

Michelle L. Johnstone
Superintendent

Dennis J. Engle
Assistant
Superintendent

2015-16
Board of Directors

Michael Blanchard

Michael Bollman

Lu Ann Meyer

Matt Posey

Jon Woods

Board Secretary
Debbie Green

Please join us at our
school board meetings.
Unless otherwise
scheduled the board
meets the second and
fourth Mondays
of the month.

District Office
Board Room
6:30 p.m.

Mission Statement
Working Together for
all Students to Achieve
High Levels of
Learning

Dallas School District
111 SW Ash Street
Dallas OR 97338

503.623.5594 ph
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Agenda
Board Meeting
March 28, 2016
3:15 p.m.
LaCreole Middle School Library

Work Session with LaCreole Staff

- 1.0 What success or successes are you most proud of at LaCreole? What are next steps?**
- 2.0 If you were building the new STEM/CTE program, what areas of study would be your focus?**
- 3.0 Last year you indicated a need for two more teachers at the high school for STEM. What are you thoughts today?**
- 4.0 Have you had the opportunity to improve student skills in Algebra?**
- 5.0 Do you have any questions for the board?**
- 6.0 What is your wish list?**

Regular Board Meeting

- 1.0 Welcome/Pledge of Allegiance**
- 2.0 Approval of the Agenda**
- 3.0 Good News**
 - 3.1 Middle School Robotics Team travelling to the World Competition in Kentucky April 20-23.**
- 4.0 Announcements**
 - 4.1 April calendar** 597
 - 4.2 Next Board Meeting April 11, 2016, 6:30 p.m. Board Room**
 - 4.3 Next Citizens Oversight Committee Meeting April 18, 6 p.m.**
 - 4.4 Budget Committee Meeting April 25, 6 p.m.**
 - 4.5 Summer Board Conference July 15-17, 2016 – Bend, OR**
- 5.0 Student Report**
- 6.0 Consent Agenda**
 - 6.1 Approval of March 14, 2016, board minutes** 598
- 7.0 Dallas Community School Presentation**
- 8.0 Policies First Reading**
 - 8.1 DBDB – Fund Balance** 602

9.0	Policies Second Reading	
9.1	BBFA – Board Member Ethics and Conflicts of Interest	603
9.2	BBFB – Board Member Ethics and Nepotism	610
9.3	GBC – Staff Ethics	612
9.4	IL – Assessment Program	618
9.5	INDB – Flag Displays and Salutes	620
9.6	JEA – Compulsory Attendance	621
9.7	JEBA – Early Entrance	624
9.8	JEC - Admissions	625
10.0	Reports	
10.1	Attendance	
10.2	Talented & Gifted (TAG)	
10.3	Bond Report	627
10.4	Food Service Report	628
11.0	CTE/STEM Discussion	630
12.0	Facilities Update	
13.0	Public Comment	
14.0	Executive Session per ORS 192.660	
(e)	To Confer with Persons Designated by the Board to Negotiate Regarding Real Property Transactions	
15.0	Adjourn	

Working together for all students to achieve high levels of learning



Public Participation in Board Meetings

During each school board meeting, the agenda has been set to include an item titled “public comment.” It is during this portion of the agenda the public can comment on any item that is or is not on the agenda.

Because of the nature of the Board’s work, it is typical that the Board will hear from a patron. Public participation is a time for the Board to listen, not a time for discussion or responding to questions, as the Board needs adequate time to process the information received to ensure proper steps are taken going forward. The Board may direct questions to district administrative staff to respond to after the meeting. If input is given related to an action item later in the agenda, the Board will use the input during their discussion or deliberation of that specific item.

The Board cannot hear complaints about specific school personnel during an open meeting. If a patron has a specific complaint against district personnel, the board chair or the superintendent can direct the patron to the appropriate complaint process governed by board policy.

If you wish to address the Board, please fill out the request for public comment form available outside the board room. If the meeting has started and you decide you would like to provide public comment, please alert the administrator who was the greeter or the board secretary with your request by simply handing them the public participation form. This will be directed to the board chair.

Thank you for taking an interest in student education.

All public meetings, assemblies and celebrations held by the Dallas School District 2 are required to be accessible to persons with disabilities under Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Accommodations are available upon request to persons who require alternatively formatted materials or auxiliary aids to ensure effective communication and access to events. Please allow at least 10 business days to arrange for accommodations. All requests should be sent to:

DO Reception
Dallas School District 2
111 SW Ash Street
Dallas, OR 97338
503-623-5594

Or: e-mail compliance.officer@dsd2.org

Dr. Michelle L. Johnstone, Superintendent • **Dennis J. Engle**, Assistant Superintendent

Board of Directors: Michael Blanchard • Michael Bollman • Lu Ann Meyer • Matt Posey • Jonathan Woods

April 2016

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7 Whitworth PTC Meeting 6 p.m.	8	9
10	11 Secondary Assessment No 6-12 Students Board Meeting 6:30 p.m.	12 Lyle PTC Meeting 6:30 p.m.	13	14 Oakdale PTC Meeting 6:30 p.m.	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25 Board Work Session at DHS 3:15 p.m. Budget Committee Mtg. 6 p.m.	26 Lyle Site Council 2:30-3:30 p.m.	27	28	29	30

To see the entire Dallas School District Upcoming Events go to:
www.dsd2.org

To see the entire Athletic Schedule go to: www.dallas.k12.or.us/dhsathletics

**Minutes
Board Meeting
March 14, 2016
6:30 p.m.
District Office Board Room**

Present: Lu Ann Meyer, Michelle Johnstone, Michael Blanchard, Michael Bollman, Jon Woods, Dennis Engle, Steve Martinelli, Tami Montague, Kevin Montague, Jamie Richardson, Todd Baughman, Caleb Harris, Darlene Geddes, Brian Green, Alice Struckmeier

Absent: Matt Posey, Justin Spencer

Visitors: Terri Hethorn, Stephen Travis, Josh Wilson, Gabe Hayes, Trena Locke, Kris Golly, Jean Sherbeck, Carol Christ, Jolene Guzman

1.0 Welcome/Pledge of Allegiance

2.0 Approval of the Agenda

Mike Bollman moved to approve the agenda as presented, seconded by Mike Blanchard. The motion passed unanimously.

