

Parkrose School District 30SBA Model Sample Policy

Code: AC-AR
Adopted: 10/04
Revised: 12.13.21, 11.xx.23

Discrimination Complaint Procedure

Summary The revisions to the complaint procedures are to clarify timelines and more closely align with legal requirements.

{Required AR. OAR 581-022-2370 requires districts to have complaint procedures, including for complaints of discrimination. Federal law also requires discrimination complaint procedures.}

Any person, including students, staff, visitors and third parties, may file a complaint.

Complaints regarding discrimination or harassment, on any basis protected by law, shall be processed in accordance with the following procedures:

Step 1: ~~{1}~~ Complaints may be oral or in writing and must be filed with the ~~{principal}~~. Any staff member that receives an oral or written complaint shall report the complaint to the ~~{principal}~~.

The ~~{principal}~~ shall investigate and determine the action to be taken, if any, and reply in writing, to the complainant within ~~{10}~~ school days of receipt of the complaint.

Step 2: If the complainant wishes to appeal the decision of the ~~{principal}~~, the complainant may submit a written appeal to the superintendent ~~{or designee}~~ within ~~{five}~~ school days after receipt of the ~~{principal}~~'s response to the complaint.

The superintendent ~~{or designee}~~ shall review the ~~{principal}~~'s decision within ~~{five}~~ school days and may meet with all parties involved. The superintendent ~~{or designee}~~ will review the merits of the complaint and the ~~{principal}~~'s decision. The superintendent ~~{or designee}~~ will respond in writing to the complainant within ~~{10}~~ school days.

Step 3: If the complainant is not satisfied with the decision of the superintendent ~~{or designee}~~, a written appeal may be filed with the Board within ~~{five}~~ school days of receipt of the superintendent's ~~{or designee's}~~ response to Step 2. The Board may decide to hear or deny the request for appeal at a Board meeting. If the Board decides to hear the appeal, the Board may meet with the concerned parties and their representative ~~{at the next regular or special Board meeting}~~ ~~{a Board meeting}~~. The Board's decision will be final and will address each

~~{1}~~ For district information. The district's timeline established by each step of the district's complaint procedure must be within 30 days of the submission of the complaint at any step, unless the district and complainant have agreed in writing to a longer time period for that step. The district's complaint procedure should not exceed a total of 90 days from the initial filing of the complaint, regardless of the number of steps involved, unless the district and the complainant have agreed in writing to a longer time period. (OAR 581-002-0005)~~{1}~~

allegation in the complaint and contain reasons for the Board's decision. A copy of the Board's final decision shall be sent to the complainant in writing or electronic form within ~~[3]~~¹⁰ days of ~~this meeting~~ receipt of the appeal by the Board.

If the ~~[principal]~~ is the subject of the complaint, the individual may start at Step 2 and should file a complaint with the superintendent ~~[or designee]~~.

If the superintendent is the subject of the complaint, the complaint may start at Step 3 and should be referred to the Board chair. ~~[The Board may refer the investigation to a third party.]~~

Complaints against the Board as a whole or against an individual Board member, may start at Step 3 and should be submitted to the Board chair and may be referred to district counsel. Complaints against the Board chair may start at Step 3 and be referred directly to the ~~[district counsel]~~ ~~[Board vice chair]~~.

The timelines established in each step of this procedure may be extended upon mutual consent of the district and the complainant in writing~~],~~ but will not be longer than 30 days from the date of the submission of the complaint at any step~~].~~ The overall timeline of this complaint procedure may be extended beyond 90 days from the initial filing of the complaint upon written mutual consent of the district and the complainant.

The complainant, if a person who resides in the district~~],~~ ~~[or]~~ a parent or guardian of a student who attends school in the district~~],~~ or a student~~],~~ is not satisfied after exhausting local complaint procedures, the district fails to render a written decision within 30 days of submission of the complaint at any step or fails to resolve the complaint within 90 days of the initial filing of the complaint, may appeal² the district's final decision to the Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction under Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) 581-002-0001 – 581-002-0023.

~~Charter Schools of which the District Board is a Sponsor~~^{¶¶}

~~¶¶~~

~~[The district Board, [through its charter agreement with [name of charter school sponsored by the district board]] [through a board resolution] [through this administrative regulation], will review an appeal of a decision reached by the Board of [name of public charter school] on a complaint alleging violation of Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 659.850 or Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 581-021-0045 or 581-021-0046 (Discrimination). A complainant may appeal will submit such appeal to the [superintendent] [Board chair] on behalf of the district Board within [30] days of receipt of the decision from the public charter school board. A final decision reached by this district Board may be appealed to the Oregon Department of Education under OAR 581-002-0001 - 581-002-0023.]¶¶~~

~~¶¶~~

~~OR¶¶~~

~~¶¶~~

~~[The district Board, [through its charter agreement with [name of public charter school sponsored by the district board]] [through a board resolution] [through this administrative regulation], will not review an appeal of a decision reached by the Board of the [name of public charter school] on a complaint alleging a violation of Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 659.850 or Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 581-021-0045 or 581-021-0046 (Discrimination), for which the district Board has jurisdiction, and recognizes a decision~~

² An appeal must meet the criteria found in OAR 581-002-0005(1)(a).

~~reached by the Board of [name of public charter school] as the district Board's final decision. A final decision reached by this district Board may be appealed to the Oregon Department of Education under OAR 581-002-0001 – 581-002-0023.]~~

DISCRIMINATION COMPLAINT FORM

Any person, including students, staff, visitors and third parties, may file a complaint.

Name of Person Filing Complaint _____ Date _____ School or Activity _____

Student/Parent ☐ Employee ☐ Job applicant ☐ Other ☐ _____

Type of discrimination:

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Race | <input type="checkbox"/> Mental or physical disability | <input type="checkbox"/> Age |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Color | <input type="checkbox"/> Marital status | <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual orientation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Religion | <input type="checkbox"/> Familial status | <input type="checkbox"/> Pregnancy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sex | <input type="checkbox"/> Economic status | <input type="checkbox"/> Discriminatory use of a Native American mascot |
| <input type="checkbox"/> National or ethnic origin | <input type="checkbox"/> Veterans' status | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gender identity | | |

Specific complaint: (Please provide detailed information including names, dates, places, activities and results of the discussion.)

Who should we talk to and what evidence should we consider? _____

Suggested solution/resolution/outcome: _____

This complaint form should be mailed or submitted to the [principal].

Direct complaints related to educational programs and services may be made to the U.S. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights. Direct complaints related to employment may be filed with the Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industries, Civil Rights Division, or the U.S. Department of Labor, Equal Employment Opportunities Commission.

Parkrose School District 30SBA Model Sample Policy

Code: BD/BDA
Adopted: 9/13/93
Revised: 12.13.21, 11.xx.23

Board Meetings

Summary

[House Bill 2805](#) (2023) and [House Bill 2806](#) (2023) added new provisions to Public Meetings Law and executive sessions, expanded Oregon Government Ethics Commission (OGE) oversight of public meetings law, and added provisions requiring a board member to receive mandatory public meetings training.

As a result of HB 2805, a person who believes the district has violated identified provisions of public meetings law may be able to file a grievance with the district in accordance with law. The new public meetings law provisions to file a grievance become effective in September 2023.

The new public meetings law provisions for executive sessions (HB 2806), which now include considering matters relating to the safety of the board, district staff and volunteers and the security of district facilities and meeting spaces, as well as considering matters relating to cyber security infrastructure and responses to cyber security threats, are effective now.

The new board member training requirement takes effect January 1, 2024.

{Optional policy. School boards must follow public meeting law regardless of whether the board adopts this policy. This policy reflects public meeting law as amended by House Bill 2805 (2023).}

The Board has the authority to act only when a quorum is present at a duly called regular, special or emergency meeting. “Meeting” means the convening¹ of a quorum of the Board as the district’s governing body to make a decision² or to deliberate³ toward a decision on any matter. This includes meeting for the purpose of gathering information to serve as the basis for a subsequent decision or recommendation by the Board governing body, i.e. a work session. “Meeting” does not include any on-site inspection of any project or program the attendance of members of the Board at any national, regional or state association to which the Board or its members belong.

The affirmative vote of the majority of members of the Board is required to transact any business.

All regular, special and emergency meetings of the Board will be open to the public except as provided by law. 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. All meetings will be

¹ “Convening” means: (a) Gathering in a physical location; (b) Using electronic, video or telephonic technology to be able to communicate contemporaneously among participants; (c) Using serial electronic written communications among participants; or (d) Using an intermediary to communicate among participants.

² “Decision” means any determination, action, vote or final disposition upon a motion, proposal, resolution, order, ordinance or measure on which a vote of a governing body is required, at any meeting at which a quorum is present.

³ “Deliberation” means discussion or communication that is part of a decision-making process.

conducted in compliance with state and federal statutes. [For information how to give or submit public comment [it is outlined in Board policy BDDH - Public Comment at Board Meetings⁴].

All Board meetings, including Board retreats and work sessions, will be held within district boundaries, except as allowed by law⁵. The Board may attend training sessions outside the district boundaries but cannot 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.

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

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 hearing-impaired persons. 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 auxiliary aids and services will 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. {⁶}]

All meetings held in public shall comply with the Oregon Indoor Clean Air Act.

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

1. Regular, Special and Emergency Meetings

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

⁴[When telephone or other electronic means of communication is used during a meeting open to the public, the Board shall make at least one place available to the public where, or at least one electronic means by which, the public can listen during the meeting. At all meetings of the Board open to the public, the public will be provided an opportunity, to the extent reasonably possible, to access and attend the meeting by telephone, video or other electronic or virtual means. If in-person oral testimony (or public comment) is allowed, the public will be provided, to the extent reasonably possible, an opportunity to submit oral testimony during the meeting[, at the designated portion of the agenda,] by telephone, video or other electronic or other means. If in-person written testimony is allowed, the public will be provided, to the extent reasonably possible, an opportunity to submit written testimony including by email or other electronic means, so that the Board is able to consider the submitted testimony in a timely manner.]

⁵ 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.

