-related performance of the chief executive officer of any public body, a public officer, employee or staff member who does not request an open hearing. (ORS 192.660(2)(i))

8. To consider matters relating to school safety or a plan that responds to safety threats made toward a school. (ORS 192.660(2)(k))

9. To consider matters relating to the safety of the governing body and of public body staff and volunteers and the security of public body facilities and meeting spaces. (ORS 192.660(2)(o))

10. To consider matters relating to cyber security infrastructure and responses to cyber security threats. (ORS 192.660(2)(p))

11. To review the expulsion of a minor student from a public elementary or secondary school. (ORS 332.061(1)(a))

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

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

1. Deliberations with persons designated by the Board to carry on labor negotiations;

2. Hearings on the expulsion of a minor student or examination of the confidential records of a student; and

3. Current litigation or litigation likely to be filed if the member of the news media is a party to the litigation or is an employee, agent or contractor of a news media organization that is a party to the litigation.

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

Minutes shall be kept for all executive sessions.

Content discussed in executive sessions is confidential except as provided by law. Board members and the media are instructed not to disclose information obtained in executive session except when specifically authorized to do so or as required by law.

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

ORS 192.660
ORS 192.685
ORS 192.705
ORS 332.045
ORS 332.061
OAR 199-040-0015 - 0060
OAR 199-050-0015
OAR 199-050-0040
OAR 199-050-0050

OAR 199-050-0060

OR. ATTY. GEN. *Public Records and Meetings Manual*.
OREGON GOVERNMENT ETHICS COMMISSION, Staff Advisory Opinion No. 22-106S

Cross Reference(s):

BD/BDA - Board Meetings
BDDG - Minutes of Board Meetings
CBG - Evaluation of the Superintendent

DELETE

Philomath School District 17J

Code: BDC
Adopted:

Executive Sessions
(Version 2)

The Board may meet in executive session to discuss subjects allowed by statute under Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 192.660 or ORS 332.061 but may not take final action in executive session except for the expulsion of a student and matters pertaining to or examination of the confidential records of the student in accordance with ORS 332.061.

An executive session may be included as an agenda item of a meeting open to the public in accordance with Board policy BDDC - Board Meeting Agenda or held as its own meeting. Public notice is required as outlined in Board policy BD – Board Meetings, Notices and Communications.

If an executive session is held as part of a meeting open to the public, the Board chair will announce the executive session in compliance with Board policy BD – Board Meetings, Notices and Communications and include and identify the appropriate statutory citation, appropriate subsection and the paragraph authorizing the session under ORS 192.660 or ORS 332.061 for holding such session and by noting the general subject of the executive session.

Example:

> "The Board will now meet in executive session under ORS 192.660(2)(a) to consider the employment of a public officer, employee, staff member or individual agent."

Prior to or at the beginning of the executive session, the Board chair may read the following[1]:

> "Representatives of the news media and designated staff shall be allowed to attend the executive session. All other members of the audience are asked to leave the room. Representatives of the news media are specifically directed not to report on or otherwise disclose any of the deliberations or anything said about these subjects during the executive session, except to state the general subject of the session as previously announced. No decision may be made in executive session. At the end of the executive session, we will return to open session and welcome the audience back into the room."

The Board may hold an executive session:

1. To consider the employment of a public officer, employee, staff member or individual agent; may not include a discussion or negotiation of compensation (including salaries and benefits).[2]

[1] This statement should be amended if ORS 192.660 does not require that representatives of the news media be allowed to attend, ORS 332.061 allows the Board to vote in executive session, or the Board will not be returning to open session following the executive session. This statement can also be included on the agenda.

[2] This provision does not apply to the filling of a vacancy in elective office or on any public committee, commission or other advisory group; or for the consideration of general employment policies. It also does not apply to the employment of the chief executive officer, other public officers, employees and staff members of the district unless:
a. The vacancy has been advertised;

(ORS 192.660(2)(a))

2. To consider the dismissal or disciplining of, or to hear complaints or charges brought against, a public officer[3], employee, staff member or individual agent who does not request an open hearing[4]; may not include a discussion or negotiation of compensation (including salaries and benefits). (ORS 192.660(2)(b))

3. To conduct deliberations with persons designated by the governing body to carry on labor negotiations. (ORS 192.660(2)(d))

4. To conduct deliberations with persons designated by the governing body to negotiate real property transactions. (ORS 192.660(2)(e))

5. To consider information or records that are exempt by law from public inspection.[5] (ORS 192.660(2)(f))

6. To consult with counsel concerning the legal rights and duties of a public body with regard to current litigation or litigation likely to be filed.[6] (ORS 192.660(2)(h))

7. To review and evaluate the employment-related performance of the chief executive officer of any public body, a public officer, employee or staff member who does not request an open hearing[7]; may

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b. Regular hiring procedures have been adopted;
c. If hiring an officer, the public has had the opportunity to comment on the employment of the officer; and
d. If hiring a chief executive officer, the Board has adopted hiring standards, criteria and policy directives in meetings open to the public in which the public has had the opportunity to comment on the standards, criteria and policy directives.

[3] To determine whether the individual involved is considered a public officer, consult with legal counsel.

[4] Notice must be provided to the public officer, employee, staff member or individual agent in accordance with OAR 199-0040-0030. The public official must receive written notice of the meeting no less than one business day or 24 hours, whichever is greater, in advance of the meeting. The notice must include:

a. Identification of the governing body before which the matter will be considered (the Board);
b. The time, date and location of the meeting;
c. The purpose for which the governing body proposes to convene the executive session, including the citation to the applicable section of ORS 192.660 and the fact that the governing body will be considering the dismissal or disciplining of, hearing complaints or charges against, or reviewing and evaluating the performance of the public official receiving the notice; and
d. Information on how the public official may make a request for an open hearing.

[5] Consider including a reference to the law that exempts the information or records from public inspection in the notice.

[6] Legal counsel must be present in the executive session, either in-person or via electronic or telephonic communications.

[7] Notice must be provided to the chief executive officer, public officer, employee or staff member in accordance with OAR 199-0040-0030. The public official must receive written notice of the meeting no less than one business day or 24 hours, whichever is greater, in advance of the meeting. The notice must include:

a. Identification of the governing body before which the matter will be considered (the Board);
b. The time, date and location of the meeting;
c. The purpose for which the governing body proposes to convene the executive session, including the citation to the applicable section of ORS 192.660 and the fact that the governing body will be considering the dismissal or disciplining of, hearing complaints or charges against, or reviewing and evaluating the performance of the public official receiving the notice; and
d. Information on how the public official may make a request for an open hearing.

not include a discussion or negotiation of compensation (including salaries and benefits or a general evaluation of an agency, goal, objective or operation or any directive to personnel concerning agency goals, objectives, operations or programs.
(ORS 192.660(2)(i))

8. To consider matters relating to school safety or a plan that responds to safety threats made toward a school. (ORS 192.660(2)(k))

9. To consider matters relating to the safety of the governing body and of public body staff and volunteers and the security of public body facilities and meeting spaces. (ORS 192.660(2)(o))

10. To consider matters relating to cyber security infrastructure and responses to cyber security threats. (ORS 192.660(2)(p))

11. To review the expulsion of a minor student from a public elementary or secondary school. (ORS 332.061(1)(a))

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

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

1. Deliberations with persons designated by the Board to carry on labor negotiations;

2. Hearings on the expulsion of a minor student or examination of the confidential records of a student; and

3. Current litigation or litigation likely to be filed if the member of the news media is a party to the litigation or is an employee, agent or contractor of a news media organization that is a party to the litigation.

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

Recordings or minutes shall be kept for all executive sessions in accordance with state law and Board policy – BDDG – Recordings and Minutes of Board Meetings.

Content discussed in executive sessions and recordings or minutes for executive sessions are confidential except as provided by law. Board members, district employees and the media are instructed not to disclose information obtained in executive session except when specifically authorized to do so or as required or allowed by law.

END OF POLICY

PROPOSED

Legal Reference(s):

ORS 192.660
ORS 192.685
ORS 192.705
ORS 332.045
ORS 332.061
OAR 199-040-0015 - 0060
OAR 199-050-0015
OAR 199-050-0040
OAR 199-050-0050

OAR 199-050-0060

OR. ATTY. GEN. *Public Records and Meetings Manual*.
OREGON GOVERNMENT ETHICS COMMISSION, Staff Advisory Opinion No. 22-106S

PROPOSED

Philomath School District 17J

Code: BDDC
Adopted: 10/18/18
Revised/Readopted: 9/11/25

Board Meeting Agenda
(Version 1)

See updated version

The Board chair, with the assistance of the superintendent, will prepare an agenda for all regular meetings of the Board. Items of business may be suggested by any Board member, staff member, student, or patron of the district by notifying the superintendent at least two weeks prior to the meeting. The criteria used to consider a request will depend on whether or not the subject matter is within the general powers of the Board, listed in policy BBA. Items regarding day-to-day business of the District will be directed to the Superintendent or the Board Chair.

A consent agenda may be used by the Board for noncontroversial business. The consent agenda will consist of routine business that requires action but not necessarily discussion. These items may all be approved at the same time. A Board member may ask that any item be removed from the consent agenda. The removed item will then be placed on the regular agenda.

The agenda will follow a general order established by the Board. Opportunities for the audience to be heard may be included on the agenda. The Board will follow the order of business set up by the agenda unless the order is altered by a consensus of the Board.

Items of business not on the agenda may be discussed and acted upon if the majority of the Board agrees to consider them.

The agenda, together with supporting materials, will be distributed by the district office or superintendent to Board members at least three full working days prior to the meeting. The agenda will be available to the press and to interested patrons through the superintendent's office at the same time it is available to the Board members. Copies of the agenda for the press and public will not contain any confidential information included in the Board members' packets.

A copy of the agenda will be posted on the district website on the day of the meeting. Members of the public may request a copy of the agenda through the district office.

The district will ensure equally effective communications are provided to qualified persons with disabilities, upon request, as required by the Americans with Disabilities Act.
Appropriate auxiliary aids and services may include, but are not limited to, qualified interpreters, assistive listening systems, note takers, large print, Braille materials, audio recordings and readers. Primary consideration will be given to the request of the person with a disability in the selection of the appropriate auxiliary aid and/or service. Should the Board demonstrate such a request would result in a fundamental alteration in the service, program or activity or an undue financial and administrative burden, an alternate, equally effective communication will be used.

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

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

ORS 192.630 ORS 192.640 OAR 199-050-0040

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

Cross Reference(s):

BDDG - Minutes of Board Meetings
BDDH - Public Comment at Board Meetings

DELETE

Philomath School District 17J

Code: BDDC
Adopted:

Board Meeting Agenda
(Version 2)

{[1]}The Board chair will direct the preparation of an agenda for all meetings of the Board. The Board chair may seek assistance from the superintendent or another Board member. Items of business may be suggested by any Board member, staff member, student or patron of the district by notifying the Board chair or superintendent at least [five] working days prior to the meeting. The agenda will include the principal subjects anticipated to be considered at the meeting and be specific enough to permit the public to recognize the matters in which they are interested. When the agenda includes an executive session, the agenda shall identify the specific statutory citation and appropriate subsection and paragraph authorizing the executive session, as well as a general description of the statutory authorization. (See Board policy BDC – Executive Sessions for additional information.)

The Board chair may direct an amendment to the agenda until it is posted, including adding or removing items. The Board may also amend the agenda during a meeting by a majority vote of the Board. This includes adding items to the agenda during the meeting.

A consent agenda may be used by the Board. The consent agenda will consist of routine business that requires action but not necessarily discussion. These items may all be voted on and approved at the same time. An item on the consent agenda will be removed from the consent agenda upon request of a Board member prior to the consent agenda's consideration. The item removed from the consent agenda will then be placed on the regular agenda.

The agenda, together with supporting materials, will be distributed to Board members at least [three] full working days prior to the meeting. A copy of the agenda will be posted on the district website at least 48 hours prior to any regular meeting and 24 hours prior to any special meeting.

Copies of the agenda for the press and public will not contain any confidential information included in Board member packets.

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

ORS 192.630 ORS 192.640 OAR 199-050-0040

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

[1] {The Board is encouraged to review current practices for agenda preparation and Public Meetings Law.}

Philomath School District 17J

Code: BDDG
Adopted: 10/18/18

Minutes of Board Meetings
(Version 1)

See updated version

The Board secretary will take written minutes of all Board meetings. The written minutes will be a true reflection of the matters discussed at the meeting and the views of the participants. The minutes will include, but not be limited to, the following information:

1. All members of the Board who were present;

2. All motions, proposals, resolutions, orders and measures proposed and their disposition;

3. The results of all votes and the vote of each member by name;

4. The substance of any discussion on any matter;

5. Any other information required by law.

All minutes shall be available to the public within a reasonable time. The public and patrons of the district may receive, upon request, copies of minutes from the district office. A copy of the minutes of each regular and special Board meeting as they are drafted for approval will be distributed after such meeting to each Board member and administrator.