3.0 Good News

- 3.1 Mayor Dalton visited Whitworth during Team Time to talk with students about what the job of mayor in Dallas is like.
- 3.2 Whitworth students enjoyed spirit week!
- 3.3 Girls basketball won their play-in game and advanced to the first game of state playoffs.
- 3.4 Wrestling team finished 4th in the state tournament; several wrestlers placed at the tournament.
- 3.5 Congratulations to Jolie-Rae Ford for a 6th place finish in both the 500 and 200 free at the state swimming meet.
- 3.6 Angie Sletten took 2nd place at the girls state wrestling meet.
- 3.7 DSD has received an Employee Wellness grant of \$10,000 from OEA Choice Trust, our 4th year of grant funding!
- 3.8 For the third year in a row, Dallas High School received a plaque from the Salem Basketball Officials Association for the 5A/6A sportsmanship award!
- 3.9 Received check for \$75,000 from the Oregon Community Foundation for the third year of P-3 alignment.

4.0 Announcements

- 4.1 March and April calendars
- 4.2 Next Board Meeting March 28, 2016, 3:15 p.m. LaCreole Middle School Library
- 4.3 Next Citizens Oversight Committee Meeting March 21, 6 p.m.
- 4.4 Finance Committee Meeting March 17, 6:30 p.m.

5.0 Financial Report

Tami Montague, director of fiscal services, presented the financial report. She noted we received \$1,873,986 into general fund revenue and spent \$2,511,902. LGIP account balance was \$17,461,143 and is earning .69% interest. The state school fund disbursement was lower due to annual food service required state revenue match, which

is reflected as income in the food service account summary. She noted the increase in minimum wage beginning July 1, and then again on January 1, 2017. We expect a long-term impact on our budget as a result of this legislation.

Superintendent Michelle Johnstone congratulated Tami on becoming a Certified Administrator of School Finance and Operations (SFO), making her just one of three in the state of Oregon.

6.0 Consent Agenda

6.1 Approval of February 22 and March 1, 2016, board minutes

Mike Bollman moved to approve the consent agenda, seconded by Mike Blanchard. The motion passed unanimously.

7.0 Citizens Oversight Committee Members

It was noted Jerry Boudreaux has volunteered to serve on the Citizens Oversight Committee.

Mike Blanchard moved to appoint Jerry Boudreaux to the Citizens Oversight Committee, seconded by Jon woods. The motion passed unanimously.

8.0 Facilities Update

Kevin Montague, director of facilities, reported on facilities and bond work.

- Roofs have held up exceptionally well. One small leak at LaCreole was used as a training for our staff on repair methods necessary to maintain warranties.
- We are currently working on an RFP for summer work at Lyle and DHS, with projects going to bid the end of April. He noted current leaks at DHS are wall leaks, and he is looking at options to permanently correct the issue.
- Johnson Controls is still working on finalizing the energy audits and have identified many potential energy cost saving measures that have the potential to capitalize on SB1149 funding. Most of the measures concern replacement of outdated HVAC equipment. He commended maintenance staff for keeping equipment running well past expected lifespan. Kevin is making every effort to tie projects together to leverage bond dollars and maximize community investment.
- The state has pushed back the award of seismic grants until mid-April. We are hopeful our application for work at Whitworth is selected. If selected, the grant will award \$1.492M and does not require any match from our district. There may be some project and timing adjustments due to grant requirements.
- Kevin and Superintendent Michelle Johnstone visited Chemeketa's Applied Tech program with Glen Miller, who is the Dallas Center director and is currently serving on our Citizens Oversight Committee. He noted the program requirements and equipment costs, which is why community colleges and technical schools are good places to teach these skills. The takeaway was the importance of developing partnerships, having a wide learning path for students, and keeping these elements in mind when developing our CTE vision.
- The architectural firm continues to proceed on designs of the MPRs. However, we are taking a step back to ensure we do things right, especially considering the challenging issues regarding restroom/locker room facilities and kitchen configurations. He noted it's important to get issues figured out before we start to avoid long-term problems.

- On behalf of the Citizens Oversight Committee, Kevin extended an invitation to the board to come to the next COC meeting to present their vision to the committee. The board, however, noted they don't feel a need to present a vision and asked Kevin to thank the committee and urge them to move forward with their great work. Kevin will continue to provide reports.
- We are currently working on several other projects for this summer and are looking to partner as much as possible with local contractors and vendors. One of those projects includes bleacher reconfiguration and associated issues to keep us in compliance with regulations.

9.0 Policies First Reading

- 9.1 BBFA – Board Member Ethics and Conflicts of Interest
- 9.2 BBFB – Board Member Ethics and Nepotism
- 9.3 GBC – Staff Ethics
- 9.4 IL – Assessment Program
- 9.5 INDB – Flag Displays and Salutes
- 9.6 JEA – Compulsory Attendance
- 9.7 JEBA – Early Entrance
- 9.8 JEC – Admissions

Dennis briefly commented on policies, noting our changes are based on OSBA sample policies. Most changes to these policies are due to the change in definition of “family” and/or on kindergarten enrollment practices. We will look into flag display requirements further. Policies moved to second reading.

10.0 Administrative Rules (Information Only)

- 10.1 EFFA-AR – Reimbursable School Meals and Milk Programs
- 10.2 IGBAF-AR – Special Education – Individualized Education Program (IEP)
- 10.3 LBE – Charter Schools pp. 13 only

10.0 Reports

- 11.1 Enrollment Report
- 11.2 Citizens Oversight Committee Minutes
- 11.3 LVCS Enrollment Report
- 11.4 LVCS Profit & Loss Budget vs. Actual
- 11.5 LVCS Board Report
- 11.6 LVCS Board Minutes

12.0 Superintendent Report

Michelle and facilities committee toured building restroom facilities, and suggested the Citizens Oversight Committee tour these facilities as well. After completion of the tours, the facilities committee will begin developing a proposal for the board. ODE is currently working with the department of justice regarding our letter to Governor Brown requesting assistance and guidelines regarding SB 2, we anticipate guidance to come back in a couple of weeks. We are waiting for those guidelines before the facilities committee finalizes a recommendation to the board.