⁶{ 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. }

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

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

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

2. Communications Outside of Board Meetings

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

~~Electronic communications may contain:~~ Communications outside of a Board meeting may contain:

- a. Communications to, between or among members of a governing body 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 (including agendas and information concerning agenda items);
 - (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; or
- b. ~~Agenda item suggestions;~~
- c. ~~Reminders regarding meeting times, dates and places;~~
- d. ~~Board meeting agendas or information concerning agenda items;~~
- e. ~~One way information from Board members or the superintendent to each Board member (e.g., an article on student achievement or to share a report on district progress on goals);~~
- f. ~~Individual responses to questions posed by community members, subject to other limitations in Board policy.~~

~~E-mails sent to other Board members will have the following notice:~~

~~Important: Please do not reply or forward this communication if this communication constitutes a decision or deliberation toward a decision between and among a quorum of a governing body which could be considered a public meeting. Electronic communications on district business are governed by public meetings law.~~

3. Private or Social Meetings

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

4. Work Sessions

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

5. Executive Sessions

Executive sessions may be held ~~[as an agenda item]~~ during regular, special or emergency meetings for a reason permitted by law. ~~[(See Board policy BDC - Executive Sessions)]~~

Complaints regarding public meetings laws can be filed with the Board in accordance with Board Policy KL – Public Complaints. The Board will respond and provide a copy of the complaint and response to the Oregon Government Ethics Commission within 21 days in accordance with state law.⁷

^{8}~~[~~**Mandatory Training**

Every member of the Board shall attend or view a training on public meetings law prepared or approved by the Oregon Government Ethics Commission (OGE) at least once during the Board member's term of office and shall verify attendance in accordance with OGE procedures.]

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

⁷ See House Bill 2805 (2023) Section 5(2) for requirements of the response.

⁸ {This is required for Board members in districts with total expenditures for a fiscal year of \$1 million or more. This number will be reviewed by OGE at least once every five years. If the district has total expenditures of less than \$1 million, this language can be kept, but "shall" should be replaced with "is encouraged to."}

~~ORS 174.100~~
~~ORS 174.104~~

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

[ORS 255.335](#)
[ORS 332.040 - 332.061](#)
[ORS 433.835 - 433.875](#)

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

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

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

[House Bill 2805](#) (2023).

~~Oregon House Bill 2560 (2021)~~.

~~Oregon House Bill 3041 (2021)~~.

Parkrose School District 30SBA Model Sample Policy

Code: BDC
Adopted: NEW

Executive Sessions

Summary

[House Bill 2805](#) (2023) and [House Bill 2806](#) (2023) added new provisions to Public Meetings Law and executive sessions, expanded Oregon Government Ethics Commission (OGE) oversight of public meetings law, and added provisions requiring a board member to receive mandatory public meetings training.

As a result of HB 2805, a person who believes the district has violated identified provisions of public meetings law may be able to file a grievance with the district in accordance with law. The new public meetings law provisions to file a grievance become effective in September 2023.

The new public meetings law provisions for executive sessions (HB 2806), which now include considering matters relating to the safety of the board, district staff and volunteers and the security of district facilities and meeting spaces, as well as considering matters relating to cyber security infrastructure and responses to cyber security threats, are effective now.

The new board member training requirement takes effect January 1, 2024.

{Optional policy. School boards can only meet in executive session when statute allows. This policy can be a helpful resource for Board members in determining whether executive session can be used.}

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

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;

(ORS 192.660(2)(a)) **personnel**

2. To consider the dismissal or disciplining of, or to hear complaints or charges brought against, a public officer², employee, staff member or individual agent who does not request an open hearing. (ORS 192.660(2)(b)) **complaints**
3. To conduct deliberations with persons designated by the governing body to carry on labor negotiations. (ORS 192.660(2)(d)) **labor**
4. To conduct deliberations with persons designated by the governing body to negotiate real property transactions. (ORS 192.660(2)(e)) **property**
5. To consider information or records that are exempt by law from public inspection. (ORS 192.660(2)(f)) **records**
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)) **litigation**
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)) **evaluate Superintendent**
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)) **school safety**
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)) **board safety**
10. To consider matters relating to cyber security infrastructure and responses to cyber security threats. (ORS 192.660(2)(p)) **cyber safety**
11. To review the expulsion of a minor student from a public elementary or secondary school. (ORS 332.061(1)(a)) **expulsions**
12. To ~~review~~**discuss** matters pertaining to or examination of the confidential records of a student. (ORS 332.061(1)(b)) **records**

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;

-
- 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.

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.

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 332.045](#)

[ORS 332.061](#)

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

Oregon Government Ethics Commission, [Staff Advisory Opinion](#) No. 22-106S

[House Bill 2806](#) (2023)

Parkrose School District 30SBA Model Sample Policy

Code: GBEA
Adopted: 2.24.20
Revised: 12.13.21, 11.xx.23

Workplace Harassment *

Summary

The legal references for policy GBEA – Workplace Harassment have been updated to reflect an assigned statute number to what is House Bill 3041, which modified Oregon’s definition of sexual orientation and added a definition for gender identity; these definitions apply to a host of Oregon statutes including its use in ORS 659A.370. HB 3041 is now numbered ORS 659A.370, and ORS 174.100 is the home for definitions of sexual orientation and gender identity – both used in this referenced policy.

Workplace harassment is prohibited and shall not be tolerated. This includes workplace harassment that occurs between district employees or between a district employee and the district in the workplace or at a work-related event that is off district premises and coordinated by or through the district, or between a district and a district employee off district premises. Elected school board members, volunteers and interns are subject to this policy.

Any district employee who believes they have been a victim of workplace harassment may file a report with the district employee designated in the administrative regulation GBEA-AR - Workplace Harassment Reporting and Procedure, may file a report through the Bureau of Labor and Industries’ (BOLI) complaint resolution process or under any other available law. The reporting of such information is voluntary. The district employee making the report is advised to document any incidents of workplace harassment.

“Workplace harassment” means conduct that constitutes discrimination prohibited by Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 659A.030 (discrimination in employment based on race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, marital status, age, or expunged juvenile record), including conduct that constitutes sexual assault¹ or that constitutes conduct prohibited by ORS 659A.082 (discrimination against person in uniformed service) or 659A.112 (discrimination in employment based on disability).

The district, upon receipt of a report from a district employee who believes they are a victim of workplace harassment, shall provide information about legal resources and counseling and support services, including any available employee assistance services. The district employee receiving the report, whether a supervisor of the employer or the district employee designated to receive reports, is advised to document any incidents of workplace harassment, and shall provide a copy of this policy and accompanying administrative regulation to the victim upon their disclosure about alleged workplace harassment.

All incidents of behavior that may violate this policy shall be promptly investigated.

¹ “Sexual assault” means unwanted conduct of a sexual nature that is inflicted upon a person or compelled through the use of physical force, manipulation, threat or intimidation.

Any person who reports workplace harassment has the right to be protected from retaliation.

The district may not require or coerce a district employee to enter into a nondisclosure² or nondisparagement³ agreement.

The district may not enter into an agreement with an employee or prospective employee, as a condition of employment, continued employment, promotion, compensation, or the receipt of benefits, that contains a nondisclosure provision, a nondisparagement provision or any other provision that has the purpose or effect of preventing the employee from disclosing or discussing workplace harassment that occurred between district employees or between a district employee and the district, in the workplace or at a work-related event that is off district premises and coordinated by or through the district, or between a district employee and employer off district premises.

The district may enter into a settlement agreement, separation or severance agreement that includes one or more of the following provisions only when a district employee claiming to be aggrieved by workplace harassment requests to enter into the agreement: 1) a nondisclosure or nondisparagement provision; 2) a provision that prevents disclosure of factual information relating to the claim of workplace harassment; or 3) a no-rehire provision that prohibits the employee from seeking reemployment with the district as a term or condition of the agreement. The agreement must provide the district employee at least seven days after signing the agreement to revoke it.

If the district determines in good faith that an employee has engaged in workplace harassment, the district may enter into a settlement, separation or severance agreement that includes one or more of the provisions described in the previous paragraph.

It is the intent of the Board that appropriate corrective action will be taken by the district to stop workplace harassment, prevent its recurrence and address negative consequences. Staff members in violation of this policy shall be subject to discipline, up to and including dismissal and/or additional workplace harassment awareness training, as appropriate. Other individuals (e.g., board members, witnesses, and volunteers) whose behavior is found to be in violation of this policy shall be subject to appropriate sanctions as determined and imposed by the superintendent or the Board.

The district shall make this policy available to all district employees and shall be made a part of district orientation materials provided and copied to new district employees at the time of hire.

The superintendent will establish a process of reporting incidents of workplace harassment and the prompt investigation.

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

² A “nondisclosure” agreement or provision prevents either party from disclosing the contents of or circumstances surrounding the agreement.

³ A “nondisparagement” agreement or provision prevents either party from making disparaging statements about the other party.

[ORS 174.100](#)

[ORS 243.317 - 243.323](#)

[ORS 659A.001](#)

[ORS 659A.003](#)

[ORS 659A.006](#)

[ORS 659A.029](#)

[ORS 659A.030](#)

[ORS 659A.082](#)

[ORS 659A.112](#)

[ORS 659A.370](#)

[ORS 659A.820](#)

[ORS 659A.875](#)

[ORS 659A.885](#)

[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).

~~House Bill 3041 (2021)~~

Parkrose School District 30SBA Model Sample Policy

Code: GBI
Adopted: 5/29/01
Revised: 9.25.17, 11.xx.23

Gifts and Solicitations

Students and their parents shall be discouraged from giving gifts to district employees. The Board welcomes, as appropriate, the writing of letters by students to staff members expressing gratitude and appreciation.

Individual employees ~~[will refrain from]~~ [will limit] giving gifts¹ to staff members who exercise any direct or indirect administrative or supervisory jurisdiction over them. Collecting money for group gifts is discouraged except in special circumstances such as bereavement, serious illness or retirement gifts. Staff-initiated “sunshine funds” are exempt from this policy.

No staff member may solicit funds in the name of the school or district through the use of, including but not limited to, internet-based or crowd-funding types of fund raising, without the approval of the ~~[principal]~~ [superintendent].

Individual employees need to be accountable for maintaining integrity and avoid accepting anything of value offered by another for the purpose of influencing their professional judgment.

All employees are prohibited from accepting items of material value from companies or organizations doing business with the district. [“Material value” is defined as \$50 from a single source in a single year.]

No organization may solicit funds from staff members within the schools, nor may anyone distribute flyers or other materials related to fund drives through the schools without the superintendent’s approval. Staff members may not be made responsible or assume responsibility for collecting money or distributing any fund-drive literature within the schools without the superintendent’s approval.