The district will maintain a hard copy[1] of the meeting minutes and make them available to staff and other interested patrons.

Minutes of executive sessions will be kept in accordance with the requirements of Oregon's Public Meetings Law with essentially the same level of detail as for public sessions. If disclosure of material in the executive session minutes would be inconsistent with the purpose for which executive session was held under Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 192.660, the material may be withheld from disclosure. Upon request of a current board member that was not on the Board at the time of the executive session and with an affirmative vote of the Board, the current Board member may have access to the requested executive session minutes.

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

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

ORS 192.610 - 192.705
ORS 332.061
OAR 166-017-0005 - 0095
OAR 166-400-0010(9)
OAR 199-050-0060

Attorney General's PUBLIC RECORDS AND MEETINGS MANUAL.

[1] Oregon Administrative Rule 166-400-0010(9)

Philomath School District 17J

Code: BDDG
Adopted:

Recordings and Minutes of Board Meetings
(Version 2)

[{[1]}The Board will ensure a [{[2]}video] recording is made of all of its meetings and portions of meetings that are not held in executive session. These recordings will be posted on the district's website or social media site within seven days following the meeting.]

A video or audio recording of a meeting can be kept as the official record as long as all required content is included and it is kept in an allowable format[3]. Alternatively, the district may create written minutes. Written minutes do not need to be a verbatim transcript and can be kept in hard copy or electronic form[4].

The official record must give a true reflection of the matters discussed at the meeting and the views of the participants, and must include the following information:

1. All members of the Board present;
2. All motions, proposals, resolutions, orders, ordinances and measures proposed and their disposition;
3. The results of all votes and the vote of each member by name for all actions taken[5];
4. The substance of any discussion on any matter; and
5. A reference to any document discussed at the meeting.

If written minutes are created for meetings which do not take place in executive session, those minutes shall be available to the public within a reasonable time{[6]} after the meeting. These minutes [will be published to the district website and] may be requested from the district office.

PROPOSED

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[1] {ORS 192.655 requires districts with an ADMr of 50 or more to record board meetings, and post the recording within seven days. Districts with fewer than 50 ADMr are exempt from this requirement and do not need to adopt this language.}

[2] {If the district lacks broadband internet, an audio recording is sufficient. See ORS 192.655.}

[3] Oregon Administrator Rule (OAR) 166-017-0045(4) requires moving images or audio recordings be kept in MP2, MP3, MP4, or WAVE formats.

[4] Oregon Administrator Rule (OAR) 166-017-0045(4) requires textual data or still images be kept in XML, ODT, TXT, PDF, RTF, PREG, JFIF, PNG, or TIFF formats.

[5] If minutes are kept in a recorded form, all voting will use a roll call vote and if minutes are kept in written form the minutes will identify the vote of each member by name under each board action.

[6] {The Oregon Attorney General's *Public Records and Meetings Manual* says, "three weeks arguably is within the reasonable time allowed by statute."}

Recordings or minutes[7] of executive sessions will be kept in the same manner as other meetings of the Board. If disclosure of material from executive session recordings or minutes would be inconsistent with the purpose for which executive session was held under Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 192.660, the material may be withheld from disclosure. Executive session minutes of a hearing held under ORS 332.061 shall contain only material not excluded under ORS 332.061(2) and information[8] will not be disclosed in accordance with ORS 332.061.

Either the recording or minutes of Board meetings will be kept permanently. If written minutes are created for any meetings of the Board, any recordings will be kept for at least one year after the minutes are created.

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

ORS 192.610 - 192.705
ORS 332.061

OAR 166-017-0005 - 0095
OAR 166-400-0010(9)

OAR 199-050-0060

Attorney General's PUBLIC RECORDS AND MEETINGS MANUAL.

PROPOSED

[7] "...a record of any executive session may be kept in the form of a sound or video tape or digital recording, which need not be transcribed unless otherwise provided by law." ORS 192.650(2)

[8] ORS 332.061 prohibits the disclosure of:
1. The name of the minor student;
2. The issue, including a student's confidential records;
3. The discussion; and
4. The school board member's vote on the issue.

Philomath School District 17J

Code: CBA
Adopted: 4/20/06
Revised/Readopted: 10/18/18; 6/21/21
Orig. Code: CBA

Qualifications and Duties of the Superintendent

The Board requires the superintendent be a strong educational leader who has the following professional experience and training:

1. A current license that qualifies the individual to serve as superintendent of the district{[1]};

2. A master's degree or higher in the field of education, preferably in educational administration;

3. Successful teaching experience at the elementary or secondary school level;

4. Service as a superintendent or administrative experience in the central administration of a school system.

In lieu of the experience and training requirements above, the Board may consider as a candidate for its superintendent's position an individual who meets alternative licensure requirements. The Board may take steps to assist an individual to qualify for such a license.

The superintendent will have the following personal and professional qualities:

1. Success in leadership roles with staff, community and professional peers;

2. Ability to communicate effectively, both orally and in writing;

3. Scholarship, intelligence and excellent ability to plan and organize;

4. Training, experience and success in personnel selection, evaluation and development;

5. Knowledge of curriculum development, implementation and evaluation;

6. Knowledge of business and support service systems which facilitate planning, control and accountability;

7. Experience in administering collective bargaining agreements;

8. Ability to motivate other administrators and significantly involve them in the decision-making process;

9. Strong management skills; and the desire and ability to motivate and innovate, taking advantage of the district's strengths.

General Functions

{[1] Please contact the Teacher Standards Practices Commission (TSPC) with questions regarding licensure.}

1. The superintendent is the chief executive officer of the district and, under the direction of the Board, is responsible for control and operation of the school system, and for implementing the decisions and policies of the Board.

2. The superintendent has the authority to formulate and delegate duties and responsibilities to subordinate administrative personnel. The delegation of such duties and responsibilities, however, will not relieve the superintendent of responsibility for the action taken under such delegation.

Specific Functions

The superintendent will have the duty and authority to perform the following specific functions:

1. Review data regularly and lead the district in enacting equitable changes to improve educational outcomes for every student;

2. Serve as educational leader to the Board, staff and community;

3. Act as the district's chief administrative officer;

4. Serve as district school clerk, performing such duties as required by law or by the Board;

5. Support the Board with scheduling~~Schedule~~ meeting places, providing for required notices,~~prepare an agenda~~ and ensuring any required recordings or~~record~~ minutes are created for all Board meetings and for all~~other~~ committee meetings authorized by the Board, as appropriate;

6. Attend all regular and special meetings of the Board, except when excused;

7. Serve as executive officer of the budget committee and prepare an educational plan that is the basis for formulating the district's budget;

8. Administer adopted Board policies;

9. Regularly review adopted Board policies and make recommendations for needed changes;

10. Advise, inform and make recommendations to the Board on matters of policy and other required action(s), and inform the Board on all phases of district operation;

11. Provide an ongoing program of communication to and from the community, staff and Board concerning district programs and activities;

12. Assess trends and changing procedures in salary negotiations and assist the Board in collective bargaining and salary consultation with district employee groups;

13. Serve as a member of the Board's salary consultation and negotiations teams, and make recommendations to the Board on all issues;

14. Direct the implementation and administration of all agreements resulting from the consultation or negotiation process;

15. Develop and file a complete list of position descriptions, with job descriptions within each classification for all classes of personnel; review and change those descriptions as needed or directed by the Board;

16. Formulate and recommend for Board adoption such personnel policies as may be necessary for efficient functioning of the district staff;

17. Make rules and reasonable regulations to govern routine matters and see that such rules and regulations are communicated to employees concerned;

18. Resolve problems of operations and settle disputes referred through administrative channels;

19. Work with staff organizations and committees in the development of sound personnel practices and procedures and provide for their implementation;

20. Assume responsibility for the development, maintenance and operation of a constructive program of in-service, training and education for all school system employees. For this responsibility, the superintendent may employ lecturers, grant temporary leave from work, approve reimbursement for extension or college courses and develop professional library facilities as required, subject to Board approval;

21. Recommend to the Board, the appointment, renewal, contract extension, contract nonrenewal, contract non-extension or dismissal of licensed district employees in accordance with state law, Board policy and the employee's collective bargaining agreement, as applicable;

22. Appoint, promote, demote or discharge classified and non-represented employees as provided by state law, Board policy, collective bargaining agreements and meet and confer agreements, as applicable;

23. Assign or transfer all district employees in accordance with state law, Board policy and the employee's collective bargaining agreement, as applicable;

24. Evaluate the performance of all district administrative personnel in accordance with state law and Board policy, and make recommendations for those positions to the Board before March 15 of each year;

25. Provide for~~Evaluate the~~ performance evaluations of licensed and classified personnel in accordance with state law, Board policy and the employee's collective bargaining agreement, as applicable;

26. Assign and control the promotion of students;

27. Maintain a continuous inventory of all district property, furniture, material and supplies;

28. Recommend plans for repairs to district property and for new construction and see that all plans adopted by the Board are properly executed;

29. Establish procedures to involve teachers, principals, supervisory personnel and representatives from student and community groups in the preparation and selection of courses of study and other instructional materials;

30. Recommend instructional materials, instructional supplies and school equipment to be purchased by the district;

31. Direct the preparation of the budget, prepare the budget message for presentation to the budget committee, supervise the administration of all fiscal policies of the district and serve as custodian of all district funds;

32. Develop and recommend to the Board long-range plans for educational programs, facilities and financial resources that are consistent with population trends, district goals and community needs;

33. Direct the district in its relationships with federal, state and local government agencies;

34. Cooperate with universities and colleges in their student-teacher training programs;

35. Attend local, state and national meetings, conferences and workshops as deemed beneficial to the interests of the district;

36. Visit, as may be required, all district schools as a regular part of a schedule and institute and carry out such regulations, as may be necessary, to attain their efficient operation;

37. Direct the administrative staff in establishing and changing, as needed, school attendance area boundaries subject to Board approval;

38. In cases of matters not specifically covered by Board policies, take appropriate action and report such action to the Board no later than the next regular Board meeting;

39. Have other power and duties as may be approved by the Board, and as may be necessary to fulfill the functions of the office of superintendent.

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

ORS 332.075
ORS 342.143
ORS 342.173
ORS 342.850
OAR 584-020-0000 - 0035
OAR 584-046-0003 - 0024
OAR 584-080-0151
OAR 584-080-0152
OAR 584-080-0161

Cross Reference(s):

CBG - Evaluation of the Superintendent

Philomath School District 17J

Code: DBEA
Adopted: 12/15/05
Revised/Readopted: 6/14/18; 9/22/25
Orig. Code: DBEA

Budget Committee

Organization, **Membership and Terms of Office**

The district budget committee will consist of the five members of the Board and five electors appointed by the Board, as required by law. Terms of the appointed members will be three years each, with appointments made so that (as nearly as possible) the terms of one third of the members expire each year. At least one member of the budget committee must be a member of the district's educational equity advisory committee.[1] The Board will establish appropriate timelines and procedures for appointment of budget committee members.

A majority of the constituted committee is required for passing an action item. Majority for a 10 member budget committee is 6; therefore, if only 6 members are present, a unanimous vote is needed for passing an action item.

Presiding Officer and Orientation of Budget Committee

Organization: The budget committee will hold its first regular organizational meeting on a day set by the Board. A presiding officer shall be elected from among its members at this meeting. Such meeting may be prior to, or on the date that the budget message and document are presented.

Background information: Budget committee members will be provided with data for the ensuing year, such as a Board's educational plan, and other pertinent material bearing on the preparation of a school budget.

Meetings of the Budget Committee

The district's budget committee shall hold one or more meetings to receive the budget message, the budget document, and to provide members of the public with an opportunity to ask questions about, and comment on, the budget document. The budget committee shall announce the time and place for all such meetings, as provided by law. All meetings of the budget committee are open to the public.

Function of the Budget Committee

It is the function of the budget committee to approve budget estimates for an educational plan previously determined by the Board. No new program should be considered for the budget estimate that has not

[1] {The budget committee is not required to include a member of the educational equity advisory committee until a vacancy on the budget committee occurs by a member who is not also a member of the school district board.} The district is not required to include a member of the educational equity advisory committee on the budget committee if no member of the committee is willing or able to serve on the budget committee.

previously been submitted to the Board and approved as a part of the educational plan. The budget committee will determine levels of spending, but will not determine programs.

Final Action

The budget committee will approve an estimated district budget document for submission to the Board.

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

ORS 174.130
ORS 192.610 - 192.695
ORS 294.305 - 294.565
ORS 328.542
ORS 329.711
ORS 433.835 - 433.875
OAR 581-022-2307

House Bill 4066 (2026)

Philomath School District 17J

Code: EBBA
Adopted: 1/09/25

Student Health Services**

Although the district's primary responsibility is to educate students, the students' health and general welfare is also an important Board responsibility. The Board believes school programs should be conducted in a manner that protects and enhances student and employee health and is consistent with good health practices. A health services plan shall be developed, implemented, and updated annually. The plan shall describe a health services program for all students at each facility that is owned or leased where students are present for regular programming.