13.0 Public Comment

Board Chair Lu Ann Meyer reminded meeting attendees about protocol for public comment.

- Kris Golly talked about privacy issues for all students. She understands the board is taking steps toward clarification and looking at facilities. She urges a halt to full access of locker rooms and restrooms for those who aren't of the same anatomy. She has concerns about the district's ability to monitor restrooms. She would like to see the school district's attorneys work with the Alliance Defending Freedom attorneys.
- Carol Christ noted she has been within the Dallas school district area since 1979. She read a writing from an unidentified source regarding gender differences, noting she has learned a great deal about the issue in her research. She does not want Dallas involved with the Alliance Defending Freedom and noted cooperation will get us through.

Board Chair Lu Ann Meyer read in a statement adjourning the board to executive session, 7:45 p.m.

14.0 Executive Session per ORs 192.660

(d) To Confer with Persons Designated by the Board to Carry on Labor Negotiations

(e) To Confer with Persons Designated by the Board to Negotiate Real Property Transactions

15.0 Adjourn 8:22 p.m.

Board Chair/Lu Ann Meyer

Date

Minutes by Alice Struckmeier
Edited by Debbie Green

Date

Dallas School District 2

Code: **DBDB**
Adopted: 8/28/06

General Fund Balance

The board recognizes its responsibility to establish an unreserved fund balance¹ in an amount sufficient to:

1. Protect the district from unnecessary borrowing in order to meet cash-flow needs;
2. Provide prudent reserves to meet unexpected emergencies and protect against catastrophic events;
3. Meet the uncertainties of state and federal funding; and
4. Help ensure a district credit rating that would qualify the district for lower interest costs and greater marketability of bonds that may be necessary in the construction and renovation of school facilities.

Consequently, the board directs the superintendent to manage the currently adopted budget in such a way to ensure an ending fund ~~cash~~ balance of at least 8-10 percent of total ~~adopted~~ **actual General Fund** revenues.

In determining an appropriate unreserved fund balance, the Board will consider a variety of factors with potential impact on the district's budget including the predictability and volatility of its expenditures²; the availability of resources in other funds as well as the potential drain upon general fund resources from other funds³; liquidity⁴; and designations⁵. Such factors will be reviewed annually or as deemed necessary.

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

ORS 294.311(18)
ORS 294.371

ORS 332.107

¹The Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) recommends, at a minimum, that general-purpose governments, regardless of size, maintain an unreserved fund balance in their general fund of no less than 5 to 15 percent of regular general fund operating revenues, or of no less than one to two months of regular general fund operating expenditures. The Oregon Association of School Business Officials recommends, at a minimum, an unreserved ending fund balance of no less than 3 to 8 percent of the general fund budget. In general practice, levels of fund balance, typically, are less for larger governments than for smaller governments because of the magnitude of the amounts involved and because the diversification of their revenues and expenditures often results in lower degrees of volatility.

²Higher levels of unreserved fund balance may be needed if significant revenue sources are subject to unpredictable fluctuations or if operating expenditures are highly volatile.

³The availability of resources in other funds may reduce the amount of unreserved fund balance needed in the general fund, just as deficits in other funds may require that a higher level of unreserved fund balance be maintained in the general fund.

⁴The disparity between when financial resources actually become available to make payments and the average maturity of related liabilities may require that a higher level of resources be maintained.

⁵The need to maintain a higher level of unreserved fund balance to compensate for any portion of unreserved fund balance already designated for a special purpose.

Dallas School District 2

Code: **BBFA**
 Adopted: 8/23/10
 Readopted: 3/11/13; 1/13/14; 8/04/14

Board Member Ethics and Conflicts of Interest

The Dallas School Board believes the Dallas School District staff should all be committed to the highest standards of ethical behavior. The following guidelines are the expectation of all personnel in Dallas School District including the School Board.

Dallas School District Board Members will:

1. Constantly uphold the honor and dignity of the education profession in all actions and relationships with students, colleagues, board members, and the public;
2. Obey local, state, and national laws;
3. Accept the responsibility to continue to grow and learn in his/her positions;
4. Carry out in good faith all policies adopted by the school board and regulations of our state;
5. Honor the public trust of his/her position above any economic or social rewards;
6. Not use his or her position for personal gain;
7. Recognize the public schools are the public's business and keep the public honestly and accurately informed about their schools;
8. Properly disclose to the appropriate authority knowledge of fraudulent behavior;
9. Adhere to the Standards for Competent and Ethical Performance of Oregon Educators as specified in Oregon Administrative Rules.

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

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

I. Conflicts of Interest

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Individual board members and the Board as a public entity are bound by the Code of Ethics for public officials as stated in Oregon law.

Potential Conflict of Interest

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

¹ The term spouse includes domestic partner.

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

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

Actual Conflict of Interest

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

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

Class Exception

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

II. Gifts

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

“Relative” means: 1) the ~~board member’s or candidate’s~~ spouse³ parent, step-parent, child, sibling, step-sibling, son-in-law or daughter-in-law **of the board member**; 2) ~~or the spouse of the board member’s or candidate’s~~ parent, step-parent, child, sibling, step-sibling, son-in-law or daughter-in-law **of the spouse of the board member. Relative also includes any individual for whom the board member has a legal support obligation, whose employment provides benefits⁴ to the board member, or who receives any benefit from the board member’s public employment.**

³Ibid. p. 1

⁴Ibid. p. 1

1. “Member of the household” means any person who resides with the board member.