The soliciting of staff by sales people, other staff or agents during on-duty hours is prohibited. Any solicitation should be reported at once to the principal or supervisor. Advertising is not allowed in the building without the superintendent’s approval.

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

¹ “Gift” means something of economic value given to a public official or the public official’s relative or household member without valuable consideration of equivalent value, including the full or partial forgiveness of indebtedness, which is not extended to others who are not public officials or the relatives or household members of public officials on the same terms and conditions; and something of economic value given to a public official or the public official’s relative for valuable consideration less than that required from others who are not public officials. See ORS Chapter 244 for gift definition exceptions.

[ORS 244](#).010 to -244.400
[ORS 339](#).880

[OAR 584-020](#)-0000 to -0045
[OAR 199-005](#)-0005 to -199-020-0020

Parkrose School District 30SBA Model Sample Policy

Code: GBI-AR
Adopted: 9.25.17
Revised/Reviewed: 11.xx.23

Internet-Based, Crowd Funding Solicitation

All district or school internet-based, crowd funding or other similar types of monetary solicitation shall be in compliance with all district fund-raising policies, requiring preapproval from the ~~{principals}~~ ~~{superintendent}~~.

The ~~{principals}~~ ~~{superintendent}~~ shall monitor the internet-based and/or crowd-funding site to ensure that no student information is disclosed improperly and no images are used without permission.

The ~~{principals}~~ ~~{superintendent}~~ shall ensure that the internet-based and/or crowd-funding site is legitimate, and that the terms of the site are being followed.

All technology requests for funding shall follow appropriate policies and use guidelines.

All district or school funding will be on the district's system.

All technology purchases or request for purchase will be approved by the District Technology Manager ~~{director of technology}~~.

All non-monetary items obtained become property of the district and all inventory procedures apply.

All monetary donations shall be recorded in the proper school or district fund. No school or district banking information shall be given out. A check will be requested to be mailed to the ~~{school}~~ ~~{or district}~~ in the name of the ~~{school}~~ ~~{or district}~~ and **not to the individual**.

A (digital or other) file will be maintained by the ~~{principal}~~ ~~{superintendent}~~ that documents the ~~{principal}~~ ~~{superintendent}~~ approval, details of the project, a print out of the website, copies of all agreements and permission forms, copies of any checks of monetary donation received as well as the inventory listing non-monetary donations.

Parkrose School District 305BA Model Sample Policy

Code: GBL
Adopted: 2000
Revised: 11.23.20, 11.xx.23

Personnel Records *

Summary

After review of model sample policies GBL and GBLA, it was decided to combine the two policies. The resulting changes are proposed in this issue which includes the deletion of GBLA in lieu of changes made to model sample policy GBL – Personnel Records.

An official personnel file will be established for each person employed by the district. Personnel files will be maintained in a central location.

All records containing employee medical condition information such as workers' compensation reports and release or permission to return to work forms will be kept confidential, in a separate file from personnel records. Such records will be released only in accordance with the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act or other applicable law.

The superintendent will be responsible for establishing procedures regarding the control, use, safety and maintenance of all personnel records. Employees will be given a copy of evaluations, complaints and written disciplinary actions placed in their personnel file. All charges resulting in disciplinary action shall be considered a permanent part of a teacher's personnel file and shall not be removed for any reason. Employees may submit a written response to any materials placed in their personnel file.

Except as provided below, or required by law, district employees' personnel records will be available for use and inspection only by the following:

1. The individual employee. An employee may arrange with the [personnel] office to inspect the contents of their personnel file on any day the [personnel] office is open for business;
2. Others designated by the employee in writing may arrange to inspect the contents of the employee's personnel file in the same manner described above;
3. The comptroller or auditor, when such inspection is pertinent to carrying out their respective duties, or as otherwise specifically authorized by the Board. Information so obtained will be kept confidential. No files will be removed from their central location for personal inspection;
4. A Board member when specifically authorized by the Board. Information will be kept confidential. No files will be removed from their central location for personal inspection;
5. The superintendent and members of the central administrative staff designated by the superintendent;

¹ Includes former employees.

6. District administrators and supervisors who currently or prospectively supervise the employee;
7. ~~Employees of the personnel office~~;
8. Attorneys for the district or the district's designated representative on matters of district business;
9. Upon receiving a request from a prospective employer issued under Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 339.374(1)(b), the district, pursuant to ORS 339.378(1), shall disclose the requested information if it has or has had an employment relationship with a person who is the subject of the request, no later than 20 days after receiving such request. The ~~Records created by the district pursuant to Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 339.388(8)(c)~~ are confidential and are not public records as defined in ORS 192.311. The district may use the record as a basis for providing the information required to be disclosed about an employee under ORS 339.378(1);
10. Upon request from a law enforcement agency, the Oregon Department of Human Services, the Teacher Standards and Practices Commission, or the Oregon Department of Education, in conducting an investigation related to suspected abuse or suspected sexual conduct, to the extent allowable by state and federal law, including laws protecting a person from self-incrimination;
11. Upon request from a prospective employer or a former employee, authorized district officials may disclose information about a former employee's job performance to a prospective employer and such disclosure is presumed to be in good faith. Presumption of good faith is rebutted by showing the information disclosed was knowingly false or deliberately misleading, was rendered with malicious purpose or violated any civil right of the former employee protected under ORS 659 or ORS 659A.

The superintendent may permit persons other than those specified above to use and to inspect personnel records when, in their opinion, the person requesting access has a legitimate official purpose. The superintendent will determine in each case, the appropriateness and extent of such access.

Release of personnel records to parties other than those listed above, will be in line with ~~the district's public records procedures~~ [Board policy KBA - Public Records]. [The district will attempt to notify the employee of the request and that the district believes it is legally required to disclose certain records.]

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

[ORS 30.178](#)

[ORS 339.370](#) – 339.374

[ORS 339.378](#)

[ORS 339.388](#)

[ORS 342.143](#)

[ORS 342.850](#)

[ORS 652.750](#)

[ORS Chapter 659](#)

[ORS Chapter 659A](#)

[OAR 581-022-2405](#)

OSEA v. Lake County Sch. District, 93 Or. App. 481 (1988).

Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12101-12112 (2018); 29 C.F.R. Part 1630 (2019); 28 C.F.R. Part 35 (2019).

Americans with Disabilities Act Amendments Act of 2008, 42 U.S.C. § 2000ff-1 (2018).

OSBA Model Sample Policy

Code: GBLA
Adopted:

Disclosure of Information

Authorized district officials may disclose information about a former employee's job performance to a prospective employer. District officials are immune from civil liability for such disclosures under the following conditions:

1. The disclosure of information regarding the former employee's job performance is upon request of the prospective employer or the former employee. This disclosure is presumed to be in good faith. Presumption of good faith is rebutted by showing the information disclosed was:
 - a. Knowingly false;
 - b. Deliberately misleading;
 - c. Rendered with malicious purpose; or
 - d. Violated civil right of the former employee protected under Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 659 or ORS 659A.
2. Records created pursuant to ORS 339.388(8)(c) are confidential and are not public records as defined in ORS 192.311. The district may use the record as a basis for providing the information required to be disclosed about an employee under ORS 339.378(1);
3. The disclosure is a result of a request from law enforcement, Oregon Department of Human Services, Teacher Standards and Practices Commission, or the Oregon Department of Education in conducting an investigation related to suspected abuse or suspected sexual conduct to the extent allowable by state and federal law, including laws protecting a person from self-incrimination;
4. No later than 20 days after receiving a request under ORS 339.374(1)(b), the district, if it has or has had an employment relationship with the applicant shall disclose the information requested.

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

[ORS 30.178](#)
[ORS 339.370 - 339.374](#)

[ORS 339.378](#)
[ORS 339.388](#)

[ORS Chapter 659](#)
[ORS Chapter 659A](#)

OR. ATTORNEY GENERAL'S PUBLIC RECORDS AND MEETINGS MANUAL.

OSBA Model Sample Policy

Code:

GCBDA/GDBDA

Adopted:

Family Medical Leave *

When applicable, the district will comply with the provisions of the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) of 1993, the Oregon Family Leave Act (OFLA) of 1995, the Military Family Leave Act as part of the National Defense Authorization Acts of 2008 and for Fiscal Year 2010 (which expanded certain leave to military families and veterans for specific circumstances), the Oregon Military Family Leave Act (OMFLA) of 2009 and other applicable provisions of Board policies and collective bargaining agreements regarding family medical leave.

FMLA applies to districts with 50 or more employees within 75 miles of the employee's worksite, based on employment during each working day during any of the 20 or more work weeks in the calendar year in which the leave is to be taken, or in the calendar year preceding the year in which the leave is to be taken. The 50 employee test does not apply to educational institutions for determining employee eligibility.

OFLA and OMFLA apply to districts that employ 25 or more part-time or full-time employees in Oregon, based on employment during each working day during any of the 20 or more work weeks in the calendar year in which the leave is to be taken, or in the calendar year immediately preceding the year in which the leave is to be taken.

In order for an employee to be eligible for the benefits under FMLA, the employee must have been employed by the district for at least 12 months and have worked at least 1,250 hours during the past 12-month period.

In order for an employee to be eligible for the benefits under OFLA, the employee must work an average of 25 hours per week and have been employed at least 180 calendar days prior to the first day of the family medical leave of absence. For parental leave purposes, an employee becomes eligible upon completing at least 180 calendar days immediately preceding the date on which the parental leave begins. There is no minimum average number of hours worked per week when determining employee eligibility for parental leave.

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 an employee's eligibility for OMFLA.

Federal and state leave entitlements generally run concurrently.

The superintendent [or designee] will develop administrative regulations as necessary for the implementation of the provisions of both federal and state law.

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

[ORS 332.507](#)
[ORS 342.545](#)
[ORS 659A.090](#)

[ORS 659A.093](#)
[ORS 659A.096](#)
[ORS 659A.099](#)

[ORS 659A.150 to -659A.186](#)
[OAR 839-009-0200 to -0320](#)

Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12101-12213 (2012); 29 C.F.R. Part 1630 (2017); 28 C.F.R. Part 35 (2017).
Family and Medical Leave Act, 29 U.S.C. §§ 2601-2654 (2012); 5 U.S.C. §§ 6381-6387 (2012); Family and Medical Leave Act, 29 C.F.R. Part 825 (2017).
Americans with Disabilities Act Amendments Act of 2008.
Escriba v. Foster Poultry Farms, Inc. 743 F.3d 1236 (9th Cir. 2014).