The district shall maintain a written prevention-oriented health services plan for all students. The health services plan will[1]:

1. Explain available health care space that is appropriately supervised and adequately equipped for providing health care and administering medication or first aid;

2. Refer to available communicable disease prevention and management plan that includes school-level protocols[2];

3. Outline a district-to-school communication plan[3];

4. Provide information about health screenings, including immunizations and TB certificate requirements;

5. Describe how services for all students, including those who are medically complex, medically fragile or nursing dependent, and those who have approved 504 plans, individual education program plans, and individualized health care plans or special health care needs are managed[4];

6. Integrate school health services with school health education programs and coordinate with health and social service agencies, public and private;

7. Describe how hearing, vision and dental screenings are managed and/or verified for required students[5];

8. Include a process to assess and determine a student's health services needs, including availability of a nurse to assess student nursing needs upon, during, and following enrollment with one or more

[1] For exact language and complete requirement, see OAR 581-022-2220(1).

[2] For specific protocol content requirements, see OAR 581-022-2220(1)(b).

[3] For requirements of this plan see OAR 581-022-2220(1)(c).

[4] For more information regarding these requirements see ORS 336.201 and 339.869, OARs 581-021-0037, 581-015-2040, 581-015-2045, 851-045-0040 – 0060, and 851-047-0010 – 0030.

[5] For vision screening or eye examination or dental screening information see ORS 336.211 and 336.213.

new medical diagnose(s) impacting a student's access to education, and implement a student's individual health plan prior to attending school[6];

9. Comply with OR-OSHA Bloodborne Pathogens Standards for all persons who are assigned to job tasks which may put them at risk for exposure to body fluids[7];

10. Refer to adopted policy and procedures for medications in accordance with Oregon law[8];

11. Include guidelines for the management of students who are medically complex, medically fragile, or nursing dependent as defined by ORS 336.201, including students with life-threatening food allergies and adrenal insufficiency while the student is in school, at a school-sponsored activity, under the supervision of school personnel, in before-school or after-school care programs on school-owned property, and in transit to or from school or school-sponsored activities.[9][; and][.]

12. [List the positions in the district which shall be required to obtain and maintain a first-aid/CPR/AED card in accordance with OAR 581-022-2220(3).]

[Any nurse(s) employed by the district and providing services to students on behalf of the district shall be licensed in Oregon to practice as a registered nurse or nurse practitioner or be a licensed practical nurse (LPN) in alignment with LPN supervision requirements of OAR 851-045-0050 – 0060.

A nurse employed by the district shall follow all applicable requirements of ORS Chapter 678 and OAR Chapter 851. This includes, but is not limited to, delegation in accordance with OAR 851-047, which includes performing a nursing assessment of a student prior to delegation, providing adequate supervision during the delegation, and evaluating the skills, ability and willingness of the delegee.[10]

An administrator or other staff who is not a nurse may supervise, evaluate or direct a school nurse or registered nurse for purposes related to the nurse's role as a school employee, including but not limited to assigning the nurse's work hours, locations and workload and other matters addressed through a collective bargaining agreement. An administrator may not direct the school nurse or registered nurse in the practice of nursing.

A nurse employed by the district will function as an integral member of the instructional staff, serving as a resource person to teachers in securing appropriate information and materials on health-related topics.].

The district provides a menstrual product dispenser with a variety of products in every student bathroom[11] which meets the requirements of law.

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[6] For definitions for this policy see ORS 336.201.

[7] OAR 437-002-0360 lists various health and safety regulations that apply in the employment setting.

[8] Medication laws can be found in ORS 339.866 – 339.874 and OAR 581-021-0037; relevant Board policy includes JHCD/JHCDA - Medications.

[9] For guideline requirements see OAR 581-022-2220(1)(k).

[10] For additional delegation requirements see OAR 851-047-0030.

[11] ["Student bathroom" means a bathroom that is accessible by students, including a gender-neutral bathroom, a bathroom designated for females, and a bathroom designated for males. (OAR 581-021-0587)]

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

ORS 329.025
ORS 332.107
ORS 336.201
ORS 336.204
ORS 336.211 – 336.214
ORS 342.458
OAR 581-021-0017
OAR 581-021-0031
OAR 581-021-0587
OAR 581-021-0590
OAR 581-022-2050
OAR 581-022-2220
OAR 581-022-2515

Every Student Succeeds Act, 20 U.S.C. § 7928 (2024).
Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, 20 U.S.C. § 1232g (2024).

Cross Reference(s):

GBE - Staff Health and Safety
JH - Student Welfare
JHH - Student Suicide Prevention

Philomath School District 17J

Code: GCBDA/GDBDA-AR(1)
Revised/Reviewed: 8/19/19; 2/16/21; 6/16/22; 11/16/23; 9/22/25
Orig. Code(s): GCBDA/GDBDA-AR(1)

Family and Medical Leave

(Version 1)

See updated version. There are two versions to review. Select the one that aligns with the number of employees in the district

Employee Eligibility

FMLA benefits are available to employees who have been employed by the district for at least 12 months, have worked at least 1,250 hours during the past 12-month period and work at a worksite that employs 50 district employees within 75 miles of the worksite.

An employee who has previously qualified for and has taken some portion of FMLA leave may request additional FMLA leave within the same leave year. In such instances, the employee may not need to requalify as an eligible employee.

Generally, in order for an employee to be eligible for the benefits under OFLA, the employee must work an average of 25 hours or more per week during the 180 calendar days[1] immediately prior to the first day of the start of the requested leave.[2]

An employee is eligible to take leave for any purposes of OFLA during a period of time covered by a public health emergency except:

1. An employee who has worked for the district for fewer than 30 days immediately before the date on which the family leave would commence; or

2. An employee who has worked for the district for an average of fewer than 25 hours per week in the 30 days immediately before the date on which the family leave would commence.

An employee of the district is eligible to take leave for purposes of OFLA if the employee:

1. Separates from employment with the district, irrespective of any reason:

   a. Is eligible to take OFLA leave at the time the employee separates; and
   b. Is reemployed by the district within 180 days of separation from employment; or

2. Is eligible to take OFLA leave:

   a. At the beginning of a temporary cessation of scheduled hours of 180 days or less; and
   b. Returns to work at the end of the temporary cessation of scheduled hours of 180 days or less.

[1] Thirty days during a declared public health emergency.

[2] The requirements of OFLA do not apply to any employer offering eligible employees a nondiscriminatory cafeteria plan, as defined by section 125 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, which provides as one of its options employee leave at least as generous as the leave required by OFLA.

Any OFLA leave taken by the employee within any one-year period continues to count against the length of time of OFLA leave the employee is entitled. The amount of time that an employee is deemed to have worked for the district prior to a break in service due to a separation from employment or a temporary cessation of scheduled hours shall be restored to the employee when the employee is reemployed by the district within 180 days of separation from employment or when the employee returns to work at the end of the temporary cessation of scheduled hours of 180 days or less.

When an employee requests OFLA leave, or when the district acquires knowledge that an employee's leave may be for a purpose that constitutes OFLA leave, the district will notify the employee of the employee's eligibility to take OFLA leave within five business days, absent extenuating circumstances. Whether an employee is an "eligible employee" as defined in OAR 839-009-0210 is determined, a notice must be provided, at the commencement of the first instance of each purpose for leave listed in OAR 839-009-0240 during the OFLA leave year. If an employee is an "eligible employee" as defined in OAR 839-009-0210 for the purpose listed in OAR 839-009-0240, the employee's eligibility for that purpose does not change during the applicable 12-month period. In addition:

1. An employee taking, in any order, some or all of 12 weeks of OFLA pregnancy disability leave and some or all of 12 weeks of OFLA leave for any other purpose, need not requalify each time the employee takes OFLA leave within the same leave year;

2. An employee who has taken 2 weeks of OFLA child placement leave need not requalify for up to an additional 12 weeks of leave within the same leave year when used for the purposes of OFLA sick child leave;

3. An employee unable to work because of a disabling compensable injury[3] need not requalify under OAR 839-009-0210 in order to use OFLA leave following a period the employee is off work due to the compensable injury.

In determining if an employee has been employed for the preceding 180 calendar days under OFLA, the district must consider days, paid or unpaid, an employee is maintained on payroll.

Leave under the Oregon Military Family Leave Act (OMFLA) applies to employees who work an average of at least 20 hours per week. There is no minimum number of days worked when determining employee eligibility for OMFLA.

In determining average workweek, under FMLA and OFLA, the employer must count the actual hours worked using the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) guidelines.

Qualifying Reason

Eligible employees may access FMLA leave entitlements for the following reasons:

1. Serious health condition of the employee or the employee's covered family member. "Serious health condition" means an illness, injury, impairment or physical or mental condition that involves inpatient care[4] or continuing treatment by a health care provider[5].

[3] As defined in ORS 656.005.

[4] "Inpatient care" means an overnight stay in a hospital, hospice, or residential medical facility, including any period of incapacity or any subsequent treatment in connection with such inpatient care. See 29 CFR § 825.114.

[5] "Continuing treatment" includes incapacity and treatment, pregnancy or prenatal care, chronic conditions, permanent or long-term conditions, conditions requiring multiple treatments, and absences attributable to incapacity. See 29 CFR § 815.115.

2. Parental leave[6] (separate from eligible leave as a result of a child's serious health condition):

   a. Bonding with and caring for the employee's newborn child (within 12 months following birth);
   b. Bonding with and caring for a newly adopted child or newly placed child in foster care{[7]} under the age of 18 (within 12 months of placement);
   c. Caring for a newly adopted child or newly placed child in foster care 18 years of age or older who is incapable of self-care because of a mental or physical disability (within 12 months of placement);
   d. Time to effectuate the legal process required for placement of a child in foster care or the adoption of a child.

3. Military caregiver leave: leave for the care for spouse, child or next-of-kin who is a covered servicemember with a serious injury or illness;

4. Qualifying exigency leave: leave arising out of deployment to a foreign country of the employee's spouse, child or parent who is a military member on active duty or call to covered active duty status.

Eligible employees may access OFLA leave entitlements for the following reasons:

1. Pregnancy disability leave: leave taken by an employee for their own disability related to pregnancy, including pregnancy termination or childbirth, whether the disability occurs before, during or after the birth of the child or for prenatal care, including fertility or infertility treatment.

2. Sick child leave: leave taken to care for an employee's child suffering from an illness, injury, or condition that requires home care. Under OFLA, sick child leave includes leave to care for an employee's child whose school or child care provider has been closed[8] in conjunction with a statewide public health emergency declared by a public health official.[9]

3. Bereavement leave: leave taken to deal with the death of a covered family member and includes leave taken to attend the funeral or alternative to a funeral of the family member, to make

[6] Parental leave must be taken in one continuous block of time within 12 months of the triggering event.

[7] {ORS 659A.159 uses the term "foster child." Districts can choose to use either "foster child" or "child in foster care" throughout this administrative regulation.}

[8] "Closure" (OAR 839-009-0210(5)) for the purpose of sick child leave during a statewide public health emergency declared by a public health official means a closure that is ongoing, intermittent, or recurring and restricts physical access to the child's school or child care provider as defined in OAR 839-009-0210(4).

[9] The district may request verification of the need for sick child leave under OFLA due to a closure during a statewide public health emergency. Verification may include:
1. The name of the child being cared for;
2. The name of the school or child care provider that has closed or become unavailable;
3. A statement from the employee that no other family member of the child is willing and able to care for the child; and
4. With the care of a child older than 14, a statement that special circumstances exist requiring the employee to provide care to the child during daylight hours.

arrangements necessitated by the death of the family member, or to grieve the death of the family member.[10]

Eligible employees may also access OMFLA under OFLA for the purpose of spending time with a spouse or domestic partner who is in the military and has been notified of an impending call or order to active duty, or who has been deployed during a period of military conflict.

Definitions

1. Family member:

   a. For the purposes of FMLA, "family member" means:

      (1) Spouse[11];
      (2) Parent[12];
      (3) Child; or
      (4) Persons who are "in loco parentis."

   b. For the purposes of OFLA, "family member" means an eligible employee's:

      (1) Spouse or domestic partner;
      (2) Child or the child's spouse or domestic partner;
      (3) Parent or the parent's spouse or domestic partner;
      (4) Sibling or stepsibling, or the sibling's or stepsibling's spouse or domestic partner;
      (5) Grandparent or the grandparent's spouse or domestic partner;
      (6) Grandchild or the grandchild's spouse or domestic partner; or
      (7) Any individual related by blood or affinity whose close association with an eligible employee is the equivalent of a family relationship.[13]

2. Child:

   a. For the purposes of FMLA, "child" means the eligible employee's biological or adopted child, a child the employee is fostering, a stepchild, a legal ward or a child of a person standing "in

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[10] Bereavement leave under OFLA must be completed within 60 days of the date the employee received notice of the death. The notice of the death of a family member may be by any means and from any source.