Determining the Source of Gifts

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

Determining Legislative and Administrative Interest

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

Determining the Value of Gifts

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

“Fair market value” is the dollar amount goods or services would bring if offered for sale by a person who desired, but was not obligated, to sell and purchased by one who is willing, but not obligated, to buy. Any portion of the price that was donated to charity, however, does not count toward the fair market value of the gift if the board member does not claim the charitable contribution on personal tax returns. Below are acceptable ways to calculate the fair market value of a gift:

1. In calculating the per person cost at receptions or meals the payor of the board member’s admission or meal will include all costs other than any amount donated to a charity.

For example, a person with a legislative or administrative interest buys a table for a charitable dinner at \$100 per person. If the cost of the meal was \$25 and the amount donated to charity was \$75, the benefit conferred on the board member is \$25. This example requires that the board member does not claim the charitable contribution on personal tax returns.

2. For receptions and meals with multiple attendees, but with no price established to attend, the source of the board member’s meal or reception will use reasonable methods to determine the per person value or benefit conferred. The following examples are deemed reasonable methods of calculating value or benefit conferred:
 - a. The source divides the amount spent on food, beverage and other costs (other than charitable contributions) by the number of persons whom the payor reasonably expects to attend the reception or dinner;
 - b. The source divides the amount spent on food, beverage and other costs (other than charitable contributions) by the number of persons who actually attend the reception or dinner; or
 - c. The source calculates the actual amount spent on the board member.

3. Upon request by the board member, the source will give notice of the value of the merchandise, goods, or services received.
4. Attendance at receptions where the food or beverage is provided as an incidental part of the reception is permitted without regard to the fair market value of the food and beverage provided.

Value of Unsolicited Tokens or Awards: Resale value

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

Entertainment

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

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

Entertainment is ceremonial when a board member appears at an entertainment event for a “ceremonial purpose” at the invitation of the source of the entertainment who requests the presence of the board member at a special occasion associated with the entertainment. Examples of an appearance by a board member at an entertainment event for a ceremonial purpose include throwing the first pitch at a baseball game, appearing in a parade and ribbon cutting for an opening ceremony.

Exceptions

The following are exceptions to the ethics rules on gifts.

1. Campaign contributions are not considered gifts under the ethics rules.
2. Gifts from “relatives” and “members of the household” **to the board member** are permitted in an unlimited amount; they are not considered gifts under the ethics rules.
3. Informational or program material, publications, or subscriptions related to the recipient’s performance of official duties.
4. Contributions made to a legal expense trust fund if certain requirements are met.
5. Food, lodging, and travel generally count toward the \$50 aggregate amount per year from a single source with a legislative/administrative interest, with the following exceptions:
 - a. Organized Planned Events. Board members are permitted to accept payment for travel conducted in the board member’s official capacity, for certain limited purposes:

- (1) Reasonable expenses (i.e., food, lodging, travel, fees) for attendance at a convention, fact-finding mission or trip, or other meeting do not count toward the \$50 aggregate amount IF:
 - (a) The board member is scheduled to deliver a speech, make a presentation, participate on a panel, or represent the district; AND
 - (i) The giver is a unit of a:
 - 1) Federal, state, or local government;
 - 2) An Oregon or federally recognized Native American Tribe; OR
 - 3) Nonprofit corporation.
 - (b) The board member is representing the district:
 - (i) On an officially sanctioned trade-promotion or fact-finding mission; OR
 - (ii) Officially designated negotiations or economic development activities where receipt of the expenses is approved in advance by the Board.
 - (2) The purpose of this exception is to allow board members to attend organized, planned events and engage with the members of organizations by speaking or answering questions, participating in panel discussions or otherwise formally discussing matters in their official capacity. This exception to the gift definition does not authorize private meals where the participants engage in discussion.
6. Food or beverage, consumed at a reception, meal, or meeting IF held by an organization and IF the board member is representing the district. Again, this exception does not authorize private meals where the participants engage in discussion.

“Reception” means a social gathering. Receptions are often held for the purpose of extending a ceremonial or formal welcome and may include private or public meetings during which guests are honored or welcomed. Food and beverages are often provided, but not as a plated, sit-down meal.
7. Food or beverage consumed by board member acting in an official capacity in the course of financial transactions between the public body and another entity described in ORS 244.020(6)(b)(I)(I).
8. Waiver or discount of registration expenses or materials provided to board member at a continuing education event that the board member may attend to satisfy a professional licensing requirement.
9. A gift received by the board member as part of the usual or customary practice of the board member’s private business, employment or position as a volunteer that bears no relationship to the board member’s holding of public office.

Honoraria

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

The honoraria rules do not prohibit the solicitation or receipt of an honorarium or a certificate, plaque, commemorative token or other item with a value of \$50 or less; or the solicitation or receipt of an

honorarium for services performed in relation to the private profession, occupation, avocation or expertise of the board member or candidate.

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

ORS 162.015 to -162.035

ORS 162.405 to -162.425

ORS 244.010 to -244.400

ORS 332.055

OAR 199-005-0003 0001 to -199-

020010-00200150

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

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

Cross Reference(s):

BBF - Board Member Standards of Conduct

BBFB - Board Member Ethics and Nepotism

DJ - District Purchasing

Dallas School District 2

Code: **BBFB**
 Adopted: 8/23/10
 Readopted: 1/13/14

Board Member Ethics and Nepotism

In order to avoid both potential and actual conflicts of interests, board members will abide by the following rules when a board member's relative is seeking and/or holds a position with the district:

1. A board member may not appoint, employ, promote, discharge, fire, or demote or advocate for such an employment decision for a relative unless the board member complies with the conflict of interest requirements of ORS Chapter 244;

This policy does not apply to decisions regarding unpaid volunteer positions unless it is a board member position or another board-related unpaid volunteer position (i.e. a board committee position);

2. A board member may not participate as a public official in any interview, discussion, or debate regarding the appointment, employment, promotion, discharge, firing, or demotion of a relative. A board member may still serve as a reference or provide a recommendation.

For the purposes of this policy:

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

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

Class Exception

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

¹The term spouse includes domestic partner.