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Parkrose School District 30SBA Model Sample Policy

Code: GCBDA/GDBDA
Adopted: 4/24/00
Revised: 6.26.17, 11.xx.23

Family Medical Leave * (Version 1)

{Highly recommended policy. The law does not require districts to have a board-adopted policy, but the district is required to follow the law. Having policy and an administrative regulation in place can assist with compliance. Policy is intended for districts with 50 or more employees as counted in accordance with ORS 659A.153. If the district has between 25 and 50 employees, the district should use version 2 of GCBDA/GDBDA – Family Medical Leave *. If the district does not have 25 employees, the district should not adopt this policy.}

When applicable, the district will comply with the provisions of the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA)^{1}, the Oregon Family Leave Act (OFLA)^{2}, the Oregon Military Family Leave Act (OMFLA), Paid Family Medical Leave Insurance (PFMLI) and other applicable provisions of state and federal law, Board policies and collective bargaining agreements regarding family medical leave.

In order for an employee to be eligible for the benefits under FMLA, the employee must 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 worked at a worksite that employs 50 district employees within 75 miles of the worksite.

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. For parental leave purposes, an employee becomes eligible upon completing at least 180 calendar days immediately preceding the date on which the parental leave begins: there is no minimum average number of hours worked per week. Special requirements apply during public health emergencies.

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 an employee's eligibility for OMFLA.

PMFLI is generally available to district employees who have earned \$1,000 in subject wages or taxable income during the alternate or base years³, contributed to the PMFLI fund in the alternate or base years and are otherwise eligible.⁴

¹{ Generally, FMLA applies only to entities with 50 or more employees, however, FMLA applies to all public elementary and secondary educational institutions. See 29 CFR 825.600(b). The rule regarding individual employee eligibility does apply: an employee is only eligible if the employee "is employed at a worksite where 50 or more employees are employed by the employer within 75 miles of that worksite." See 29 CFR 825.110(a)(3). Consequently, FMLA applies to districts with fewer than 50 employees, but individual employees will not be eligible to receive benefits.}

²{ OFLA applies to employers with 25 or more employees in Oregon (ORS 659A.153) and OMFLA applies to all public-sector employers in Oregon. (ORS 659A.090(2)) (Oregon BOLI Leave Laws – 2023 Edition)}

³ The wages are not required to have been earned for work in the district.

⁴ See OAR 471-070-1010 for additional information.

Federal and state leave entitlements generally run concurrently.

The superintendent [or designee] will develop administrative regulations as necessary for the implementation of the provisions of both federal and state law.

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

ORS 332.507	ORS 659A.096	ORS 659B.010
ORS 659A.090	ORS 659A.099	OAR 839-009-0200 - 0320
ORS 659A.093	ORS 659A.150 - 659A.186	

Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12101-12213; 29 C.F.R. Part 1630 (2017); 28 C.F.R. Part 35 (2017).
Family and Medical Leave Act, 29 U.S.C. §§ 2601-2654; 5 U.S.C. §§ 6381-6387 (2012); Family and Medical Leave Act, 29 C.F.R. Part 825 (2017).
Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12101-12133 (2018); 29 C.F.R. Part 1630 (2019); 28 C.F.R. Part 35 (2019).
Escriba v. Foster Poultry Farms, Inc. 743 F.3d 1236 (9th Cir. 2014).
Senate Bill 999 (2023).

Parkrose School District 305BA Model Sample Policy

Code: GCBDA/GDBDA-AR(1)
Adopted: 4/24/00
Revised/Reviewed: 2.22.21, 11.XX.23

Family Leave

*

(Version 1)

{Highly recommended administrative regulation (AR). The law does not require districts to have this information in an AR, but the district is required to follow the law. Having an AR in place can assist with compliance. This AR is intended for districts with 50 or more employees. If the district has between 25 and 50 employees, use version 2 of GCBDA/GDBDA-AR(1) - Family Leave *. If the district does not have 25 employees, the district should not use this AR.}

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 immediately prior to the first day of the start of the requested leave.¹ For parental leave purposes, an employee becomes eligible upon completing at least 180 days immediately preceding the date on which the parental leave begins: there is no minimum average number of hours worked per week.

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

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.

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.

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.

An employee who has previously qualified for and has taken some portion of OFLA leave, may request additional OFLA leave within the same leave year. In such instances, the employee must requalify as an eligible employee for each additional leave requested unless one of the following exceptions apply:

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 leave in the same leave year;
2. An employee who has taken 12 weeks of parental leave need not requalify to take an additional 12 weeks in the same leave year for sick child leave;
3. An employee granted leave for a serious health condition for the employee or a family member need not requalify if additional leave is taken in this leave year for the same reason;
4. An employee unable to work because of a disabling compensable injury² need not requalify in order to use OFLA leave following a period the employee is off work due to the compensable injury; and
5. An employee who has taken serious health condition leave to care for a family member who dies during the employee's serious health condition need not requalify to take leave for the death of that family member.

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 if an employee has been employed for the preceding 180 calendar days, the district must consider days, paid or unpaid, an employee is maintained on payroll. Full-time public school teachers who have been maintained on payroll by the district for 180 consecutive calendar days are thereafter deemed to have been employed for an average of at least 25 hours per week during the 180 days immediately preceding the start date of the OFLA leave.

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

Qualifying Reason

² As defined in ORS 656.005.

Eligible employees may access FMLA leave 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 care³ or continuing treatment by a health care provider⁴.
2. Parental leave⁵ (separate from eligible leave as a result of a child's serious health condition):
 - a. Bonding with and the care for the employee's newborn (within 12 months following birth);
 - b. Bonding with and the care for a newly adopted child or newly placed child in foster care^{6} under the age of 18 (within 12 months of placement);
 - c. Care for a newly adopted child or newly placed child in foster care over 18 years of age who is incapable of self-care because of a physical or mental impairment (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 the foreign deployment of the employee's spouse, child or parent.

Eligible employees may access OFLA for the following reasons:

1. Serious health condition of the employee or the employee's covered family member. Serious health condition means:
 - a. An illness, injury, impairment or physical or mental condition that requires inpatient care in a hospital, hospice or residential medical care facility;
 - b. An illness, disease or condition that in the medical judgement of the treating health care provider poses an imminent danger of death, is terminal in prognosis with a reasonable possibility of death in the near future, or requires constant care;
 - c. Any period of disability due to pregnancy, or period of absence for prenatal care; or
 - d. Any period of absence for the donation of a body part, organ or tissue, including preoperative or diagnostic services, surgery, post-operative treatment and recovery.⁷

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. 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 AR.}

⁷ This definition is from ORS 659A.150(7). A more detailed definition is available in OAR 839-009-0210(22).

2. Parental leave (separate from eligible leave as a result of the child's serious health condition):
 - a. Bonding with and the care for the employee's newborn (within 12 months following birth);
 - b. Bonding with and the care for a newly adopted child or newly placed child in foster care under the age of 18 (within 12 months of placement);
 - c. Care for a newly adopted child or newly placed child in foster care over 18 years of age who is incapable of self-care because of a physical or mental impairment (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. Sick Child Leave: leave for non-serious health conditions of the employee's child. For OFLA, sick child leave includes absence to care for an employee's child whose school or child care provider has been closed⁸ in conjunction with a statewide public health emergency declared by a public health official.⁹
4. Bereavement Leave: leave related to the death of a covered family member.¹⁰
5. Eligible employees may 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.
6. The eligibility of an employee who takes multiple leaves for different qualified reasons during the same leave year may be reconfirmed at the start of each qualified leave requested.

Definitions

1. Family member:
 - a. For the purposes of FMLA, "family member" means:
 - (1) Spouse¹¹;
 - (2) Parent;
 - (3) Child; or
 - (4) Persons who are "in loco parentis".

⁸ "Closure" 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. OAR 839-009-0210(4).

⁹ The district may request verification of the need for sick child leave due to a closure during a statewide 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.

¹⁰ Bereavement leave under OFLA must be completed within 60 days of when the employee received notice of the death.

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

b. For the purposes of OFLA, “family member” means:

- (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 a covered individual is the equivalent of a family relationship.¹²

2. Child:

- a. For the purposes of FMLA, “child” means a biological or adopted child, a child in foster care, 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 a biological or adopted child, a child in foster care or stepchild of the employee, the child of the employee’s domestic partner, or a child with whom the employee is or was in a relationship of “in loco parentis”.
- d. For the purposes of parental and sick child leave 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.

¹² “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:

- a. Shared personal financial responsibility, including shared leases, common ownership of real or personal property, joint liability for bills or beneficiary designations;
- b. 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;
- c. The expectation to provide care because of the relationship or the prior provision of care;
- d. Cohabitation and its duration and purpose;
- e. Geographic proximity; and
- f. Any other factor that demonstrates the existence of a family-like relationship.

P 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:

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

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

P 5. Covered servicemembers:

C 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:

S For the purposes of FMLA, “covered veteran” means an individual who was:

- E**
- 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:

D 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, 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 family and medical leave] [a period of 52 consecutive weeks beginning on the Sunday immediately preceding the date~~

~~on which family leave commences~~⁽¹³⁾. The same method for calculating the one-year period for FMLA and OFLA leave entitlement shall be used for all employees. However, in all instances, the leave period for the purposes of OMFLA and 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 period¹⁴. Spouses who work for the district may be limited to a combined 12 weeks of FMLA leave during the district's designated leave period when the purpose of the leave is for the birth of a child or to care for a child after birth, placement of an adopted child or child in foster care, the care for an adopted child or child in foster care after placement, or to care for the employee's parent's 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 12 weeks of qualified leave during the designated leave period. However, an employee may be entitled to an additional, full 12 weeks of parental leave during the designated leave period following the birth of a child regardless of how much OFLA qualified leave the employee has taken prior to the birth of such child during the designated leave period. Likewise, an employee who uses the full 12 weeks of parental leave during the designated leave period, will be entitled to an additional 12 weeks of sick child leave under OFLA.¹⁵ Unlike FMLA, OFLA does not combine the leave entitlement for spouses working for the district. However, under OFLA, family members who work for the district may be restricted from taking concurrent OFLA qualified leave.¹⁶

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.