[11] "Spouse" means individuals in a marriage, including "common law" marriage and same-sex marriage.

[12] "Parent" means a biological, adoptive, step or foster parent, or any other individual who stood "in loco parentis" to the employee when the employee was a child as defined herein. This does not include parents "in law."

[13] "Affinity" means a relationship for which there is a significant personal bond that, when examined under the totality of the circumstances, is like a family relationship. This bond may be demonstrated by, but is not limited to the following factors, with no single factor being determinative:

1. Shared personal financial responsibility, including shared leases, common ownership of real or personal property, joint liability for bills or beneficiary designations;
2. Emergency contact designation of the employee by the other individual in the relationship or the emergency contact designation of the other individual in the relationship by the employee;
3. The expectation to provide care because of the relationship or the prior provision of care;
4. Cohabitation and its duration and purpose;
5. Geographic proximity; and
6. Any other factor that demonstrates the existence of a family-like relationship.

loco parentis", who is either under the age of 18, or who is 18 years of age or older and who is incapable of self-care because of a physical or mental disability.

b. For the purposes of Military Caregiver Leave and Qualifying Exigency Leave under FMLA, "child" means the employee's child on covered active duty regardless of that child's age.

c. For the purposes of OFLA, "child" means the eligible employee's biological or adopted child, a child the employee is fostering, a stepchild, the child of the employee's spouse or domestic partner, or a child with whom the employee is or was in a relationship of "in loco parentis."

d. For the purposes of child placement leave and sick child leave only under OFLA, the child must be under the age of 18 or an adult dependent child substantially limited by a physical or mental impairment.

3. In loco parentis:

a. For the purposes of FMLA, "in loco parentis" means persons with day-to-day responsibility to care for or financially support a child, or, in the case of an employee, who had such responsibility for the employee when the employee was a child. A biological or legal relationship is not necessary.

b. For the purposes of OFLA, "in loco parentis" means person in the place of the parent, having financial or day-to-day responsibility for the care of a child. A legal or biological relationship is not required.

4. Next of kin:

For the purposes of FMLA , "next of kin" means the nearest blood relative other than the covered servicemember's spouse, parent or child in the following order of priority (unless otherwise designated in writing by the servicemember):

a. Blood relatives who have been granted legal custody of the covered servicemember by court decree or statutory provisions;
b. Siblings;
c. Grandparents;
d. Siblings of parents and their spouses; and
e. First cousins.

5. Covered servicemembers:

For the purposes of FMLA, "covered servicemember" means a current member of the Armed Forces, including a member of the National Guard or Reserves, who is undergoing medical treatment, recuperation or therapy, is otherwise in outpatient status, or is otherwise on the temporary disability retired list for a serious injury or illness; or a covered veteran who is undergoing medical treatment, recuperation, or therapy for a serious injury or illness.

6. Covered veteran:

For the purposes of FMLA, "covered veteran" means an individual who was:

a. A member of the Armed Forces (including a member of the National Guard or Reserves);
b. Discharged or released under conditions other than dishonorable; and
c. Discharged within the five-year period prior to the first date the eligible employee takes FMLA leave to care for the covered veteran.

7. Public health emergency:

For OFLA a "public health emergency" means;

a. A public health emergency declared under ORS 433.441.
b. An emergency declared under ORS 401.165 if related to a public health emergency as defined in ORS 433.442.

Leave Period

For the purposes of calculating an employee's leave period for FMLA, the district will use a "rolling" 12-month period measured backward from the date the employee uses any FMLA leave.

For the purposes of calculating an employee's leave period for OFLA, the district will use a period of 52 consecutive weeks beginning on the Sunday immediately preceding the date on which family leave commences.

The methods for calculating the leave period for FMLA or OFLA leave entitlement shall be used for all employees.

The leave period for the purposes of Military Caregiver Leave under FMLA shall be dependent on the start of any such leave regardless of the district's designated leave period described above.

Leave Duration

For the purposes of FMLA, an eligible employee is generally entitled to a total of 12 weeks of qualified leave during the district's designated leave period (12-month period)[14]. Spouses who work for the district and are eligible for FMLA leave may be limited to a combined total of 12 weeks of FMLA leave during the district's designated leave period when the purpose of the leave is for:

1. Birth of a child or to care for a child after birth;

2. Placement of an adopted child or child in foster care, the care for an adopted child or child in foster care after placement; or

3. Care of the employee's parent with a serious medical condition.

Except in specific and unique instances, all qualified leave under FMLA counts toward an employee's leave entitlement within the designated leave period.

For the purposes of OFLA, an eligible employee is generally entitled to a total of up to 12 weeks of OFLA leave, for sick child leave and bereavement leave, during the designated leave period. An eligible employee is entitled to a total of two weeks of bereavement leave upon the death of each family member of the employee within a leave year, except that the eligible employee may not take more than four weeks of bereavement leave within a leave year.

[14] An eligible employee taking Military Caregiver Leave under FMLA is entitled to up to 26 weeks of leave in the 12-month period beginning with the first day of such leave and regardless of any FMLA leave taken previously during the district's leave period. However, once the 12-month period begins for the purposes of Military Caregiver Leave under FMLA, any subsequent FMLA qualified leave, regardless of reason for such leave, will count toward the employee's 26-week entitlement under Military Caregiver Leave under FMLA.

An employee may also be entitled to take a total of 12 weeks of OFLA pregnancy disability leave within the same leave year.

Under OFLA, the employee may use all or part of the 12 weeks of sick child or bereavement leave and all or part of the 12 weeks of pregnancy disability leave in any order.

Unlike FMLA, OFLA does not combine the leave entitlement when two or more family members work for the district. Under OFLA, family members who work for the district may be restricted from taking concurrent OFLA qualified leave.[15]

For the purposes of OMFLA, an eligible employee is entitled to 14 days of leave per call or order to active duty or notification of a leave from deployment. When an employee also meets the eligibility requirements of OFLA, the duration of the OMFLA leave counts toward that employee's leave entitlement during the designated leave period.

Qualified leave under FMLA and OFLA for an eligible employee will run concurrently during the designated leave period if for the same qualifying reason. Qualified leave under FMLA will run concurrently with other qualified leave covered under Paid Family and Medical Leave Insurance (PFMLI) and/or available sick leave under ORS 653.601 - 653.661 for eligible employees. Qualified leave under OFLA may also run concurrently with leave taken under the sick leave law in ORS 653.601 - 653.661 if for the same qualifying reason, but not concurrent with PFMLI.

For the purpose of tracking the number of leave hours an eligible employee is entitled and/or has used during each week of the employee's leave, leave entitlement is calculated by multiplying the number of hours the eligible employee normally works per week by 12[16]. If an employee's schedule varies from week-to-week, a weekly average of the hours worked over the 12 months worked prior to the beginning of the leave period shall be used for calculating the employee's normal workweek[17]. If an employee takes intermittent or reduced work schedule leave, only the actual number of hours of leave taken may be counted toward the 12 weeks of leave to which the employee is entitled.

Holidays which occur within the week taken as FMLA may be counted against FMLA entitlement.[18] However, for leave taken in increments of less than one week, holidays in which employees generally are not expected to report do not count against the employees FMLA leave entitlement.

Under OFLA, days in which the district is not in operation, are not counted toward intermittent or reduced work schedule OFLA leave.

Intermittent Leave

With the exception of parental leave under FMLA which must be taken in one continuous block of time, an eligible employee is permitted under FMLA or OFLA to take intermittent leave for any qualifying reason.

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[15] Exceptions to the ability to require family members to take OFLA qualified leave at different times are when one employee needs to care for a child for a purpose described in ORS 659A.159 (1)(a) while another employee is taking pregnancy disability leave or, one or more of the employees is taking bereavement leave.

[16] For example, an employee normally employed to work 30 hours per week is entitled to 12 times 30 hours, or a total of 360 hours of leave.

[17] For example, an employee working an average of 25 hours per week is entitled to 12 times 25 hours, or a total of 300 hours of leave.

[18] See 29 CFR § 825.200(h).

Intermittent leave is taken in separate periods of time (i.e., hours, days, weeks, etc.), rather than in one continuous period of time, and/or requiring an altered or reduced work schedule. For OFLA this includes but is not limited to sick child leave taken requiring an altered or reduced work schedule because the intermittent or recurring closure of a child's school or child care provider due to a statewide public health emergency declared by a public health official.

When an exempt employee is eligible for both OFLA and FMLA leave, and the employee takes intermittent leave in blocks of less than one day, if done in accordance with 29 CFR § 825.206, the district may reduce the employee's salary for the part-day absence without the loss of the employee's exempt status in accordance with OAR 839-020-0004(32).

When OFLA leave is not covered by FMLA leave, and the employee takes intermittent leave in blocks of less than one day, the district will jeopardize the employee's exempt status if the district reduces the employee's salary for the part-day absence.

An employee's FMLA and/or OFLA intermittent leave time is determined by calculating the difference between the employee's normal work schedule and the number of hours the employee actually works during the leave period. The result of such calculation is credited against the eligible employee's leave entitlement.

Alternate Work Assignment

Under FMLA, the district may transfer an employee taking intermittent leave or leave on a reduced leave schedule that is foreseeable based on planned medical treatment to an alternate position for which the employee is qualified and which better accommodates an employee's recovery from a serious health condition, a serious health condition of a spouse, parent, son, or daughter, or a serious injury of illness of a covered servicemember. However, the district may not transfer the employee to an alternative position in order to discourage the employee from taking leave or otherwise work a hardship on the employee.

Under FMLA, when an employee who is taking leave intermittently or on a reduced leave schedule and has been transferred to an alternative position no longer needs to continue on leave and is able to return to full-time work, the employee will be placed in the same or equivalent job as the job they left when the leave commenced. An employee may not be required to take more leave than necessary to address the circumstance that precipitated the need for leave.

Under OFLA, the district may transfer an employee on intermittent OFLA leave or reduced work schedule into an alternate position with the same or different duties to accommodate leave, provided:

1. The employee accepts the position voluntarily and without coercion;

2. The transfer is temporary, lasts no longer than necessary to accommodate the leave and has equivalent pay and benefits;

3. The transfer is compliant with any applicable collective bargaining agreement, as well as with state and federal law;

4. The transfer to an alternate position is used only when there is no other reasonable option available that would allow the employee to use intermittent leave or reduced work schedule; and

5. The transfer is not used to discourage the employee from taking leave or to create a hardship for the employee.

Under OFLA, an employee transferred to an alternate position for the purpose of a reduced work schedule must be returned to the employee's former position when the employee notifies the employer that the employee is ready to return to the former position at the end of the alternate duty leave.

The district may transfer an eligible employee to an alternate position that accommodates OFLA pregnancy disability leave provided:

1. The employee accepts the transfer position voluntarily and without coercion;

2. The transfer is temporary, lasts no longer than necessary and has equivalent pay and benefits;

3. The transfer is compliant with any applicable collective bargaining agreements, as well as with state and federal law;

4. The transfer is not used to discourage the employee from taking OFLA leave or to create a hardship for the employee.

Under OFLA, if an eligible employee is transferred to an alternative position and as a result the employee works fewer hours than the employee worked in the original position, the employee's OFLA leave time is determined by calculating the difference between the number of hours the employee worked in the original position and the number of hours the employee actually works in the alternative position.

An employee is not on OFLA leave if the employee has been transferred – as provided for in OAR 839-009-0245 (5) – to an alternate position for the purpose of alternate work duties that the employee is able to perform within the limitations of the employee's pregnancy disability, but not requiring a reduced workweek. An employee working in an alternate position retains the right to return to the employee's original position at any time during the employee's OFLA leave. This does not impair the right of an employee to a reasonable accommodation or the application of any other state or federal law.

Special Rules for School Employees

For the purposes of FMLA, "instructional employee" means those whose principal function is to teach and instruct students in a class, a small group or an individual setting. Athletic coaches, driving instructors and special education assistants, such as interpreters[19] for the hearing impaired, are included in this definition. This definition does not include teacher assistants or aides who do not have as their principal job actual teaching or instructing, auxiliary personnel such as counselors, psychologists, curriculum specialists, cafeteria workers, maintenance workers or bus drivers.

FMLA leave that is taken for a period that ends with the school year and begins with the next semester is considered consecutive rather than intermittent. The period during the summer vacation when the employee would not have been required to report for duty is not counted against the employee's FMLA leave entitlement. In any such situation, the eligible instructional employee will receive any benefits during the break period that employees would normally receive if they had been working at the end of the school year.