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

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

ORS 244.010 to-244.400
ORS 659A.309

OAR 199-005-0003 **0001** to-199-
~~020010~~--0020-**0150**

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

Cross Reference(s):

BBFA - Board Member Ethics and Conflicts of Interest

Dallas School District 2

Code: **GBC**
 Adopted: 8/23/10
 Readopted: 3/11/13; 1/13/14; 8/04/14

Staff Ethics

The Dallas School Board believes the Dallas School District staff should all be committed to the highest standards of ethical behavior. The following guidelines are the expectation of all personnel in Dallas School District including the School Board.

Dallas School District staff will:

1. Constantly uphold the honor and dignity of the education profession in all actions and relationships with students, colleagues, board members, and the public;
2. Obey local, state, and national laws;
3. Accept the responsibility to continue to grow and learn in his/her positions;
4. Carry out in good faith all policies adopted by the school board and regulations of our state;
5. Honor the public trust of his/her position above any economic or social rewards;
6. Not use his or her position for personal gain;
7. Recognize the public schools are the public's business and keep the public honestly and accurately informed about their schools;
8. Properly disclose to the appropriate administrator knowledge of fraudulent behavior;
9. Adhere to the Standards for Competent and Ethical Performance of Oregon Educators as specified in Oregon Administrative Rules.

I. Conflict of Interest

No district employee will use his/her district position to obtain personal financial benefit or avoidance of financial detriment or financial gain or avoidance of financial detriment for relatives, household members or for any business with which the employee, household member or relative is associated.

This prohibition does not apply to any part of an official compensation package, honorarium allowed by ORS 244.042, reimbursement of expenses, or unsolicited awards of professional achievement. Further, this prohibition does not apply to gifts from one without a legislative or administrative interest. Nor does it apply if the gift is under the \$50 gift limit for one who has a legislative or administrative interest in any matter subject to the decision or vote of the district employee.

District employees will not engage in, or have a financial interest in, any activity that raises a reasonable question of conflict of interest with their duties and responsibilities as staff members. This means that:

1. Employees will not use their position to obtain financial gain or avoidance of financial detriment from students, parents or staff;
2. Any device, publication or any other item developed during the employee's paid time shall be district property;
3. Employees will not further personal gain through the use of confidential information gained in the course of or by reason of position or activities in any way;
4. No district employee may serve as a board or budget committee member in the district;
5. An employee will not perform any duties related to an outside job during his/her regular working hours or during the additional time that he/she needs to fulfill the position's responsibilities; nor will an employee use any district facilities, equipment or materials in performing outside work;
6. If an employee authorizes a public contract, the employee may not have a direct beneficial financial interest in that public contract for two years after the date the contract was authorized.

If an employee has a potential or actual conflict of interest, the employee must notify his/her supervisor in writing of the nature of the conflict and request that the supervisor dispose of the matter giving rise to the conflict.

In order to avoid both potential and actual conflicts of interests, district employees must abide by the following rules when an employee's relative or member of the household is seeking and/or holds a position with the district:

1. A district employee may not appoint, employ, promote, discharge, fire, or demote or advocate for such an employment decision for a relative or a member of the household, unless he/she complies with the conflict of interest requirements of ORS Chapter 244. This rule does not apply to employment decisions regarding unpaid volunteer position, unless it is a board-related position.
2. A district employee may not participate as a public official in any interview, discussion, or debate regarding the appointment, employment, promotion, discharge, firing, or demotion of a relative or a member of the household. An employee may still serve as a reference, provide a recommendation, or perform other acts that are part of the normal job functions of the employee.
3. More than one member of an employee's family may be hired as a regular district employee. In accordance with Oregon law, however, the district may refuse to hire individuals, or may transfer current employees, in situations where an appointment would place one family member in a position of exercising supervisory, appointment or grievance adjustment authority over another member of the same family. Employees who are members of the same family may not be assigned to work in the same building except by the superintendent's approval.

In the *conflict of interest* context:

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

"Relative" means: the ~~employee's~~ spouse¹; parent, step-parent, child, sibling, step-sibling, son-in-law, or daughter-in-law of the employee; or the ~~spouse of the employee's~~ parent, step-parent, child, sibling, step-sibling, son-in-law, or daughter-in-law of the spouse of the employee. **Relative also includes any individual for whom the employee has a legal support obligation, whose employment provides benefits² to the employee, or who receives any benefit from the employee's public employment.**

II. Gifts

District employees must comply with the following rules involving gifts:

Employees are public officials and therefore will not solicit or accept a gift or gifts with an aggregate value in excess of \$50 from any single source in a calendar year that has a legislative or administrative interest in any matter subject to the decision or vote of the district employee. All gift related provisions apply to the employee, and their relatives, and members of their household. The \$50 gift limit applies separately to the employee, and to the employee's relatives or members of household, meaning that the employee and each member of their household and relative can accept up to \$50 each from the same source/gift giver.

"Gift" means something of economic value given to an employee without valuable consideration of equivalent value, which is not extended to others who are not public officials on the same terms and conditions.

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

1. "Member of the household" means any person who resides with the employee.

Determining the Source of Gifts

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

Determining Legislative and Administrative Interest

A legislative or administrative interest means an economic interest distinct from that of the general public, in any action subject to the official decision of an employee.

¹The term spouse includes domestic partner.

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

³ **Ibid. p. 2**

⁴ **Ibid. p. 2**

A decision means an act that commits the district to a particular course of action within the employee's scope of authority and that is connected to the source of the gift's economic interest. A decision is not a recommendation or work performed in an advisory capacity. If a supervisor delegates the decision to a subordinate but retains responsibility as the final decision maker, both the subordinate and supervisor's actions would be considered a "decision."

Determining the Value of Gifts

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

"Fair market value" is the dollar amount goods or services would bring if offered for sale by a person who desired, but was not obligated, to sell and purchased by one who is willing, but not obligated, to buy. Any portion of the price that was donated to charity, however, does not count toward the fair market value of the gift if the employee does not claim the charitable contribution on personal tax returns. Below are acceptable ways to calculate the fair market value of a gift:

1. In calculating the per person cost at receptions or meals the payor of the employee's admission or meal will include all costs other than any amount donated to a charity.