~~¹³ { Beginning July 1, 2024, districts are required to use the final bracketed option for OFLA purposes. See SB 999 (2023). Prior to making a change to the leave period calculation, 60 days' notice must be provided to employees. FMLA continues to measure the leave year as 12 months, which could result in slight differences for some employees. }~~

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.

¹⁵ Sick child leave under OFLA need not be provided if another family member, including a noncustodial biological parent, is willing and able to care for the child.

¹⁶ Exceptions to the ability to require family members from taking OFLA qualified leave at different times are when 1) employee is caring for the other employee who has a serious medical condition; 2) one employee is caring for a child with a serious medical condition when the other employee is suffering a serious medical condition; 3) each family member is suffering a serious medical condition; 4) each family member wants to take Bereavement Leave under OFLA; and 5) the employer allows the family members to take concurrent leave.

Except as otherwise noted above, qualified leave under FMLA and OFLA for an eligible employee will run concurrently during the designated leave period.

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 12¹⁷. 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 workweek¹⁸. 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.

Intermittent Leave

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

Intermittent leave is taken in multiple blocks of time (i.e., hours, days, weeks, etc.) rather than in one continuous block 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(30)(a).

When an exempt employee is eligible for OFLA 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.

Holidays or days in which the district is not in operation, are not counted against the eligible employee's intermittent OFLA leave period unless the employee was scheduled and expected to work on any such day.

Alternate Work Assignment

¹⁷ 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.

¹⁸ 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.

The district may transfer an employee recovering from a serious health condition to an alternate position which accommodates the serious health condition provided:

1. The employee accepts the 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 agreement;
4. The transfer is compliant with state and federal law, including but not limited to the applicable protections provided for in FMLA and/or OFLA; and
5. The transfer is not used to discourage the employee from taking FMLA and/or OFLA leave for a serious health condition or to create a hardship for the employee.

The district may transfer an eligible employee who is on intermittent OFLA leave to another position with the same or different duties to accommodate the leave, provided:

1. The employee accepts the transfer 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 agreements;
4. The transfer is compliant with state and federal law, including but not limited to the applicable protections provided for in FMLA and/or OFLA;
5. 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
6. The transfer is not used to discourage the employee from taking intermittent or reduced work schedule leave, or to create a hardship for the employee.

If an eligible employee is transferred to an alternative position to accommodate the employee's serious health condition, and as a result the employee works fewer hours than the employee was working in the original position, the employee's OFLA 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.

When an employee is transferred to alternate position as described above but such transfer does not result in a reduced schedule, time worked in any such alternate position shall not be considered for the purpose of OFLA leave. An employee working in an alternate position retains the right to return to the employee's original position unless all OFLA leave taken in that leave year plus the period of time worked in the alternate position exceeds 12 weeks.

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 for the hearing impaired, are included in this definition. This definition does not apply to teacher assistants or aides who do not have as their principal job actual teaching or instructing, counselors, psychologists, curriculum specialists, cafeteria workers, maintenance workers or bus drivers.

For the purposes of OFLA, “school employee” means employees employed principally as instructors in public kindergartens, elementary schools, secondary schools or education service districts.

FMLA and/or OFLA 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. In any such situation, the eligible school 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 school 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 servicemember with a serious medical condition or because of the employee’s own serious medical condition, the district may require the eligible school employee 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 the eligible school employee to an 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 original position.

2. Limitation on Leave Near the End of the School Year

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

- a. When the qualified leave begins more than five weeks before the end of the school year:

- (1) For the purposes of FMLA leave, the eligible school employee may be required to continue taking leave until the end of the school year provided:

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

- (2) For the purposes of OFLA leave, if the reason for the leave is because of the eligible school employee’s own serious health condition, the eligible school employee may be required to remain on leave until the end of the school year, provided:

- (a) The leave will last at least three weeks; and

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- (b) The employee's return to work would occur within three weeks of the end of the school year.

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- b. For the purposes of FMLA and/or OFLA leave, when the qualified leave begins within five weeks of the end of the school year and the purpose of such leave is parental leave, for the serious health condition of a family member or for the serious health condition of a servicemember, the eligible school employee may be required to remain on leave until the end of the school year provided:

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- (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 school year.

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- c. For the purposes of FMLA and/or OFLA leave, when the qualified leave begins within three weeks of the end of the school year and the purpose of such leave is parental leave, for the serious health condition of a family member or for the serious health condition of a servicemember, the eligible school employee may be required to remain on leave until the end of the school year provided the length of the leave will last more than five working days.

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If the district requires an eligible school employee to remain on leave until the end of the school year as described above, additional leave required by the employer until the end of the school year shall not count against the eligible school employee's leave entitlement.

Paid/Unpaid Leave

FMLA and OFLA do not require the district to pay an eligible employee who is on a qualified leave. Paid Family Medical Leave Insurance (PMFLI) leave taken via Paid Leave Oregon or an equivalent plan will run concurrently with OFLA and FMLA when taken for the same purpose. Subject to any related provisions in any applicable collective bargaining agreement [an employee may elect to use any available accrued paid leave including personal and sick leave, or available accrued vacation leave during the leave period.]¹⁹ This includes when an employee is being paid through PMFLI. The district will notify the eligible employee that the requested leave has been designated as FMLA and/or OFLA leave and ask the employee about the use of available accrued paid leave.

Eligible employees who request OMFLA leave shall not be required to use any available accrued paid time off during the OMFLA leave period.

Benefits and Insurance

When an eligible employee returns to work following a FMLA or OFLA 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

¹⁹ {Coordinate with any language regarding use of accrued leave during PMFLI from GDBDF/GDBDF or any equivalent plan information.}

agreement, other agreement or other district policy provide otherwise.²⁰ 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 Certification

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 and/or OFLA leave. Failure to provide the certification may result in a delay or denial of reinstatement.

For the purposes of FMLA qualified leave, any costs associated with obtaining the fitness-for-duty certification shall be borne by the employee.

For the purposes of OFLA qualified leave, any out-of-pocket costs associated with obtaining the fitness-for-duty certification shall be borne by the district.

If the leave is qualified under both FMLA and OFLA, any out-of-pocket costs associated with obtaining the fitness-for-duty certification shall be borne by the district.

Application

Under federal and state law, an eligible employee requesting FMLA and/or OFLA 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.

The district may request additional information to determine that the requested leave qualifies as FMLA and/or OFLA leave. The district may designate the employee as provisionally on FMLA and/or OFLA leave until sufficient information is received to properly make a determination. An eligible employee able

²⁰ See also ORS 342.934(4)(d) in reduction force situations.

to give advance notice of the need to take FMLA and/or OFLA 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.

For the purposes of OFLA, an eligible employee is required to provide oral or written notice within 24 hours of commencement of the leave in unanticipated or emergency leave situations. The employee may designate a family member or friend to notify the district during that period of time. Failure of an employee to provide the required notice for leave covered by OFLA 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.

When an employee fails to give advance notice for both the FMLA and OFLA above, the district must choose the remedy that is most advantageous to the employee.²¹

In all cases, proper documentation must be submitted no later than three working days following the employee's return to work.

Medical Certification

The district may require an eligible employee to provide medical documentation, when appropriate²², to support the stated reason for such leave. The district will provide written notification to an employee of this requirement within five working days of the employee's request for leave. If the employee provides less than 30 days' notice, 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.

Any additional certifications, including second and third opinions, will be in accordance with applicable law.

Posted Notice

²¹ See OAR 839-009-0250(4)(c).

²² Medical documentation is not allowed in every situation. Review current laws and guidance for more information.

The district will post the Bureau of Labor and Industries Family Leave notice in each building or worksite that is accessible to and regularly frequented by employees.²³ The district will also post a notice explaining the provisions of FMLA and providing information concerning the procedures for filing complaints.²⁴

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 regarding leave for family illness. Federal regulations state an employer must comply with both laws; that the federal law does not supersede any provision of state law that provides greater family leave rights than those established pursuant to federal law; and that OFLA and FMLA leave entitlements run concurrently. State law requires that FMLA and OFLA leave entitlements run concurrently when possible.

²³ 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.

²⁴ <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.

OSBA Model Sample Policy

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

Oregon Family Leave * (Version 2)

(For employers that offer OFLA or employers with 25 to 49 employees)

Coverage

The Oregon Family Leave Act (OFLA) and the Oregon Military Family Leave Act (OMFLA) covers districts that employ 25 or more part-time or full-time employees in Oregon based on employment during each working day during any of the 20 or more workweeks in the calendar year in which the leave is to be taken or in the calendar year immediately preceding the year in which the leave is to be taken.

Eligibility

An eligible employee is an employee employed in the state of Oregon on the date OFLA leave begins. OFLA applies to employees who work an average of 25 hours or more per week during the 180 calendar days or more immediately prior to the first day of the start of the requested leave.¹ For parental leave purposes, an employee becomes eligible upon completing at least 180 calendar days immediately preceding the date on which the parental leave begins. There is no minimum average number of hours worked per week when determining employee eligibility for parental leave.

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

1. An employee who worked for the covered employer for fewer than 30 days immediately before the date on which the family leave would commence; or
2. An employee who worked for the covered employer 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 a covered employer is eligible to take leave for purposes of OFLA if the employee:

1. Separates from employment with the covered employer:
 - a. Is eligible to take leave OFLA at the time the employee separates; and
 - b. Is reemployed by the covered employer 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

¹ The requirements of OFLA do not apply to an 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 leave required by OFLA.

- b. Returns to work at the end of the temporary cessation of scheduled hours of 180 days or less.

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 a covered employer 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 employer 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.

An employee who has previously qualified for and has taken some portion of OFLA leave, may request additional OFLA leave within the same leave year. In such instances, the employee must requalify as an eligible employee for each additional leave requested unless one of the following exceptions apply:

1. A female employee who has taken 12 weeks of pregnancy disability leave need not requalify leave in the same leave year for any other purpose;
2. An employee who has taken 12 weeks of parental leave need not requalify to take an additional 12 weeks in the same leave year for sick child leave; and
3. An employee granted leave for a serious health condition for the employee or a family member need not requalify if additional leave is taken in this leave year for the same reason, unless the reason is no longer qualifying.