1. Foreseeable Intermittent Leave Exceeding 20 Percent of Working Days

   When the qualified leave is foreseeable, will encompass more than 20 percent of the eligible instructional employee's regular work schedule during the leave period, and the purpose of such leave is to care for a family member with a serious medical condition, for a covered servicemember or for the employee's own serious medical condition, the district may require the eligible instructional employee to choose either to:

   a. Take leave for a period or periods of a particular duration, not greater than the duration of the planned treatment; or

[19] 29 CFR 825.600(c) uses "signers."

b. Temporarily transfer to an available alternate position for which the employee is qualified, which has equivalent pay and benefits and which better accommodates recurring periods of leave than the employee's regular position.

If an instructional employee does not give required notice of foreseeable FMLA leave to be taken intermittently or on a reduced leave schedule, the district may require the employee to take leave of a particular duration, or to transfer temporarily to an alternative position. Alternatively, the district may require the employee to delay the taking of leave until the notice provision is met.

2. Limitation on Leave Near the End of the Term[20]

When an eligible instructional employee requests leave near the end of the term, the district may require the following:

a. When the qualified leave begins more than five weeks before the end of the term, the district may require the employee to continue taking leave until the end of the term if:

(1) The leave will last at least three weeks; and
(2) The employee would return to work during the three-week period before the end of the term.

b. When the qualified leave begins during a five-week period before the end of the term and the purpose of such leave is parental leave, for the serious health condition of a family member or to care for a covered servicemember, the eligible instructional employee may be required by the district to remain on leave until the end of the term if:

(1) The leave will last more than two weeks; and
(2) The employee would return to work during the two-week period before the end of the term.

c. When the qualified leave begins within three weeks of the end of the term and the purpose of such leave is parental leave, for the serious health condition of a family member or to care for a covered servicemember, the eligible instructional employee may be required to remain on leave until the end of the term if the length of the leave will last more than five working days.

If the district requires an eligible instructional employee to remain on leave until the end of the term as described above, additional leave required by the district until the end of the school term shall not count against the eligible instructional employee's FMLA/OFLA leave entitlement, however, employee may use paid leave or go into unpaid leave status.

For the purposes of OFLA leave, if an employee[21] begins a period of bereavement leave during the three-week period before the end of the term and the duration of the leave is greater than five working days, the district may require the employee continue on family leave until the end of the term.

[20] "Academic term" means the school semester, which typically ends near the end of the calendar year and the end of spring each school year. In no case may a school have more than two academic terms or semesters each year for purposes of FMLA. 29 CFR § 825.602(b)

[21] Applies only to an employee who is employed principally in an instructional capacity by the district.

Paid/Unpaid Leave

FMLA and OFLA do not require the district to pay an eligible employee who is on a qualified leave. Paid Family and Medical Leave Insurance (PFMLI) leave taken via Paid Leave Oregon or an equivalent plan will run concurrently with FMLA and leave available under ORS 653.601 - 653.661 when taken for the same purpose. An employee may elect to use any available accrued paid leave including personal, sick or vacation leave during the leave period to the extent that the total combined amount of accrued paid leave and benefits received from PFMLI does not exceed an amount equal to the employee's full wage replacement during the period of leave. The district will notify the eligible employee when the requested leave has been designated as FMLA or OFLA leave and ask the employee about the use of available accrued paid leave.

Eligible employees taking OMFLA leave are entitled to use available accrued paid time off during the OMFLA leave period.

Benefits and Insurance

When an eligible employee returns to work following a FMLA-, OFLA- or OMFLA-qualified leave, the employee must be reinstated to the same position the employee held when the leave commenced, or to an equivalent position with equivalent benefits, pay and other terms and conditions of employment.

During an OFLA qualified leave an eligible employee does not accrue seniority or other benefits that would have accrued while the employee was working, unless the terms of a collective bargaining agreement, other agreement or other district policy provide otherwise.[22] The eligible employee is also subject to layoff to the same extent similarly situated employees not taking OFLA leave are subject unless the terms of an applicable collective bargaining agreement, other agreement or the district's policies provide otherwise.

For the purposes of FMLA and OFLA, the district will continue to pay the employer portion of the eligible employee's group health insurance contribution (if applicable) during the qualified leave period. The eligible employee is required to pay the employee portion of any such group health insurance contribution as a condition of continued coverage.

For the purposes of FMLA qualified leave, the district's obligation to maintain the employee's group health insurance coverage will cease if the employee's contribution is remitted more than 30 calendar days late. The district will provide written notice that the premium payment is more than 30 calendar days late. Such notice will be provided within 15 calendar days before coverage is to cease.

For the purposes of OMFLA, the eligible employee is entitled to a continuation of benefits.

Fitness-for-Duty Verification

For purposes of FMLA, prior to the reinstatement of an employee following a leave which was the result of the employee's own serious health condition, the district may require the employee to obtain and present a Fitness-for-Duty Certification. If the district is going to require a Fitness-for-Duty Certification upon return to work, the district must notify the employee of such requirement when the leave is designated as FMLA leave and that failure to provide the certification may result in a delay or denial of reinstatement. Any costs associated with obtaining the certification shall be borne by the employee.

Application

For purposes of FMLA, an eligible employee requesting FMLA leave shall provide at least 30 days' notice prior to the leave date if the leave is foreseeable. The notice shall be written and include the anticipated

[22] See also ORS 342.934(4)(d) in reduction force situations.

start date, duration and reasons for the requested leave. When appropriate, the eligible employee must make a reasonable effort to schedule treatment, including intermittent leave and reduced leave, so as not to unduly disrupt the operation of the district. An eligible employee able to give advance notice of the need to take FMLA leave must follow the district's known, reasonable and customary procedures for requesting any kind of leave.

For purposes of OFLA, an eligible employee shall provide at least {[23]}30 days' written notice of the need for foreseeable leave before starting family leave. An employee may commence family leave without prior notice in the event of: an unexpected illness, injury or condition of a child of the employee that requires home care; the death of a family member; or an illness, injury or condition related to the employee's own pregnancy or childbirth that disables the employee from performing any available job duties offered by the district. If an employee commences leave without prior notice as allowed above, the employee must give oral notice[24] to the employer within 24 hours of the commencement of the leave and must provide the written notice within three days after returning to work. Failure of an employee to provide the required notice for leave may result in the district deducting up to three weeks from the employee's unused OFLA leave in that one-year leave period. The employee may be subject to disciplinary action for not following the district's notice procedures.

The district may request additional information[25] to determine the requested leave qualifies as FMLA or OFLA leave. The district may designate the employee as provisionally on FMLA or OFLA leave until sufficient information is received to properly make a determination. An eligible employee able to give advance notice of the need to take leave must follow the district's known, reasonable and customary procedures for requesting any kind of leave.

For the purposes of FMLA, if advance notice is not possible, an employee eligible for FMLA leave must provide notice as soon as practicable. "As soon as practicable," for the purpose of FMLA leave, means as soon as both possible and practical, taking into account all of the facts and circumstances in the individual case. In most situations, as soon as practicable will be within one business day of an employee becoming aware of the need. Failure of an employee to provide the required notice for FMLA leave may result in the district delaying the employee's leave up to 30 days after the notice is ultimately given.[26]

For the purposes of OFLA, if an eligible employee is taking leave in an unforeseeable situation, an employee must give oral or written notice[27] within 24 hours before or after commencement of the leave. In all cases, proper documentation must be submitted no later than three working days following the employee's return to work.

For purposes of OMFLA, an employee must provide the district with notice of the intention to take leave within five business days of receiving official notice of an impending call or order to active duty or of a leave from deployment.

DELETE

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[23] {This number of days should align with the days provided in the leave request form.}

[24] Oral notice may be given by any other person on behalf of the employee taking the leave.

[25] Except in cases to verify OFLA bereavement leave unless the district requires the use of an attestation form for purposes of determining affinity.

[26] See 29 CFR § 825.304.

[27] Notice may be given by any other person on behalf of the employee taking the leave.

Verification

Under FMLA, the district may require an eligible employee to provide medical certification, when appropriate[28], to support the stated reason for such leave. In most cases, the district will provide written notification to an employee of this requirement within five working days of the employee's request for leave. The employee is required to submit such medical certification no later than 15 calendar days after receipt of the district's notification that medical certification is required, unless not practicable. Any additional certifications, including second and third opinions, will be in accordance with applicable law.

Under OFLA, the district may require an eligible employee to provide medical verification, when appropriate[29], to support the stated reason for qualifying OFLA leave. The district will provide written notification to an employee of this requirement and state the consequences for failure to provide the requested medical verification. If the employee gives advance written notice of foreseeable leave, the district may require the employee to provide medical verification for OFLA leave before the leave starts. If the employee begins unforeseeable OFLA leave without prior notice, the employee is required to submit such medical verification within 15 calendar days after receipt of the district's request for medical verification. The employee may be subject to disciplinary action for not providing the requested medical verification.

For the purposes of OFLA qualified leave, costs associated with obtaining the medical verification shall be borne by the district, or be paid as otherwise allowed by law. The district will not delay the use of qualifying OFLA leave when medical verification is not received before the commencement of unforeseeable leave. The district may not require an employee to obtain a second opinion.

Under OFLA, the district may request verification for the need for leave to care for a child who requires home care due to the closure of the child's school or child care provider as a result of a public health emergency. A request for verification may include a request for:

1. The name of the child requiring home care;

2. The name of the school or child care provider that is subject to the closure;

3. A statement from the employee that no other family member of the child is willing and able to care for the child; and

4. A statement that special circumstances exist that require the employee to provide home care for the child during the day, if the child is older than 14 years of age.

Posted Notice

The district will post the Bureau of Labor and Industries Family Leave notice in each building or worksite in an area that is accessible to and regularly frequented by employees.[30] The district will also post a notice

[28] Medical verification is not allowed in every situation. Review current laws and guidance for more information.

[29] Medical verification is not allowed in every situation. Review current laws and guidance for more information. (OAR 839-009-0260)

[30] https://www.oregon.gov/boli/employers/Documents/BOLI_Printable_FamilyMedLv.pdf {Electronic~~; electronic~~ posting is not sufficient to satisfy this requirement~~,~~ but may be used to supplement the physical posting.}~~.~~

explaining the provisions of FMLA and providing information concerning the procedures for filing complaints.[31]

Record Keeping

The district will maintain all records as required by federal and state laws including dates leave is taken by employees, identified separately from other leave; hours/days of leave; copies of general and specific notices to employees, including Board policy(ies) and regulations; premium payments of employee health benefits while on leave and records of any disputes with employees regarding granting of leave.

Medical documentation will be maintained separately from personnel files as confidential medical records.

Federal vs. State Law

Both federal and state law contain provisions for family and medical leave. Federal regulations state an employer must comply with all leave laws; that the federal law does not supersede any provision of state law that provides greater family or medical leave rights than those established pursuant to federal law; and if leave qualifies for FMLA and OFLA leave, the leave used counts against the employee's entitlement under both laws. State law requires that FMLA and OFLA or other state leave entitlements run concurrently when for the same purpose.

DELETE

[31] https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/WHD/legacy/files/fmlaen.pdf {Electronic~~; electronic~~ posting is sufficient as long as it is posted prominently where it can be readily seen by employees and applicants for employees. The poster and the text must be large enough to be easily read and contain fully legible text.}~~.~~

Philomath School District 17J

Code: GCBDA/GDBDA-AR(1)
Revised/Reviewed:

Family and Medical Leave *

(Version 2)

{This administrative regulation (AR) is intended for districts with 50 or more employees. If the district has 25 or more and fewer than 50 employees, use version 2 (Oregon Family Leave Act (OFLA)) of GCBDA/GDBDA-AR(1) - Family Leave *.}

Employee Eligibility

FMLA benefits are available to employees who have been employed by the district for at least 12 months, have worked at least 1,250 hours during the past 12-month period and work at a worksite that employs 50 district employees within 75 miles of the worksite.

An employee who has previously qualified for and has taken some portion of FMLA leave may request additional FMLA leave within the same leave year.

Generally, in order for an employee to be eligible for the benefits under OFLA, the employee must work an average of 25 hours or more per week during the 180 calendar days immediately prior to the first day of the start of the requested leave.[1] In determining if an employee has been employed for the preceding 180 calendar days under OFLA, the district must consider days, paid or unpaid, an employee is maintained on payroll.

In determining average workweek, under FMLA and OFLA, the employer must count the actual hours worked using the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) guidelines. An employee is eligible to take leave for any purposes of OFLA during a period of time covered by a public health emergency except:

1. An employee who has worked for the district for fewer than 30 days immediately before the date on which the family leave would commence; or

2. An employee who has worked for the district for an average of fewer than 25 hours per week in the 30 days immediately before the date on which the family leave would commence.

An employee of the district who has separated and is reemployed within 180 days, or experiences a temporary cessation of schedule hours may be eligible for OFLA in accordance with ORS 659A.156.