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

Value of Unsolicited Tokens or Awards: Resale value

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

Entertainment

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

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

Entertainment is ceremonial when an employee appears at an entertainment event for a "ceremonial purpose" at the invitation of the source of the entertainment who requests the presence of the employee at a special occasion associated with the entertainment. Examples of an appearance by an employee at an entertainment event for a ceremonial purpose include: throwing the first pitch at a baseball game, appearing in a parade and ribbon cutting for an opening ceremony.

Exceptions

The following are exceptions to the ethics rules on gifts that apply to employees.

1. Gifts from "relatives" and "members of the household" to the employee are permitted in an unlimited amount; they are not considered gifts under the ethics rules.
2. Informational or program material, publications, or subscriptions related to the recipient's performance of official duties.
3. Food, lodging, and travel generally count toward the \$50 aggregate amount per year from a single source with a legislative/administrative interest, with the following exceptions:
 - a. Organized Planned Events. Employees are permitted to accept payment for travel conducted in the employee's official capacity, for certain limited purposes:
 - (1) Reasonable expenses (i.e., food, lodging, travel, fees) for attendance at a convention, fact-finding mission or trip, or other meeting do not count toward the \$50 aggregate amount IF:
 - (a) The employee is scheduled to deliver a speech, make a presentation, participate on a panel, or represent the district; AND
 - (i) The giver is a unit of a:
 - 1) Federal, state, or local government;
 - 2) An Oregon or federally recognized Native American Tribe; OR
 - 3) Nonprofit corporation.
 - (b) The employee is representing the district:
 - (i) On an officially sanctioned trade-promotion or fact-finding mission; OR

(ii) Officially designated negotiations or economic development activities where receipt of the expenses is approved in advance by the superintendent.

(2) The purpose of this exception is to allow employees to attend organized, planned events and engage with the members of organizations by speaking or answering questions, participating in panel discussions or otherwise formally discussing matters in their official capacity. This exception to the gift definition does not authorize private meals where the participants engage in discussion.

4. Food or beverage, consumed at a reception, meal, or meeting IF held by an organization and IF the employee is representing the district.

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

5. Food or beverage consumed by employee acting in an official capacity in the course of financial transactions between the public body and another entity described in ORS 244.020(6)(b)(I)(I).
6. Waiver or discount of registration expenses or materials provided to employee at a continuing education event that the employee may attend to satisfy a professional licensing requirement.
7. A gift received by the employee as part of the usual or customary practice of the employee's private business, employment or position as a volunteer that bears no relationship to the employee's district employment.
8. Reasonable expenses paid to employee for accompanying students on an educational trip.

Honoraria

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

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

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

ORS 244.010 to -244.400
ORS 332.016
ORS 659A.309

OAR 199-005-0003 **0001** to -199-020-0020
OAR 584-020-0040

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

Cross Reference(s):

GBI - Gifts and Solicitations

Dallas School District 2

Code: **IL**

Adopted: 11/10/03

Readopted: 11/28/05; 1/23/12; 12/10/12

Assessment Program

The district's assessment program shall be designed for the purpose of determining district and school program improvement and individual student needs including the requirements of the Oregon Administrative Rules (~~OAR~~) ~~581-022-0606, 581-022-1210 and 581-022-1670~~. Each year the district shall determine each student's progress toward achieving federal, state and local achievement requirements.

Assessment shall be used to measure the academic content standards **and Essential Skills** and to identify students who meet or exceed the performance standards **and Essential Skills** adopted by the State Board of Education.

Accordingly, the district shall maintain the following assessment program:

1. Criterion-referenced assessments, including performance-based assessments, content-based assessments and other valid methods as may be required by state and federal requirements;
2. **Assessment of Essential Skills;**
3. Individual diagnostic and ability evaluations in all grades when students have been referred and parental permission obtained;
4. Assessments by individual teachers;
5. Optional school-wide and grade level-wide assessments, as recommended by the superintendent and as approved by the board.

It is the intent of the board that progress be measured in a manner that clearly enables the student and parents to know whether the student is making progress toward meeting or exceeding standards. District, school and individual results shall be reported to the Board, parents and the community, as prescribed by law.

The district shall make additional services or alternative educational or public school options available to any student who has not met or has exceeded all of the state-required academic content standards. Additionally, students in schools receiving Title I moneys that have been identified by Oregon Department of Education (ODE) will be provided supplemental services and public school options as required by law.

The district shall not discriminate in the methods, practices and materials used for assessment, evaluating and counseling students on the basis of race, national origin, religion, sex, age, disability or marital status. Discrimination complaints shall be processed in accordance with established procedures.

Staff will receive in-service education in the use of designated assessments and interpretation of assessment results.

A student may opt-out of the Smarter Balanced and/or alternate Oregon Extended Assessments in English language arts and mathematics as provided in state law. The district shall provide the required notice and necessary forms to the student. The district shall provide supervised study time for students who are excused from participating in the assessment. A student may be excused from the Oregon Statewide Assessment Program for disability or religious reasons. Parents and adult students will be provided the required notices¹ that include a time frame in which statewide assessments will take place, and an adult student's or parent's right to request an exemption from taking the statewide summative assessments.

The district shall establish conduct and discipline consequences for student-initiated test impropriety. "Student-initiated test impropriety" means student conduct that is inconsistent with the *Test Administration Manual* or accompanying guidance; or results in a score that is invalid.

A periodic review and evaluation of the district's assessment program will be conducted.

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

<u>ORS 40.245</u>	<u>OAR 581-021-0030</u>	<u>OAR 581-022-1210</u>
<u>ORS 326.565</u>	<u>OAR 581-022-0606</u>	<u>OAR 581-022-1510</u>
<u>ORS 326.575</u>	<u>OAR 581-022-0610</u>	<u>OAR 581-022-1670</u>
<u>ORS 329.485</u>	<u>OAR 581-022-0612</u>	<u>OAR 581-022-1910</u>
<u>ORS 336.187</u>	<u>OAR 581-022-0615</u>	
<u>ORS 659.870</u>	<u>OAR 581-022-1140</u>	<u>HB 2655 (2015)</u>

Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, 20 U.S.C. § 1232g (2011); Family Educational Rights and Privacy, 34 C.F.R. Part 99 (2011).