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 if an employee has been employed for the preceding 180 calendar days, when applicable, the employer must consider days (e.g. paid or unpaid) an employee is maintained on payroll for any part of a workweek. Full-time public school teachers who have been maintained on payroll by a district for 180 consecutive calendar days are thereafter deemed to have been employed for an average of at least 25 hours per week during the 180 days immediately preceding the start date of the OFLA leave. This provision is eligible for rebuttal if for example the employee was on a nonpaid sabbatical.

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

Qualifying Reasons

Eligible employees may access OFLA for the following reasons:

1. Serious health condition of the employee or the employee's covered family member:
 - a. Inpatient care;
 - b. Continuing treatment;
 - c. Chronic conditions;
 - d. Permanent, long-term or terminal conditions;
 - e. Multiple treatments;
 - f. Pregnancy and prenatal care.

2. Parental leave (separate from eligible leave as a result of the child's serious health condition):
 - a. Bonding with and the care for the employee's newborn (within 12 months following birth);
 - b. Bonding with and the care for a newly adopted or newly placed foster child under the age of 18 (within 12 months of placement);
 - c. Care for a newly adopted or newly placed foster child over 18 years of age who is incapable of self-care because of a physical or mental impairment (within 12 months of placement);
 - d. Time to effectuate the legal process required for placement of a foster child or the adoption of a child.
3. Sick Child Leave: leave for non-serious health conditions of the employee's child. Sick child leave includes absence to care for an employee's child whose school or child care provider has been closed² in conjunction with a statewide public health emergency declared by a public health official.³
4. Bereavement Leave: leave related to the death of a covered family member.⁴
5. Eligible employees may access OMFLA for the purpose of spending time with a spouse or same-gender 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.
6. The eligibility of an employee who takes multiple leaves for different qualified reasons during the same district designated leave period may be reconfirmed at the start of each qualified leave requested.

Definitions

1. Family member:

For the purposes of OFLA, "family member" means:

- a. Spouse⁵;
- b. Same-gender domestic partner;
- c. Parent;

² "Closure" 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. OAR 839-009-0210(4).

³ The district may request verification of the need for sick child leave due to a closure during a statewide 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; and
3. A statement from the employee that no other family member of the child is willing and able to care for the child. 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.

⁴ Bereavement leave under OFLA must be completed within 60 days of when the employee received notice of the death.

⁵ "Spouse" means individuals in a marriage, including "common law" marriage, same-sex marriage or same sex individuals with a Certificate of Registered Domestic Partnership.

- d. Parent-in-law;
- e. Parent of employee's same-gender domestic partner;
- f. Child;
- g. Child of employee's same-gender domestic partner;
- h. Grandchild;
- i. Grandparent;
- j. Persons who are "in loco parentis".

2. **Child:**

- a. For the purposes of OFLA, "child" means a biological, adopted, foster child or stepchild of the employee, the child of the employee's same-gender domestic partner, or a child with whom the employee is or was in a relationship of "in loco parentis".
- b. For the purposes of parental and sick child leave 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:**

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. **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, 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 family and medical leave]. The same method for calculating the 12-month period for OFLA leave entitlement shall be used for all employees. However, in all instances, the leave period for the purposes of OMFLA shall be dependent on the start of any such regardless of the district's designated 12-month leave period described above.

Leave Duration

For the purposes of OFLA, an eligible employee is generally entitled to a total of 12 weeks of qualified leave during the district's designated leave period. However, an eligible employee is entitled to an additional full 12 weeks of parental leave during the district's designated leave period following the birth of a child, regardless of how much OFLA qualified leave the employee has taken prior to the birth of such child during the district's designated leave period. Likewise, an employee who uses the full 12 weeks of parental leave during the district designated leave period, will be entitled to an additional 12 weeks of sick child leave under OFLA during the district's designated leave period for the purpose of caring for a

child(ren) with a non-serious health condition requiring home care.⁶ OFLA does not combine the leave entitlement for spouses working for the district. However, under OFLA, family members who work for the district may be restricted from taking concurrent OFLA qualified leave.⁷

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 district's designated leave period.

Except as otherwise noted above, qualified leave under OFLA for an eligible employee will run concurrently during the district's designated leave period.

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 12⁸. If an employee's schedule varies from week to week, a weekly average of the hours worked over the 12 weeks worked prior to the beginning of the leave period shall be used for calculating the employee's normal workweek¹⁹. 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.

Intermittent Leave

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

Intermittent leave is taken in multiple blocks of time (hours, days, weeks, etc.) rather than in one continuous block of time and/or requires a modified 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 employee is eligible for OFLA leave the employer:

1. May allow an exempt employee, as defined by state and federal law, with accrued paid time off to take OFLA leave in blocks of less than a full day, but;

⁶ Sick child leave under OFLA need not be provided if another family member, including a noncustodial biological parent, is willing and able to care for the child.

⁷ Exceptions to the ability to require family members from taking OFLA qualified leave at different times are when 1) employee is caring for the other employee who has a serious medical condition; 2) one employee is caring for a child with a serious medical condition when the other employee is suffering a serious medical condition; 3) each family member is suffering a serious medical condition; 4) each family members want to take bereavement leave under OFLA; and 5) the employer allows the family members to take concurrent leave.

⁸ 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.

⁹ 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.

2. May not reduce the salary of an employee who is taking intermittent leave when they do not have accrued paid leave available. To do so would result in the loss of exemption under state law.

An employee's 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.

Holidays or days in which the district is not in operation are not counted against the eligible employee's intermittent leave period unless the employee was scheduled and expected to work on any such day.

Alternate Work Assignment

The district may transfer an employee recovering from a serious health condition to an alternate position which accommodates the serious health condition provided:

1. The employee accepts the 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 agreement;
4. The transfer is compliant with state and federal law, including but not limited to the protections provided for in OFLA; and
5. The transfer is not used to discourage the employee from taking OFLA leave for a serious health condition or to create a hardship for the employee.

The district may transfer an eligible employee who is on a foreseeable intermittent OFLA leave to another position with the same or different duties to accommodate the 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 agreement;
4. The transfer is compliant with state law, including but not limited to the protections provided for in OFLA;
5. 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
6. The transfer is not used to discourage the employee from taking intermittent or reduced work schedule leave, or to create a hardship for the employee.

If an eligible employee is transferred to an alternative position, and as a result the employee works fewer hours than the employee was working in the original position, the employee's OFLA 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.

When an employee is transferred to alternate position as described above but such transfer does not result in a reduced schedule, time worked in any such alternate position shall not be considered for the purpose of OFLA leave. An employee working in an alternate position retains the right to return to the employee's original position unless all OFLA leave taken in that leave year plus the period of time worked in the alternate position exceeds 12 weeks.

Special Rules for School Employees

For the purposes of OFLA, "school employee" means employees employed principally as instructors in public kindergartens, elementary schools, secondary schools or education service districts.

OFLA 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. In any such situation, the eligible school 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 school employee's regular work schedule during the leave period, and the purpose of such leave is to care for a family members with a serious medical condition, for a servicemember with a serious medical condition or because of the employee's own serious medical condition, the district may require the eligible school employee 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 the eligible school employee to an 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 original position.

2. Limitation on Leave near the End of the School Year

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

- a. When the qualified leave begins more than five weeks before the end of the school year:
 - (1) For the purposes of OFLA leave, if the reason for the leave is because of the eligible school employee's own serious health condition, the eligible school employee may be required to remain in leave until the end of the school year provided:
 - (a) The leave will last at least three weeks; and
 - (b) The employee's return to work would occur within three weeks of the end of the school year.

b. For the purposes of OFLA leave, when the qualified leave begins within five weeks of the end of the school year and the purpose of such leave is parental leave, for the serious health condition of a family member or for the serious health condition of a servicemember, the eligible school employee may be required to remain on leave until the end of the school year provided:

- (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 school year.

c. For the purposes of OFLA leave, when the qualified leave begins within three weeks of the end of the school year and the purpose of such leave is parental leave, for the serious health condition of a family member or for the serious health condition of a servicemember, the eligible school employee may be required to remain on leave until the end of the school year provided the length of the leave will last more than five working days.

If the district requires an eligible school employee to remain on leave until the end of the school year as described above, additional leave required by the employer until the end of the school year shall not count against the eligible school employee's leave entitlement.

Paid/Unpaid Leave

OFLA does not require the district to pay an eligible employee who is on a qualified leave. Subject to any related provisions in any applicable collective bargaining agreement, ^{10} [an employee may elect to use any available accrued paid leave including personal and sick leave, or available accrued vacation leave during the leave period.] [the district requires the eligible employee to use any available accrued sick leave, vacation or personal leave days (or other available paid time established by Board policy(ies) and/or collective bargaining agreement) in the order specified by the district and before taking OFLA leave without pay during the leave period.] [the district requires the eligible employee to use any available accrued paid leave, including personal and sick leave or available accrued vacation leave before taking OFLA leave without pay during the leave period. The employee may select the order in which the available paid leave is used.]

The district will notify the eligible employee that the requested leave has been designated as OFLA leave and, if required by the district, that available accrued paid leave shall be used during the OFLA leave period. In the event the district is aware of an OFLA qualifying exigency, the district shall notify the eligible employee of its intent to designate the leave as such regardless of whether a request has been made by the eligible employee. Such notification will be given to the eligible employee prior to the commencement of the leave or within two working days of the employee's notice of an unanticipated or emergency leave, whichever is sooner.

When the district does not have sufficient information to make a determination of whether the leave qualifies as OFLA leave, the district will provide the required notice promptly when the information is available but no later than two working days after the district has received the information. Oral notices

¹⁰ {The district must choose one of the following from the three available bracketed options to complete this paragraph, and delete the other two.}

will be confirmed in writing no later than the following payday. If the payday is less than one week after the oral notice is given, written notice will be provided no later than the subsequent payday.

Eligible employees who request OMFLA leave shall not be required to use any available accrued paid time off during the OMFLA leave period.

Benefits and Insurance

When an eligible employee returns to work following a OFLA 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 employer's policy provide otherwise.¹¹ 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 provides otherwise.

For the purposes of OFLA, the school 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 the employee portion of any such group health insurance contribution as a condition of continued coverage.

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

Fitness-for-Duty Certification

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. The certification will specifically address the employee's ability to perform the essential functions of the employee's job as they relate to the health condition that was the reason for the leave. 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 an OFLA leave. Failure to provide the fitness-for-duty certification may result in a delay or denial of reinstatement.