Any OFLA leave taken by the employee within any one-year period continues to count against the length of time of OFLA leave the employee is entitled. The amount of time that an employee is deemed to have worked for the district prior to a break in service due to a separation from employment or a temporary cessation of scheduled hours shall be restored to the employee when the employee is reemployed by the district within 180 days of separation from employment or when the employee returns to work at the end of the temporary cessation of scheduled hours of 180 days or less.

[1] [The requirements of OFLA do not apply to any employer offering eligible employees a nondiscriminatory cafeteria plan, as defined by section 125 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, which provides as one of its options, employee leave at least as generous as the leave required by OFLA.]

When an employee requests OFLA leave, or when the district acquires knowledge that an employee's leave may be for a purpose that constitutes OFLA leave, the district will notify the employee of the employee's eligibility to take OFLA leave within five business days, absent extenuating circumstances. Whether an employee is an "eligible employee" as defined in OAR 839-009-0210 is determined, a notice must be provided, at the commencement of the first instance of each purpose for leave listed in OAR 839-009-0240 during the OFLA leave year. If an employee is an "eligible employee" as defined in OAR 839-009-0210 for the purpose listed in OAR 839-009-0240, the employee's eligibility for that purpose does not change during the applicable 12-month period.

In addition:

1. An employee taking, in any order, some or all of 12 weeks of OFLA pregnancy disability leave and some or all of 12 weeks of OFLA leave for any other purpose, need not requalify each time the employee takes OFLA leave within the same leave year;

2. An employee unable to work because of a disabling compensable injury[2] need not requalify under OAR 839-009-0210 in order to use OFLA leave following a period the employee is off work due to the compensable injury.

Leave under the Oregon Military Family Leave Act (OMFLA) applies to employees who work an average of at least 20 hours per week. There is no minimum number of days worked when determining employee eligibility for OMFLA.

Qualifying Reason

Eligible employees may access FMLA leave entitlements for the following reasons:

1. Serious health condition of the employee or the employee's covered family member. "Serious health condition" means an illness, injury, impairment or physical or mental condition that involves inpatient care[3] or continuing treatment by a health care provider[4].

2. Parental leave[5] (separate from eligible leave as a result of a child's serious health condition):

    a. Bonding with and caring for the employee's newborn child (within 12 months following birth);
    b. Bonding with and caring for a newly adopted child or newly placed child in foster care{[6]} under the age of 18 (within 12 months of placement);

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[2] As defined in ORS 656.005.

[3] "Inpatient care" means an overnight stay in a hospital, hospice, or residential medical facility, including any period of incapacity or any subsequent treatment in connection with such inpatient care. See 29 CFR § 825.114.

[4] "Continuing treatment" includes incapacity and treatment, pregnancy or prenatal care, chronic conditions, permanent or long-term conditions, conditions requiring multiple treatments, and absences attributable to incapacity. See 29 CFR § 815.115.

[5] Parental leave must be taken in one continuous block of time within 12 months of the triggering event.

[6] {ORS 659A.159 uses the term "foster child." Districts can choose to use either "foster child" or "child in foster care" throughout this administrative regulation.}

c. Caring for a newly adopted child or newly placed child in foster care 18 years of age or older who is incapable of self-care because of a mental or physical disability (within 12 months of placement);

d. Time to effectuate the legal process required for placement of a child in foster care or the adoption of a child.

3. Military caregiver leave: leave for the care for a covered servicemember if the eligible employee is the spouse, child or next-of-kin of the servicemember with a serious injury or illness;

4. Qualifying exigency leave: leave arising out of deployment to a foreign country of the employee's spouse, child or parent who is a military member on active duty or call to covered active duty status.

Eligible employees may access OFLA leave entitlements for the following reasons:

1. Pregnancy disability leave: leave taken by an employee for their own disability related to pregnancy, including pregnancy termination or childbirth, whether the disability occurs before, during or after the birth of the child or for prenatal care, including fertility or infertility treatment.

2. Sick child leave: leave taken to care for an employee's child who is suffering from an illness, injury, or condition that requires home care; or leave taken to care for an employee's child whose school or child care provider has been closed[7] in conjunction with a statewide public health emergency declared by a public health official.[8]

3. Bereavement leave: leave taken to deal with the death of a covered family member and includes leave taken to attend the funeral or alternative to a funeral of the family member, to make arrangements necessitated by the death of the family member, or to grieve the death of the family member.[9] ~~[~~When such leave is used for a family member who is related by affinity, the district requires an attestation form signed and submitted by the employee.~~]~~

Eligible employees may also access OMFLA for the purpose of spending time with a spouse or domestic partner who is in the military and has been notified of an impending call or order to active duty, or who has been deployed during a period of military conflict.

Definitions

1. Family member:

[7] "Closure" (OAR 839-009-0210(5)) for the purpose of sick child leave during a statewide public health emergency declared by a public health official means a closure that is ongoing, intermittent, or recurring and restricts physical access to the child's school or child care provider as defined in OAR 839-009-0210(4).

[8] The district may request verification of the need for sick child leave under OFLA due to a closure during a statewide public health emergency. Verification may include:
1. The name of the child being cared for;
2. The name of the school or child care provider that has closed or become unavailable;
3. A statement from the employee that no other family member of the child is willing and able to care for the child; and
4. With the care of a child older than 14, a statement that special circumstances exist requiring the employee to provide care to the child during daylight hours.

[9] Bereavement leave under OFLA must be completed within 60 days of the date the employee received notice of the death. The notice of the death of a family member may be by any means and from any source.

a. For the purposes of FMLA, "family member" means:

(1) Spouse[10];
(2) Parent[11]; or
(3) Child[12].

b. For the purposes of OFLA, "family member" means an eligible employee's:

(1) Spouse or domestic partner;
(2) Child or the child's spouse or domestic partner;
(3) Parent or the parent's spouse or domestic partner;
(4) Sibling or stepsibling, or the sibling's or stepsibling's spouse or domestic partner;
(5) Grandparent or the grandparent's spouse or domestic partner;
(6) Grandchild or the grandchild's spouse or domestic partner; or
(7) Any individual related by blood or affinity whose close association with an eligible employee is the equivalent of a family relationship.[13]

2. Child:

a. For the purposes of FMLA, "child" means the eligible employee's biological or adopted child, a child the employee is fostering, a stepchild, a legal ward or a child of a person standing "in loco parentis", who is either under the age of 18, or who is 18 years of age or older and who is incapable of self-care because of a physical or mental disability.
b. For the purposes of Military Caregiver Leave and Qualifying Exigency Leave under FMLA, "child" means the employee's child on covered active duty regardless of that child's age.
c. For the purposes of OFLA, "child" means the eligible employee's biological or adopted child, a child the employee is fostering, a stepchild, the child of the employee's spouse or domestic partner, or a child with whom the employee is or was in a relationship of "in loco parentis."
d. For the purposes of sick child leave under OFLA, the child must be under the age of 18 or substantially limited by a physical or mental impairment as described in ORS 659A.104.

[10] "Spouse" means individuals in a marriage, including "common law" marriage and same-sex marriage.

[11] "Parent" means a biological, adoptive, step or foster parent, or any other individual who stood "in loco parentis" to the employee when the employee was a child as defined herein. This does not include parents "in law."

[12] "Child" means a biological, adopted, or foster child, a stepchild, a legal ward, or a child of a person standing in loco parentis, who is either under age 18, or age 18 or older and incapable of self-care because of a mental or physical disability at the time that FMLA leave is to commence.

[13] "Affinity" means a relationship for which there is a significant personal bond that, when examined under the totality of the circumstances, is like a family relationship. This bond may be demonstrated by, but is not limited to the following factors, with no single factor being determinative:
1. Shared personal financial responsibility, including shared leases, common ownership of real or personal property, joint liability for bills or beneficiary designations;
2. Emergency contact designation of the employee by the other individual in the relationship or the emergency contact designation of the other individual in the relationship by the employee;
3. The expectation to provide care because of the relationship or the prior provision of care;
4. Cohabitation and its duration and purpose;
5. Geographic proximity; and
6. Any other factor that demonstrates the existence of a family-like relationship.

3. In loco parentis:

   a. For the purposes of FMLA, "in loco parentis" means persons with day-to-day responsibility to care for or financially support a child, or, in the case of an employee, who had such responsibility for the employee when the employee was a child. A biological or legal relationship is not necessary.
   b. For the purposes of OFLA, "in loco parentis" means person in the place of a parent, having financial or day-to-day responsibility for the care of a child. A legal or biological relationship is not required.

4. Next of kin:

   For the purposes of FMLA , "next of kin" means the nearest blood relative other than the covered servicemember's spouse, parent or child in the following order of priority (unless otherwise designated in writing by the servicemember):

   a. Blood relatives who have been granted legal custody of the covered servicemember by court decree or statutory provisions;
   b. Siblings;
   c. Grandparents;
   d. Siblings of parents and their spouses; and
   e. First cousins.

5. Covered servicemembers:

   For the purposes of FMLA, "covered servicemember" means:

   a. A current member of the Armed Forces, including a member of the National Guard or Reserves, who:

      (1) Is undergoing medical treatment, recuperation or therapy;
      (2) Is otherwise in outpatient status; or
      (3) Is otherwise on the temporary disability retired list for a serious injury or illness; or

   b. A covered veteran who is undergoing medical treatment, recuperation, or therapy for a serious injury or illness.

6. Covered veteran:

   For the purposes of FMLA, "covered veteran" means an individual who was:

   a. A member of the Armed Forces (including a member of the National Guard or Reserves);
   b. Discharged or released under conditions other than dishonorable; and
   c. Discharged within the five-year period prior to the first date the eligible employee takes FMLA leave to care for the covered veteran.

7. Public health emergency:

   For OFLA a "public health emergency" means;

   a. A public health emergency declared under ORS 433.441.

b. An emergency declared under ORS 401.165 if related to a public health emergency as defined in ORS 433.442.

Leave Period

For the purposes of calculating an employee's leave period for FMLA, the district will use ~~[the calendar year] [any fixed 12-month "leave year"] [the 12-month period measured forward from the date the employee's leave begins] [~~a "rolling" 12-month period measured backward from the date the employee uses any FMLA leave~~]~~.

For the purposes of calculating an employee's leave period for OFLA, the district will use a period of 52 consecutive weeks beginning on the Sunday immediately preceding the date on which family leave commences.

The leave period for the purposes of Military Caregiver Leave under FMLA shall be dependent on the start of any such leave regardless of the district's designated leave period described above.

Leave Duration

For the purposes of FMLA, an eligible employee is generally entitled to a total of 12 weeks of qualified leave during the district's designated leave period (12-month period)[14]. Spouses who work for the district and are eligible for FMLA leave may be limited to a combined total of 12 weeks of FMLA leave during the district's designated leave period when the purpose of the leave is for:

1. Birth of a child or to care for a child after birth;

2. Placement of an adopted child or child in foster care, the care for an adopted child or child in foster care after placement; or

3. Care of the employee's parent with a serious medical condition.

Except in specific and unique instances, all qualified leave under FMLA counts toward an employee's leave entitlement within the designated leave period.

For the purposes of OFLA, an eligible employee is generally entitled to a total of up to 12 weeks of OFLA leave, for sick child leave and bereavement leave, during the designated leave period. An eligible employee is entitled to a total of two weeks of bereavement leave upon the death of each family member of the employee within a leave year, except that the eligible employee may not take more than four weeks of bereavement leave within a leave year.

An employee may also be entitled to take a total of 12 weeks of OFLA pregnancy disability leave within the same leave year.

[14] An eligible employee taking Military Caregiver Leave under FMLA is entitled to up to 26 weeks of leave in the 12-month period beginning with the first day of such leave and regardless of any FMLA leave taken previously during the district's leave period. However, once the 12-month period begins for the purposes of Military Caregiver Leave under FMLA, any subsequent FMLA qualified leave, regardless of reason for such leave, will count toward the employee's 26-week entitlement under Military Caregiver Leave under FMLA.

Under OFLA, the employee may use all or part of the 12 weeks of sick child or bereavement leave and all or part of the 12 weeks of pregnancy disability leave in any order.

Unlike FMLA, OFLA does not combine the leave entitlement when two or more family members work for the district. Under OFLA, family members who work for the district may be restricted from taking concurrent OFLA qualified leave.[15]

For the purposes of OMFLA, an eligible employee is entitled to 14 days of leave per call or order to active duty or notification of a leave from deployment. When an employee also meets the eligibility requirements of OFLA, the duration of the OMFLA leave counts toward that employee's leave entitlement during the designated leave period.

Qualified leave under FMLA and OFLA for an eligible employee will run concurrently during the designated leave period if for the same qualifying reason. Qualified leave under FMLA will run concurrently with other qualified leave covered under Paid Family and Medical Leave Insurance (PFMLI) and/or available sick leave under ORS 653.601 - 653.661 for eligible employees. Qualified leave under OFLA may also run concurrently with leave taken under the sick time law in ORS 653.601 - 653.661 if for the same qualifying reason, but not concurrent with PFMLI.