Protection of Pupil Rights, 20 U.S.C. § 1232h (2006); Student Rights in Research, Experimental Programs and Testing, 34 C.F.R. Part 98 (2006).

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), 20 U.S.C. §§ 1400 - 1427 (2006).

No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, 20 U.S.C. §§ 6311-6322 (2006).

Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) Flexibility Waiver; ~~July 18, 2012~~ **July 23, 2015.**

¹ **Districts are required to provide notice twice each year: once at the beginning of the year; and a second time at least 30 days prior to the administration of the test. The 30-day notice must first be provided during the 2015-2016 school year. The beginning of the year notice must first be provided during the 2016-2017 school year.**

Dallas School District 2

Code: INDB
Adopted: 1/13/14

Flag Displays and Salutes

A United States flag and an Oregon flag shall be displayed on or near each school building under the control of the Board or used by the district, during school hours, except in unsuitable weather and at any other time the Board deems proper.

The district shall obtain and display a United States flags of an appropriate size for each classroom.

Students shall receive instruction in respect for the national flag, and be provided an opportunity to salute the United States flag at least once each week by reciting *The Pledge of Allegiance*.

A flag salute may be implemented at assemblies, before or after school, at lunch, special events, home room class, athletic contests or at other times deemed appropriate by the principal. Individual staff members and students who do not participate in the salute must maintain a respectful silence during the salute.

Upon request from an Oregon Sovereign tribal government, a flag representing the sovereign tribal government must be displayed on, near or within a school building during school hours. The location of the flag will be determined by the district in consultation with the requesting sovereign tribal government.

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

ORS 336.067
ORS 339.875

OAR 581-021-0043

W. Va. St. Bd. of Educ. v. Barnette, 319 U.S. 624 (1943).

Dallas School District 2

Code: **JEA**
 Adopted: 9/9/02
 Readopted: 9/10/12; 5/13/13; 8/26/13

Compulsory School Attendance**

Except when exempt by Oregon law, all students between ages ~~7~~**6**-18 who have not completed the 12th grade are required to regularly attend ~~regularly~~; a public full-time school ~~full-time~~ during the entire school term.

All students five ~~or six~~ years of age who have been enrolled in a public school are required to attend regularly while enrolled in the public school.

Persons having legal control of a student between the ages 7 ~~6~~-18, who has not completed the 12th grade, are required to have the student attend and maintain the child in regular attendance during the school term. Persons having legal control of a student who is five ~~or six~~ years of age and has enrolled the child in a public school, are required to have the student attend and maintain the child in regular attendance during the school term.

Under the superintendent's direction and supervision, attendance supervisors shall monitor and report any violation of the compulsory attendance law to the superintendent or designee. Failure to send a student and to maintain a student in regular attendance is ~~a violation of ORS 339.020 and is a Class C violation under ORS 339.990.~~

A parent who is not supervising his/her student by requiring school attendance may also be in violation of Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 163.577 (1)(c). Failing to supervise a child is a Class A violation.

Students directly in violation of this policy may be in violation of Dallas City Ordinance 1750 which states that students between the ages of 7 and 18 years who have not completed the 12th grade shall attend regularly a public school. Violations of the truancy ordinance will be referred to the Polk County Juvenile Department and Sanction Court.

Under policy JHFDA - Suspension of Driving Privileges, the district may report students with 10 consecutive days unexcused absence or 15 cumulative days unexcused absence in a single semester to the Oregon Department of Transportation.

~~The superintendent will develop procedures for issuing citations and the suspension of driving privileges.~~

Exemptions from Compulsory School Attendance

In the following cases, students shall not be required to attend public schools full-time:

1. Students being taught in a private or parochial school in courses of study usually taught in ~~grades 1-12~~ kindergarten through grade 12 in the public schools, and in attendance for a period equivalent to that required of students attending public schools.

2. Students proving to the board's satisfaction that they have acquired **equivalent knowledge to that acquired in** the courses of study taught in ~~grades 1-12~~ **kindergarten through grade 12** in the public schools.
3. Students being taught by a private teacher, the courses of study usually taught in grades ~~1-12~~ **kindergarten through grade 12** in the public school for a period equivalent to that required of students attending public schools.
4. Students being educated in the home by a parent:
 - a. When a student is taught or is withdrawn from a public school to be taught by a parent or private teacher, the parent or teacher must notify the Willamette Education Service District (ESD) in writing within ten days of such occurrence. In addition, when a home-schooled student moves to a new ESD, the parent shall notify the new ESD in writing, within ten days, of the intent to continue home schooling. The ESD superintendent shall acknowledge receipt of any notification in writing within 90 days of receipt of the notification. The ESD is to notify, at least annually, school districts of home-schooled students who reside in their district;
 - b. Each student being taught by a parent or private teacher shall be examined no later than August 15, following grades 3, 5, 8 and 10:
 - (1) If the student was withdrawn from public school, the first examination shall be administered at least 18 months after the date the student withdrew;
 - (2) If the student never attended public or private school, the first examination shall be administered prior to the end of grade 3;
 - (3) Procedures for home-schooled students with disabilities are set out in **Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 581-021-0029**.
 - c. Examinations testing each student shall be from the list of approved examinations from the State Board of Education;
 - d. The examination must be administered by a neutral individual qualified to administer tests on the approved list provided by the Oregon Department of Education;
 - e. The person administering the examination shall score the examination and report the results to the parent. Upon request of the ESD superintendent, the parent shall submit the results of the examination to the ESD;
 - f. All costs for the test instrument, administration and scoring are the responsibility of the parent;
 - g. In the event the ESD superintendent finds that the student is not showing satisfactory educational progress, the ESD superintendent shall provide the parent with a written statement of the reasons for the finding, based on the test results and shall follow the guidelines in Oregon Revised Statutes and Oregon Administrative Rules.
5. Students excluded from attendance as provided by law.
6. An exemption may be granted to the parent of any student 16 or 17 years of age who is lawfully employed full-time, **or who is** lawfully employed part-time and enrolled in school, a community college or **an** alternative education program as defined in ORS 336.615.