For the purposes of OFLA qualified leave, any out of pocket costs associated with obtaining the fitness-for-duty certification shall be borne by the district.

If the leave is qualified under OFLA, any out-of-pocket costs associated with obtaining the fitness-for-duty certification shall be borne by the district.

Application

¹¹ See also ORS 342.934(4)(d) in reduction force situations.

An eligible employee requesting OFLA 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, 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.

The district may request additional information to determine that the requested leave qualifies as OFLA leave. The district may designate the employee as provisionally on 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 OFLA leave must follow the employer's known, reasonable and customary procedures for requesting any kind of leave.

For the purposes of OFLA, an eligible employee is required to provide oral or written notice within 24 hours of commencement of the leave in unanticipated or emergency leave situations. The employee may designate a family member or friend to notify the district during that period of time. Failure of an employee to provide the required notice for leave covered by OFLA 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.

In all cases, proper documentation must be submitted no later than three working days following the employee's return to work.

Medical Certification

The district [may] [shall] require an eligible employee to provide medical documentation, when appropriate, to support the stated reason for the leave, other than 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. The district will provide written notification to employees of this requirement within three working days of employee's request for leave. If the employee does not provide 30 days' notice, 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.

Second and Third Opinions

For the purposes of OFLA and except for leave related to sick child leave under OFLA, the district may require the employee to obtain a second opinion from a health care provider designated by the district. If the first and second verifications conflict, the employer may require the two health care providers to jointly designate a third health care provider for the purpose of providing a verification. This third verification shall be final and binding.

Notification

Any notice required by state laws explaining employee rights and responsibilities will be posted in all staff rooms and the district office. Additional information may be obtained by contacting the [superintendent] [personnel director].

Record Keeping/Posted Notice

The district will maintain all records as required by 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.

The district will post notice of OFLA¹² requirements.

DELETED

¹² Poster available at <https://www.oregon.gov/boli/employers/pages/required-worksite-postings.aspx>.

Parkrose School District 30 ~~OSBA Model Sample Policy~~

Code: GCPC/GDPC
Adopted: 2/27/03
Revised: 2.22.21, 11.xx.23

Retirement of Staff *

{Senate Bill (SB) 1049 (2019) made it possible for employees to retire under PERS and work for a PERS-covered employer, without hour restrictions in most situations. House Bill (HB) 2296 (2023) extends this law to 2034. The law does not require districts to allow PERS-retired employees to work in the district, rather, leaves the decision up to the district. OSBA encourages districts to evaluate the situation (including financial impacts) prior to making a decision regarding these employees. If districts do allow retired employees to return to work, OSBA recommends working with legal counsel to develop criteria and procedures that can be consistently implemented. Also consider the bargaining impacts of the selected practice.}

To assist the district in its planning efforts, staff members considering retirement are encouraged to notify the district as early as possible, preferably at the beginning of the school year in which the retirement will take place.

[Retiring employees are encouraged to coordinate with PERS and the [Human Resources Department] to ensure that all requirements are met. The superintendent will develop requirements, limitations and procedures for employment as a PERS-retiree. ^{1}]

{Regarding PERS-workback, there are three main options for districts, please choose one of the following:}

~~[When an employee of the district retires under PERS, that employee's employment with the district will terminate. Individuals who have retired under PERS are not eligible for employment in the district.]~~

~~{OR}~~

~~[When an employee of the district retires under PERS, that employee's employment with the district will terminate. PERS-retired individuals may apply for open positions with the district. ²{³}~~

~~{OR}~~

[District employees will be allowed to retire under PERS and return to their position in the district until the employee officially retires from the district ~~[only for the remainder of the school year]~~ ^{⁴.⁵}]

¹ {House Bill 2296 (2023) modified Senate Bill 1049 (2019), which allows PERS-retired employees to continue to work for PERS-employers without hour restrictions; this provision is now set to expire at the end of 2034.}

~~² There must be a break in service for retired employees returning to work.~~

~~³ {House Bill 2296 (2023) modified Senate Bill 1049 (2019), which allows PERS-retired employees to continue to work for PERS-employers without hour restrictions; this provision is now set to expire at the end of 2034.}~~

⁴ {Districts can limit workback, but must consider equity pay laws when developing any criteria.}

⁵ There must be a break in service for retired employees returning to work.

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

[ORS Chapter 237](#)
[ORS Chapter 238](#)

[ORS Chapter 238A](#)
[ORS 243.303](#)

[ORS 342.120](#)

Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985, 29 U.S.C. §§ 1161-1169 (2018).

Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, 29 U.S.C. §§ 1001-1461 (2018).

OR. CONST., art. IX, §§ 10-13.

[House Bill 2296](#) (2023).

Parkrose School District ~~30SBA Model Sample Policy~~

Code: IFCA
Adopted: 12/9/02
Revised: 11.xx.23

21st Century Schools Councils**/*

Ours was very out of date so we asked for a sample. Once adopted we will **DELETE IFCA-AR**, no ar needed for this policy

The Board directs the superintendent to encourage community involvement in shared decision making and to foster the collaborative efforts of district personnel, students, parents and community members through 21st Century Schools Councils at each school site.

Additionally, the Board may, as deemed necessary for assisting in the administration of grants or for coordination of districtwide programs, establish a 21st Century Schools Council and/or other special committees at the district level for specific projects or issues.

The establishment and charge of a 21st Century Schools Council shall not interfere with the duties, responsibilities and rights of the duly elected Board.

Site Council Members

A 21st Century Schools Council, i.e., site council, shall be composed of teachers, parents, classified employees and administrators or their designees as follows:

1. Not more than half of the members shall be teachers;
2. Not more than half of the members shall be parents or guardians of students attending that school;
3. At least one member shall be a classified employee;
4. One member shall be an administrator or designee.

Other members may be designated by the site council from district patrons that include but are not limited to, local school committee members, business leaders, students and members of the community-at-large.

Duties

The duties of the 21st Century Schools Council shall include, but not be limited to:

1. The development of plans to improve the professional growth of the school's staff;
2. The improvement of the school's instructional program;

3. The development and coordination of plans for the implementation of programs at the school in accordance with Oregon's Educational Act for the 21st Century;
4. The administration of grants-in-aid for the professional development of teachers and classified employees.

If the Board determines that a school site is unable to fulfill the requirement of the 21st Century Schools Council as outlined in this policy, or if the needs of a school site require a different composition, the Board shall establish the 21st Century Schools Council in a manner that best meets the educational needs of the district. The 21st Century Schools Council may request a waiver of Board policy. A waiver request must be submitted in writing to the superintendent. The superintendent will submit the waiver request and his/her recommendation to the Board for final approval. A policy waiver request will be considered based on the district's mission statement, philosophy, Board-adopted goals and effective schooling tenets.

All 21st Century Schools Council decisions are subject to superintendent

review and approval, respectively. In no case will a 21st Century Schools Council, i.e., site council, abrogate any provision of the district's collective bargaining agreements, district contracts or Board policy.

All 21st Century Schools Council meetings shall follow the notice, meeting and record-keeping requirements of the Public Records and Meetings Law.

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

[ORS 192.660](#) to -192.690
[ORS 243.650](#)
[ORS 243.782](#)

[ORS 329.125](#)
[ORS 329.704](#)

[OAR 581-020-0100](#) to -0115
[OAR 581-020-0125](#)
[OAR 581-020-0130](#)

Parkrose School District 30SBA Model Sample Policy

Code: IGDF
Adopted: 4/24/00
Revised: 9.26.16, 11.xx.23

Student Fund-Raising Activities

[Students may carry out fund-raising activities in which no outside fund-raising agency or contract utilized, with permission of the principal and under the direct supervision of the appropriate adviser. Where funds are to be raised through an outside agency or contracted activity, the activity must receive prior approval from the ~~principal~~ ~~superintendent~~.] ~~[All fund raising must be approved by the superintendent and supervised by the appropriate adviser.]~~

Activities that include fund raising for charitable or other causes not relating to school activities, must obtain prior approval from [the principal[,]] ~~[and] [the superintendent].~~

[A student or staff member may not solicit funds in the name of a school in the district or in the name of the district through the use of internet-based or crowd-funding types of fund raising, without the approval of the ~~[principal]]~~ ~~[superintendent].~~]

Fund-raising projects involving the sale of products must also be approved by the activity sponsor and by the principal, before the activity is initiated. Solicitation of funds is expressly prohibited without the ~~principals~~ ~~superintendent~~'s consent.

If fund raising consists of selling food and beverage items to students during the regular or extended school day, the food and beverage items must comply with state and federal nutrition standards, rules and laws. ~~Principals contact the District Nutrition Services Department.~~ This does not apply to food and beverage items sold at school-related or nonschool-related events for which parents and other adults are a significant part of the audience.

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

[ORS 336.423](#)
[ORS 339.880](#)

[OAR 137-025-0020 to -0530](#)
[OAR 581-022-2260\(2\)](#)

Federal Smart Snacks in School Rules, 7 C.F.R. Part 210.11 (2017).

Parkrose School District 30SBA Model Sample Policy

Code: IGDF-AR
Revised/Reviewed: 11.xx.23

Fund-Raising Activity Request and Verification

Please fill out all sections and return to the principal or designee 30 days prior to initiating the fund-raising activity.

Date: _____

Name of individual, group or activity making this fund-raising activity request: _____

Reason for the fund raiser (please be specific): _____

Description of fund raiser¹ (i.e., what is the product, when will it be sold, where will it be sold, who will it be sold to, etc.): _____

Start and end dates for the fund raiser: _____

Anticipated revenue: _____

If this is a joint fund raiser, write down the name(s) of the partner(s): _____

Signature of Individual

Signature - Representative of Organization

☐ Approved – Date: _____

☐ Not Approved – Date: _____

Reason for Denial: _____

Signature of Principal or Designee

Date

¹ If fund raising consists of selling food and beverage items to students during the regular or extended school day, the food and beverage items must comply with state and federal nutrition standards, rules and laws. This does not apply to food and beverage items sold at school-related or nonschool-related events for which parents and other adults are a significant part of the audience. (ORS 336.423)

Signature of [Superintendent]

Date 

Parkrose~~[Name]~~ School District

Fund-Raising Activity Verification Form

Date: _____

To Whom it May Concern:

The Parkrose~~[]~~ School District] _____ ~~[]~~ School] does hereby authorize:

(Name of Individual or Group Receiving Authorization)

to sell _____,
(Name of Product/Item for Sale)

for the purpose of raising funds for _____,
(Funds to be Used for)

from (dates) _____ to _____.