For the purpose of tracking the number of leave hours an eligible employee is entitled and/or has used during each week of the employee's leave, leave entitlement is calculated by multiplying the number of hours the eligible employee normally works per week by 12[16]. If an employee's schedule varies from week-to-week, a weekly average of the hours worked over the 12 months worked prior to the beginning of the leave period shall be used for calculating the employee's normal workweek[17]. If an employee takes intermittent or reduced work schedule leave, only the actual number of hours of leave taken may be counted toward the 12 weeks of leave to which the employee is entitled.

Holidays which occur within the week taken as FMLA may be counted against FMLA entitlement.[18] However, for leave taken in increments of less than one week, holidays in which employees generally are not expected to report do not count against the employees FMLA leave entitlement.

Under OFLA, days in which the district is not in operation, are not counted toward intermittent or reduced work schedule OFLA leave.

Intermittent Leave

~~[~~With the exception of parental leave under FMLA which must be taken in one continuous block of time, a~~]~~[~~A~~]n eligible employee is permitted under FMLA or OFLA to take intermittent leave for any qualifying reason.

[15] Exceptions to the ability to require family members to take OFLA qualified leave at different times are when one employee needs to care for a child for a purpose described in ORS 659A.159 (1)(a) while another employee is taking pregnancy disability leave or, one or more of the employees is taking bereavement leave.

[16] For example, an employee normally employed to work 30 hours per week is entitled to 12 times 30 hours, or a total of 360 hours of leave.

[17] For example, an employee working an average of 25 hours per week is entitled to 12 times 25 hours, or a total of 300 hours of leave.

[18] See 29 CFR § 825.200(h).

Intermittent leave is taken in separate periods of time (i.e., hours, days, weeks, etc.), rather than in one continuous period of time, and/or requiring an altered or reduced work schedule. For OFLA this includes but is not limited to sick child leave taken requiring an altered or reduced work schedule because the intermittent or recurring closure of a child's school or child care provider due to a statewide public health emergency declared by a public health official.

When an exempt employee is eligible for both OFLA and FMLA leave, and the employee takes intermittent leave in blocks of less than one day, if done in accordance with 29 CFR § 825.206, the district may reduce the employee's salary for the part-day absence without the loss of the employee's exempt status in accordance with OAR 839-020-0004(32).

When an exempt employee is eligible for OFLA leave but not FMLA leave, and the employee takes intermittent leave in blocks of less than one day, the district will jeopardize the employee's exempt status if the district reduces the employee's salary for the part-day absence.

An employee's FMLA and/or OFLA intermittent leave time is determined by calculating the difference between the employee's normal work schedule and the number of hours the employee actually works during the leave period. The result of such calculation is credited against the eligible employee's leave entitlement.

Alternate Work Assignment

Under FMLA, the district may transfer an employee taking intermittent leave or leave on a reduced leave schedule that is foreseeable based on planned medical treatment to an alternate position for which the employee is qualified and which better accommodates an employee's recovery from a serious health condition, a serious health condition of a spouse, parent, or child, or a serious injury of illness of a covered servicemember. However, the district may not transfer the employee to an alternative position in order to discourage the employee from taking leave or otherwise work a hardship on the employee.

Under FMLA, when an employee who is taking leave intermittently or on a reduced leave schedule and has been transferred to an alternative position no longer needs to continue on leave and is able to return to full-time work, the employee will be placed in the same or equivalent job as the job they left when the leave commenced. An employee may not be required to take more leave than necessary to address the circumstance that precipitated the need for leave.

Under OFLA, the district may transfer an employee on intermittent OFLA leave or reduced work schedule into an alternate position with the same or different duties to accommodate leave, provided:

1. The employee accepts the position voluntarily and without coercion;

2. The transfer is temporary, lasts no longer than necessary to accommodate the leave and has equivalent pay and benefits;

3. The transfer is compliant with any applicable collective bargaining agreement, as well as with state and federal law;

4. The transfer to an alternate position is used only when there is no other reasonable option available that would allow the employee to use intermittent leave or reduced work schedule; and

5. The transfer is not used to discourage the employee from taking leave or to create a hardship for the employee.

Under OFLA, an employee transferred to an alternate position for the purpose of a reduced work schedule must be returned to the employee's former position when the employee notifies the employer that the employee is ready to return to the former position at the end of the alternate duty leave.

The district may transfer an eligible employee to an alternate position that accommodates OFLA pregnancy disability leave provided:

1. The employee accepts the transfer position voluntarily and without coercion;

2. The transfer is temporary, lasts no longer than necessary and has equivalent pay and benefits;

3. The transfer is compliant with any applicable collective bargaining agreements, as well as with state and federal law;

4. The transfer is not used to discourage the employee from taking OFLA leave or to create a hardship for the employee.

Under OFLA, if an eligible employee is transferred to an alternative position and as a result the employee works fewer hours than the employee worked in the original position, the employee's OFLA leave time is determined by calculating the difference between the number of hours the employee worked in the original position and the number of hours the employee actually works in the alternative position.

An employee is not on OFLA leave if the employee has been transferred – as provided for in OAR 839-009-0245 (5) – to an alternate position for the purpose of alternate work duties that the employee is able to perform within the limitations of the employee's pregnancy disability, but not requiring a reduced workweek. An employee working in an alternate position retains the right to return to the employee's original position at any time during the employee's OFLA leave. This does not impair the right of an employee to a reasonable accommodation or the application of any other state or federal law.

Special Rules for School Employees

For the purposes of FMLA, "instructional employee" means those whose principal function is to teach and instruct students in a class, a small group or an individual setting. Athletic coaches, driving instructors and special education assistants, such as signers for the hearing impaired, are included in this definition. This definition does not include teacher assistants or aides who do not have as their principal job actual teaching or instructing, auxiliary personnel such as counselors, psychologists, curriculum specialists, cafeteria workers, maintenance workers or bus drivers.

FMLA leave that is taken for a period that ends with the school year and begins with the next semester is considered consecutive rather than intermittent. The period during the summer vacation when the employee would not have been required to report for duty is not counted against the employee's FMLA leave entitlement. In any such situation, the eligible instructional employee will receive any benefits during the break period that employees would normally receive if they had been working at the end of the school year.

1. Foreseeable Intermittent Leave Exceeding 20 Percent of Working Days

When the qualified leave is foreseeable, will encompass more than 20 percent of the eligible instructional employee's regular work schedule during the leave period, and the purpose of such leave is to care for a family member with a serious medical condition, for a covered servicemember or for the employee's own serious medical condition, the district may require the eligible instructional employee to choose either to:

a. Take leave for a period or periods of a particular duration, not greater than the duration of the planned treatment; or
b. Temporarily transfer to an available alternate position for which the employee is qualified, which has equivalent pay and benefits, and which better accommodates recurring periods of leave than the employee's regular position.

If an instructional employee does not give required notice of foreseeable FMLA leave to be taken intermittently or on a reduced leave schedule, the district may require the employee to take leave of a particular duration, or to transfer temporarily to an alternative position. Alternatively, the district may require the employee to delay the taking of leave until the notice provision is met.

2. Limitation on Leave Near the End of the Term[19]

When an eligible instructional employee requests leave near the end of the term, the district may require the following:

a. When the qualified leave begins more than five weeks before the end of the term, the district may require the employee to continue taking leave until the end of the term if:

(1) The leave will last at least three weeks; and
(2) The employee would return to work during the three-week period before the end of the term.

b. When the qualified leave begins during a five-week period before the end of the term and the purpose of such leave is parental leave, for the serious health condition of a family member or to care for a covered servicemember, the eligible instructional employee may be required by the district to remain on leave until the end of the term if:

(1) The leave will last more than two weeks; and
(2) The employee would return to work during the two-week period before the end of the term.

c. When the qualified leave begins within three weeks of the end of the term and the purpose of such leave is parental leave, for the serious health condition of a family member or to care for a covered servicemember, the eligible instructional employee may be required to remain on leave until the end of the term if the length of the leave will last more than five working days.

[19] "Academic term" means the school semester, which typically ends near the end of the calendar year and the end of spring each school year. In no case may a school have more than two academic terms or semesters each year for purposes of FMLA. 29 CFR § 825.602(b)

If the district requires an eligible instructional employee to remain on leave until the end of the term as described above, additional leave required by the district until the end of the school term shall not count against the eligible instructional employee's leave entitlement.

For the purposes of OFLA leave, if an employee[20] begins a period of bereavement leave during the three-week period before the end of the term and the duration of the leave is greater than five working days, the district may require the employee continue on family leave until the end of the term.

Paid/Unpaid Leave

FMLA and OFLA do not require the district to pay an eligible employee who is on a qualified leave. Paid Family and Medical Leave Insurance (PFMLI) leave taken via Paid Leave Oregon or an equivalent plan will run concurrently with FMLA and leave available under ORS 653.601 - 653.661 when taken for the same purpose. An employee may elect to use any available accrued paid leave including personal, sick or vacation leave during the leave period ~~[{}[21]{}]~~ to the extent that the total combined amount of accrued paid leave and benefits received from PFMLI does not exceed an amount equal to the employee's full wage replacement during the period of leave~~]~~. ~~[The total combined amount received by using accrued leave and PFMLI may exceed the employee's full wage replacement during the period of leave.]~~ The district will notify the eligible employee when the requested leave has been designated as FMLA or OFLA leave and ask the employee about the use of available accrued paid leave.

Eligible employees taking OMFLA leave are entitled to use available accrued paid time off during the OMFLA leave period.

Benefits and Insurance

When an eligible employee returns to work following a FMLA-, OFLA- or OMFLA-qualified leave, the employee must be reinstated to the same position the employee held when the leave commenced, or to an equivalent position with equivalent benefits, pay and other terms and conditions of employment.

During an OFLA qualified leave an eligible employee does not accrue seniority or other benefits that would have accrued while the employee was working, unless the terms of a collective bargaining agreement, other agreement or other district policy provide otherwise.[22] The eligible employee is also subject to layoff to the same extent similarly situated employees not taking OFLA leave are subject unless the terms of an applicable collective bargaining agreement, other agreement or the district's policies provide otherwise.

For the purposes of FMLA and OFLA, the district will continue to pay the employer portion of the eligible employee's group health insurance contribution (if applicable) during the qualified leave period. The eligible employee is required to pay the employee portion of any such group health insurance contribution as a condition of continued coverage.

[20] Applies only to an employee who is employed principally in an instructional capacity by the district.

[21] {Select one of the two bracketed options based on district practice, i.e., keep the ending to this sentence OR delete this ending and keep the following bracketed sentence. See ORS 657B.030(2) for additional guidance.}

[22] See also ORS 342.934(4)(d) in reduction force situations.

For the purposes of FMLA qualified leave, the district's obligation to maintain the employee's group health insurance coverage will cease if the employee's contribution is remitted more than 30 calendar days late. The district will provide written notice that the premium payment is more than 30 calendar days late. Such notice will be provided within 15 calendar days before coverage is to cease.

For the purposes of OMFLA, the eligible employee is entitled to a continuation of benefits.

Fitness-for-Duty Verification

For purposes of FMLA, prior to the reinstatement of an employee following a leave which was the result of the employee's own serious health condition, the district may require the employee to obtain and present a Fitness-for-Duty Certification. If the district is going to require a Fitness-for-Duty Certification upon return to work, the district must notify the employee of such requirement when the leave is designated as FMLA leave and that failure to provide the certification may result in a delay or denial of reinstatement. Any costs associated with obtaining the certification shall be borne by the employee.

Application

For purposes of FMLA, an eligible employee requesting FMLA leave shall provide at least 30 days' notice prior to the leave date if the leave is foreseeable. The notice shall be written and include the anticipated start date, duration and reasons for the requested leave. When appropriate, the eligible employee must make a reasonable effort to schedule treatment, including intermittent leave and reduced leave, so as not to unduly disrupt the operation of the district.

For purposes of OFLA, an eligible employee shall provide at least ~~[~~{[23]}30~~]~~ days' written notice of the need for foreseeable leave before starting family leave. An employee may commence family leave without prior notice in the event of: an unexpected illness, injury or condition of a child of the employee that requires home care; the death of a family member; the closure of the school or child care provider of the employee's child due to a public health emergency unless the declaration of the emergency was issued by the Governor at least 30 days before commencement of the leave; or an illness, injury or condition related to the employee's own pregnancy or childbirth that disables the employee from performing any available job duties offered by the district. If an employee commences leave without prior notice as allowed above, the employee must give oral notice[24] to the employer within 24 hours of the commencement of the leave and must provide the written notice within three days after returning to work. Failure of an employee to provide the required notice for leave may result in the district deducting up to three weeks from the employee's unused OFLA leave in that one-year leave period. The employee may be subject to disciplinary action for not following the district's notice procedures.