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

ORS 153.018
ORS 163.577
ORS 336.615 to- 336.665
ORS 339.010 to- 339.090
ORS 339.925

ORS 339.990
ORS 807.065
ORS 807.066

OAR 581-021-0026

OAR 581-021-0029
OAR 581-021-0071
OAR 581-021-0077

SB 321 (2015)

Dallas School District 2

Code: JEBA
Adopted: 6/14/10

Early Entrance**

~~Children who have reached their fifth birthday on or before September 1 shall be admitted to kindergarten. Children who have reached their sixth birthday on or before September 1 shall be admitted to first grade.~~

~~A child whose fifth birthday falls after the state deadline, September 1, and before November 1, may be allowed to enter kindergarten if skills and maturity level indicate kindergarten readiness. Skills and maturity level are determined by assessments by qualified professional staff of the child's:~~

A student is considered six years of age and will be admitted in a public school if his/her sixth birthday occurs on or before September 1. A student whose sixth birthday occurs after that date may be admitted to the first grade if he/she has maintained regular attendance in any grade of a public full-time school during the entire school term.

A student will be admitted to kindergarten if his/her fifth birthday occurs on or before September 1, or is a kindergarten student transferring from a public school in another district.

Early entry into school may be allowed for a student whose needs would best be met in the school program based on an analysis by qualified professional staff of his/her:

1. Cognitive development;
2. Social development;
3. Physical development.

~~Children transferring into the district from another district or private school as residents may enter any grade upon evidence of having satisfactorily completed the requirements of the preceding grade. Every effort is to be made in assigning students to appropriate classrooms and in the best interest of the child.~~

The superintendent or designee shall **identify screening processes and instruments which will provide a dependable assessment of the preceding criteria.** develop and implement programs and procedures necessary to fulfill the intent of this policy.

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

ORS 327.006
ORS 336.092
ORS 336.095

ORS 339.115
ORS 343.395
SB 321 (2015)

Dallas School District 2

Code: JEC
 Adopted: 8/26/13
 Readopted: 4/14/14

Admissions**

The board is committed to providing an educational program for all students living in the district. The board believes all students living in the district who have not completed 12 years of education should attend school regularly **full-time** and be included in the available educational programs.

Special Education

Special education students shall be served from ages 0 to 21, unless the student has received a regular high school diploma.

Nonspecial Education

A ~~S~~students not ~~in~~ **needing** special education shall be served ~~from~~ **between** ages 5 and 19 or may be served until age 21 if **the student is** still working toward a diploma.

State law requires a ~~students to be age six~~ **whose sixth birthday is** on or before September 1 to ~~enter first grade~~ **enroll in a public school**; and **recognizes a student who is** age five on or before September 1 to ~~enter~~ **be** kindergarten **age**.

All new students must register in the school office. Registration requirements include proof of the student's birth date (a birth certificate, a hospital record or a baptismal record), immunization records, and vision screening or eye examination certification as required by law. Students admitted to any grade must show evidence of completing the prior school years.

Students enrolled in the district shall comply with Oregon laws related to age, residence, health, **attendance** and immunization.

Students located in the district shall not be excluded from admission solely because the student does not have a fixed place of residence or solely because the student is not under the supervision of a parent.

Admission of Resident Students

School-age students who live within the district attendance area may attend school without paying tuition.

1. Residents over age 19 who have a diploma may be admitted with the approval of the superintendent and upon payment of tuition at the rate established by the board. Students who turn 19 years of age during the school year shall continue to be eligible for a free and appropriate public education for the remainder of the school year.
2. The board may admit otherwise eligible students who are not receiving special education and who have not yet attained 21 years of age prior to the beginning of the current school year if they are shown to be in need of additional education in order to receive a diploma. These students may attend school without paying tuition for the remainder of the school year.

3. The board shall admit otherwise eligible students who have not yet attained age 21 prior to the beginning of the current school year, if the student is receiving special education services and:
- Has not yet received a regular high school diploma; or
 - Has received a modified diploma, an extended diploma or an alternative certificate.

A student living in the district who has attained the age of majority is considered a resident of the district.

A minor student living with a parent who resides in the district is considered a resident of the district.

A students who is a ward of the court and who is placed in the district is a resident of the district.

Final determination on any remaining questions of residency **of a student** shall be made by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

ORS 327.006
ORS 336.092
ORS 339.010
ORS 339.020
ORS 339.030

ORS 339.115
ORS 339.125
ORS 339.133
ORS 339.134
ORS 433.267

OAR 581-022-0705

SB 321 (2015)

Illegal Immigration and Immigration Reform Act of 1996, 8 U.S.C. §§ 1101, 1221, 1252, 1224, 1363, 1367 (2006).
 McKinney-Vento Homeless Education Assistance Improvements Act of 2001, 42 U.S.C. §§ 11431-11435 (2005).

Cross Reference(s):

JECB - Admittance of Non-Resident Students
 JHCB - Immunization of Students
 JECBD - Homeless Students

Dallas School District - Bond Series 2015

[illegible]

Bond Series 2015 (First Issuance)	Amount	% Spend Down	Timeline
of 36 months	10		27.78%
Par Amount	\$ 9,696,339.55		
Actual Expenditures to Date	\$ 2,399,231.00	24.73%	
Committed/Contracted/Encumbered	\$ 851,628.53	8.78%	
TOTAL Spent/Committed	\$ 3,249,859.53	33.52%	

95% of Issuance must be "substantial" Spend/Committed by April 2018

* 85% of Issuance must be "substantially" Spent/Committed by April 2018

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