The district may request additional information[25] to determine the requested leave qualifies as FMLA or OFLA leave as provided by law. The district may designate the employee as provisionally on FMLA or OFLA leave until sufficient information is received to properly make a determination.

An eligible employee able to give advance notice of the need to take leave must follow the district's known, reasonable and customary procedures for requesting any kind of leave.

[23] {This number of days should align with the days provided in the leave request form.}

[24] Oral notice may be given by any other person on behalf of the employee taking the leave.

[25] See OAR 839-009-0260 for OFLA and 29 CFR § 825.305 et. al. for FMLA.

For the purposes of FMLA, if advance notice is not possible, an employee eligible for FMLA leave must provide notice as soon as practicable. "As soon as practicable," for the purpose of FMLA leave, means as soon as both possible and practical, taking into account all of the facts and circumstances in the individual case. In most situations, as soon as practicable will be within one business day of an employee becoming aware of the need. Failure of an employee to provide the required notice for FMLA leave may result in the district delaying the employee's leave up to 30 days after the notice is ultimately given.[26]

For the purposes of OFLA, if an eligible employee is taking leave in an unforeseeable situation, an employee must give oral or written notice[27] within 24 hours before or after commencement of the leave.

In all cases, proper documentation must be submitted no later than three working days following the employee's return to work.

For purposes of OMFLA, an employee must provide the district with notice of the intention to take leave within five business days of receiving official notice of an impending call or order to active duty or of a leave from deployment.

Verification

Under FMLA, the district may require an eligible employee to provide medical certification, when appropriate[28], to support the stated reason for such leave. In most cases, the district will provide written notification to an employee of this requirement within five working days of the employee's request for leave. The employee is required to submit such medical certification no later than 15 calendar days after receipt of the district's notification that medical certification is required, unless not practicable. Any additional certifications, including second and third opinions, will be in accordance with applicable law.

Under OFLA, the district may require an eligible employee to provide medical verification, when appropriate[29], to support the stated reason for qualifying OFLA leave. The district will provide written notification to an employee of this requirement and state the consequences for failure to provide the requested medical verification. If the employee gives advance written notice of foreseeable leave, the district may require the employee to provide medical verification for OFLA leave before the leave starts. If the employee begins unforeseeable OFLA leave without prior notice, the employee is required to submit such medical verification within 15 calendar days after receipt of the district's request for medical verification. The employee may be subject to disciplinary action for not providing the requested medical verification.

For the purposes of OFLA qualified leave, costs associated with obtaining the medical verification shall be borne by the district or be paid as otherwise allowed by law. The district will not delay the use of

[26] See 29 CFR § 825.304.

[27] Notice may be given by any other person on behalf of the employee taking the leave.

[28] Medical verification is not allowed in every situation. Review current laws and guidance for more information.

[29] Medical verification is not allowed in every situation. Review current laws and guidance for more information. (OAR 839-009-0260)

qualifying OFLA leave when medical verification is not received before the commencement of unforeseeable leave. The district may not require an employee to obtain a second opinion.

Under OFLA, the district may request verification for the need for leave to care for a child who requires home care due to the closure of the child's school or child care provider as a result of a public health emergency. A request for verification may include a request for:

1. The name of the child requiring home care;

2. The name of the school or child care provider that is subject to the closure;

3. A statement from the employee that no other family member of the child is willing and able to care for the child; and

4. A statement that special circumstances exist that require the employee to provide home care for the child during the day, if the child is older than 14 years of age.

Posted Notice

The district will post the Bureau of Labor and Industries Family Leave notice in each building or worksite in an area that is accessible to and regularly frequented by employees.[30] The district will also post a notice explaining the provisions of FMLA and providing information concerning the procedures for filing complaints.[31]

Record Keeping

The district will maintain all records as required by federal and state laws including dates leave is taken by employees, identified separately from other leave; hours/days of leave; copies of general and specific notices to employees, including Board policy(ies) and regulations; premium payments of employee health benefits while on leave and records of any disputes with employees regarding granting of leave.

Medical documentation will be maintained separately from personnel files as confidential medical records.

Federal vs. State Law

Both federal and state law contain provisions for family and medical leave. Federal regulations state an employer must comply with all leave laws; that the federal law does not supersede any provision of state law that provides greater family or medical leave rights than those established pursuant to federal law; and if leave qualifies for FMLA and OFLA leave, the leave used counts against the employee's entitlement under both laws. State law requires that FMLA and state leave entitlements run concurrently when for the same purpose.

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[30] https://www.oregon.gov/boli/employers/Documents/BOLI_Printable_FamilyMedLv.pdf {Electronic posting **is not** sufficient to satisfy this requirement but may be used to supplement the physical posting.}

[31] https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/WHD/legacy/files/fmlaen.pdf {Electronic posting **is** sufficient as long as it is posted prominently where it can be readily seen by employees and applicants for employees. The poster and the text must be large enough to be easily read and contain fully legible text.}

Philomath School District 17J

Code: GCBDD/GDBDD
Adopted: 8/19/19
Revised/Readopted: 9/22/25

Sick Time-Non-Permanent Employees

"Employee" means an individual who renders personal services at a fixed rate to the district if the district either pays or agrees to pay for personal services or permits the individual to perform personal services. The definition does not include volunteers, independent contractors or others excluded by law.

Employees qualify to begin earning and accruing sick time on the first day of employment with the district and are eligible to use sick time beginning on the 91st calendar day of employment with the district and may use sick time as it is accrued.

[The district employs {[1]}10 or more employees and therefore shall allow an eligible employee to access up to 40 hours of paid sick time per year. [Paid sick time shall accrue at the rate of at least one hour of paid sick time for every 30 hours the employee works, or 1-1/3 hours for every 40 hours the employee works.] ~~[Paid sick time of 40 hours shall be {[2]}front-loaded to an employee at the beginning of each year.]]~~

OR

~~[The district employs {[3]}10 or more employees and has established and invokes the "undue hardship" exception of ORS 653.621 (1)(b); therefore, 56 hours of paid sick time shall be {[4]}front-loaded to an eligible employees at the beginning of each year.]~~

OR

~~[The district employs fewer than 10 employees and therefore shall provide access for an eligible employee of at least 40 hours of unpaid sick time or unpaid time off. [Unpaid sick time or time off shall accrue at the rate of at least one hour of paid sick time for every 30 hours the employee works, or 1-1/3 hours for every~~

[1] {If the district is located in a city with a population exceeding 500,000, the threshold is whether the district employs at least six employees working anywhere in this state.}

[2] {For employees employed by an employer for less than a full year, "front-load" means to assign and make available to an employee as soon as the employee becomes eligible to use sick time a number of hours of sick time that is the pro rata percentage of the hours the employee would be entitled to for an entire year based on the number of hours the employee was actually employed by the employer for the year. ORS 653.601(5)(b)}

[3] {If the district is located in a city with a population exceeding 500,000, the threshold is whether the district employs at least six employees working anywhere in this state.}

[4] {For employees employed by an employer for less than a full year, "front-load" means to assign and make available to an employee as soon as the employee becomes eligible to use sick time a number of hours of sick time that is the pro rata percentage of the hours the employee would be entitled to for an entire year based on the number of hours the employee was actually employed by the employer for the year. ORS 653.601(5)(b)}

~~40 hours the employee works.] [Unpaid sick time or time off shall be {[5]}front-loaded to an employee at the beginning of each year.]]~~

The employee may carry up to 40 hours of unused sick time from one year to the subsequent year.~~ [~~{[6]}~~An employee is limited to ~~[~~accruing no more than 80 hours of sick time ~~] [~~and~~] [~~using no more than 40 hours of sick time in a year~~].]~~

~~[~~Sick time shall be taken in hourly increments~~] [{[7]}Sick time shall be taken in increments of more than [one] hour[s]] [Sick time may be used in increments of less than one hour]~~ and may be used for the employee's or a family member's[8] mental or physical illness, injury or health condition, need for medical diagnosis, care or treatment of a mental or physical illness, injury or health condition, or need for preventive care, or for reasons consistent with qualifying Family and Medical Leave (FMLA), Paid Family and Medical Leave Insurance (PFMLI) or Oregon Family Leave (OFLA). Sick time earned by an employee may also be used for the following reasons:

1. In the event of a public health emergency compliant with Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 653.616;

2. ~~[{[9]}To donate accrued sick time to another employee if the other employee uses the donated sick time for a purpose consistent with ORS 653.616;]~~

3. To donate blood in connection with a voluntary program for the donation of blood that is approved or accredited by the American Association of Blood Banks or the American Red Cross; or

4. For leave to address domestic violence, harassment, sexual assault, bias, or stalking under ORS 659A.272 (safe leave).

~~[~~When sick time is used to care for, or to deal with the death of, an individual related by blood or affinity whose close association with the district employee is the equivalent of a family relationship, the district requires an attestation form signed and submitted by the employee.~~]~~
The use of sick time may not lead to, or result in, an adverse employment action against the employee.

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[5] {For employees employed by an employer for less than a full year, "front-load" means to assign and make available to an employee as soon as the employee becomes eligible to use sick time a number of hours of sick time that is the pro rata percentage of the hours the employee would be entitled to for an entire year based on the number of hours the employee was actually employed by the employer for the year. ORS 653.601(5)(b)}

[6] {If the district chooses to limit the accrual or usage, the district must choose language in the bracketed sentence and keep this sentence in policy. The application of these limits need not be applied to employers with less than 10 employees and who front-load at least 40 hours of unpaid sick time or unpaid time off at the beginning of each year used to calculate the accrual and usage of sick time or time off. (ORS 653.606 (1)(d))}

[7] {This bracketed option only applies if the public charter school claims "undue hardship" (as is defined in OAR 839-007-0000(7)) and front-loads 56 hours of paid sick time per year. The school may require the employee to use paid sick time in increments of more than one hour; however in the case of front-loading 56 hours of paid sick time, the school cannot require an employee to use sick time in increments that exceed four hours, however the employee may choose to do so. OAR 839-007-0025}

[8] "Family member" is defined in OAR 839-007-0000.

[9] {The district must first have a policy that allows an employee to donate sick time to a coworker for this purpose. Do not keep this language if there is no policy authorizing this process.}

The district reserves the right, after an employee uses sick time for more than ~~[three{[10]}]~~ 5 (five) consecutive scheduled workdays, to require verification or certification in accordance with law of the need for the sick time, including a medical verification or certification[11] paid for by the district. If an employee fails to provide verification or certification or fails to provide other evidence as required by the district, the employee shall be subject to appropriate disciplinary action, up to and including dismissal.

When the reason for sick time is consistent with FMLA, PFMLI or OFLA leave, sick time leave and qualifying FMLA, PFMLI or OFLA leave may run concurrently.

When the reason for sick time is consistent with ORS 332.507, sick time leave and leave pursuant to ORS 332.507 may run concurrently.

If the reason for sick time is a foreseeable absence, the district requires an employee to provide advance notice of the intention to use sick time {[12]}10 days prior to when the requested sick time is to begin or as soon as otherwise practicable. When an employee uses sick time for a foreseeable absence, the employee shall take reasonable effort to schedule the sick time in a manner that does not unduly disrupt the operations of the district (e.g., grading deadlines, inservice training, mandatory meetings). ~~[~~The district may discipline an employee if the employee fails to make a reasonable effort to schedule leave in a manner that does not unduly disrupt the operations of the district.~~]~~

If the reason for sick time is unforeseeable, such as an emergency, accident or sudden illness, the employee shall notify the district ~~[consistent with the reporting time established by the district] [at least 24 hours in advance]~~ ~~[~~before the start of the employee's shift], or when circumstances prevent the employee from providing notice as required, as soon as practicable.
~~[~~The district may discipline an employee for violating workplace policies and procedures if the employee fails to provide notice as required.~~]~~

The district shall establish a standard process to track the eligibility for sick time of a substitute.

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

ORS 332.507
ORS 342.545
ORS 342.610
ORS 653.601 - 653.661
ORS 659A.150 - 659A.186
OAR 839-007-0020 – 007-0065

Americans with Disabilities Act/Americans with Disabilities Act Amendments Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12101-12213 (2024); 29 C.F.R. Part 1630 (2025); 28 C.F.R. Part 35 (2025).
Family and Medical Leave Act, 29 U.S.C. §§ 2601-2654 (2024); Family and Medical Leave Act, 29 C.F.R. Part 825 (2025).

Cross Reference(s):

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[10] {This number can be increased, but not decreased. Review any applicable collective bargaining agreements.}

[11] In the case of need for leave under ORS 659A.272, the district may not require the verification or certification to explain the nature of the illness or details related to the domestic violence, sexual assault, harassment, bias, or stalking, which necessitates the use of sick time.

[12] {ORS 653.621(3): "…not to exceed 10 days"}

ACA - Americans with Disabilities Act
GBDA - Expression of Milk [or Breast-feed] in the Workplace
GCBDA/GDBDA - Family Medical Leave
GCBD/GDBD - Leaves and Absences