Signature of Person Authorizing Sales

Date

Signature of Fund-Raising Coordinator

Date

Any questions regarding this fund-raising activity should be directed to the person authorizing sales.

Parkrose School District 30SBA Model Sample Policy

Code: JGE
Adopted: 1/25/10
Revised: 2.24.20, 11.xx.23

Expulsion**

Summary

ORS 339.250(2) and OAR 581-021-0070 require school districts to have a policy on expulsion. There has been some confusion on the board's role in expulsions, especially related to the expulsion hearing. This change clarifies the board's role and gives the board the option of delegating the hearings officer role in the policy, thus relieving the board of the obligation to meet every time there is a recommendation for expulsion to designate a hearings officer. The board retains authority on appeal.

{Required policy. ORS 339.250(2) and OAR 581-021-0070 require policies on expulsion.}

A principal, after reviewing available information, may recommend to the superintendent that a student be expelled. Expulsion of a student shall not extend beyond one calendar year.

A student may **only** be expelled for the following circumstances:

1. When a student's conduct poses a threat to the health or safety of students or employees;
2. When other strategies to change the student's **conduct** behavior have been ineffective, except that expulsion may not be used to address truancy; or
3. When required by law.

The use of expulsion for discipline of a student in fifth grade or lower **is limited to:**

1. Nonaccidental conduct causing serious physical harm to a student or employee;
2. When a school administrator determines, based on the administrator's observations or upon a report from an employee, the student's conduct poses a **direct** threat to the health or safety of students or employees; or
3. When the expulsion is required by law.

The age of the student and the past pattern of behavior will be considered prior to imposing the expulsion.

No student may be expelled without a hearing unless the student's parents, or the student if 18 years of age, waive the right to a hearing, either in writing or by failure to appear at a scheduled hearing. ~~By waiving the right to a hearing, the student and parent agree to abide by the findings of a hearings officer.~~

{Choose one of the following two options.} The Board delegates the authority to decide on an expulsion to the superintendent.^{1} The superintendent may designate another person to handle the potential expulsion, and the superintendent, a designee or another individual may act as the hearings officer. The district may contract with an individual who is not employed by the district to serve as the hearings officer. The hearings officer will not be associated with the initial actions of the building administrators. The hearings officer will conduct the hearing and make a final decision regarding the expulsion. A decision of the hearings officer may be appealed by the parent or the student if age 18 or over to the Board for review.

If the decision of the hearings officer is appealed to the Board for review, the findings as to the facts and the hearings officer's decision will be submitted to the Board, and will be available in identical form to the Board, the student and the student's parents at the same time. At a future meeting, the Board will review the hearings officer's decision and will affirm, modify or reverse the decision.

~~OR~~

~~When a recommendation for expulsion is made, the Board will meet and review the recommendation. The Board will hold or arrange for the expulsion hearing unless it has been waived.~~

~~If the Board is conducting the expulsion hearing, the Board may designate a Board member or a third party to run the hearing. The superintendent will provide relevant information to the Board, including the superintendent's recommendation and duration on disciplinary action.² This information will be available in identical form to the Board, the student if age 18 or over and the students' parents at the same time. The Board will make the final decision regarding the expulsion.~~

When a recommendation for an expulsion is made and an expulsion hearing is not waived, the following procedure is required:

1. Notice will be given to the student and the parent by personal service³ or by certified mail⁴ at least ~~[five]~~ days prior to the scheduled hearing. Notice shall include:
 - a. The specific charge or charges and the specific facts that support the charge or charges;
 - b. ~~The conduct constituting the alleged violation, including the nature of the evidence of the violation and reason for expulsion;~~
 - c. ~~A recommendation for expulsion~~ statement of intent to consider the charges as reason for expulsion;
 - d. The student's right to a hearing;
 - e. When and where the hearing will take place; and
 - f. The student may be represented by counsel or other persons ~~right to representation.~~

¹ { The Board can retain authority for all expulsions. If the Board chooses not to delegate this authority, any recommendations for expulsion from administration would come to the Board for resolution. The Board would have to meet and determine next steps for all expulsions. }

² ~~Evidence may include the relevant past history and student education records.~~

³ The person serving the notice shall file a return of service. (OAR 581-021-0070)

⁴ When "certified mail is given to a parent of a suspended student, the notice shall be placed in the mail at least five days before the date of the hearing." (OAR 581-021-0070)

~~The Board may expel, or may delegate the authority to decide on an expulsion to the superintendent or superintendent's designee, who may also act as the hearings officer. The district may contract with an individual who is not employed by the district to serve as the hearings officer. The hearings officer designated by the Board will conduct the hearing and will not be associated with the initial actions of the building administrators;¶¶~~

2. ~~Expulsion hearings will be conducted in private and will not be open to the general public unless the student or the student's parents request an open session;¶¶~~

3. ~~If in case the parent or student has difficulty understanding, does not understand the English language or has other serious communication disabilities, the district will provide an interpreter during the hearing translator. All communications will be in a manner that is understandable to the parents and student;~~

4. The student shall be permitted to have representation present at the hearing to advise and to present arguments. The representation may be an attorney, and/or parent or other person. The district's attorney may be present;

5. The student shall be afforded the right to present their version of the events underlying the expulsion recommendation and to introduce evidence by testimony, writings or other exhibits;

6. The student shall be permitted to be present and to hear the evidence presented by the district;

7. The hearings officer or the student may record the hearing;

8. Strict rules of evidence shall not apply to the proceedings. However, this shall not limit the hearings officer's control of the hearing;

9. ~~If the Board is conducting the expulsion hearing, the Board may designate the Board chair or a third party as the hearings officer. The hearings officer will determine the facts of each case on the evidence presented at the hearing. Evidence may include the relevant past history and student education records. The hearings officer will provide to the Board, findings as to the facts, the recommended decision and whether or not the student has committed the alleged conduct. This will include the hearings officer's recommended decision on disciplinary action, if any, including the duration of any expulsion. This material will be available in identical form to the Board, the student if age 18 or over and the students' parents at the same time. Following the review by the Board of the hearings officer's recommendation, tThe Board will make the final decision regarding the expulsion;¶¶~~

~~If the Board has delegated authority to the superintendent [or designee] to act as the hearings officer, the superintendent may designate themselves, or a third party, as the hearings officer. The hearings officer's decision is final. However, a decision of the hearings officer may be appealed by the parent or the student if age 18 or over to the Board for review. If the decision of the hearings officer is appealed to the Board for review, the findings as to the facts and the hearings officer's decision will be submitted to the Board, and will be available in identical form to the Board, the student and the student's parents at the same time. At its next regular or special meeting the Board will review the hearings officer's decision and will affirm, modify or reverse the decision;¶¶~~

10. A Board-conducted hearing or a Board review of the hearings officer's decision will be conducted in executive session unless the student or the student's parent requests a public hearing. If an executive session is held by the Board or a private hearing held by the hearings officer, the following will not be made public:

- a. The name of the minor student;
- b. The issues involved, including a student's confidential records;
- c. The discussion;
- d. The vote of Board members, which may be taken in executive session when considering an expulsion.

Prior to expulsion, the district must propose alternative programs of instruction or instruction combined with counseling to a student subject to expulsion for reasons other than a weapons policy violation, the district must notify the student and parents of alternative programs of instruction or instruction combined with counseling and document this notification. The district must document to the parent of the student that proposals of alternative education programs have been made.

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

[ORS 192.660](#)
[ORS 332.061](#)
[ORS 336.615 - 336.665](#)

[ORS 339.115](#)
[ORS 339.240](#)
[ORS 339.250](#)

[OAR 581-021-0050 - 021-0075](#)
[House Bill 2514 \(2019\)](#)

Parkrose School District 30SBA Model Sample Policy

Code: KL
Adopted: 10/23/95
Revised: 10.28.19, 11.xx23

Public Complaints */** (Version 4)

Summary The revisions to the complaint procedures are to clarify timelines and more closely align with legal requirements.

(This version of sample policy KL does not need an accompanying administrative regulation, it is a stand-alone policy. If this policy is chosen by the Board, recommend delete any other existing complaint procedure.)

{Highly recommended policy. OAR 581-022-2370 requires districts to have a complaint procedure.}

Board members recognize that complaints about schools may be voiced by {employees,} {students,} parents of students who attend a school in the district{,} and persons who reside in the district. {When such complaints are made to a Board member, the Board member shall refer the person making the complaint to the superintendent or designee. A Board member shall not attempt to respond, review, handle or resolve such complaints as the individual board member has no authority to do so.}

A complaint of retaliation against a student who in good faith reported information that the student believes is evidence of a violation of state or federal law, rule or regulation, should be made to the superintendent.

A person may initiate a complaint by discussing the matter with the {administrator/} {principal}. That {administrator/} {principal} shall attempt to resolve the complaint within {10} working days of initiation of the complaint with the {administrator/} {principal}. If the complainant is dissatisfied, the complainant may file a written complaint with the superintendent within {10} working days of the decision from the {administrator/} {principal}. The superintendent will attempt to resolve the complaint. If the complaint remains unresolved after {10} working days of receipt of the complaint by the superintendent, the complainant may appeal to the Board. A written complaint referred to the Board may be considered{ at the next regularly scheduled or special Board meeting}. A final written decision regarding the complaint shall be made by the Board within {20} days from receipt of the complaint. The written decision of the Board will be final and will address each allegation in the complaint and reasons for the district's decision. If the Board chooses not to hear the complaint, the superintendent's decision is final. The Board may hold the hearing in executive session if the subject matter qualifies under Oregon law.

The timelines may be extended upon written agreement between the district the complainant. {1}

¹ {For district information. The district's timeline established by each step of the district's complaint procedure for alleging a violation found in OAR 581-002-0003 must be within 30 days of the submission of the complaint at any step, unless the district and complainant have agreed in writing to a longer time period for that step. However, the district's complaint procedure should not exceed a total of 90 days from the initial filing of the complaint, regardless of the number of steps involved, unless the district and the complainant have agreed in writing to a longer time period. (OAR 581-002-0005)}

[The district may offer mediation or another alternative dispute resolution process as an option if all parties to the complaint agree in writing to participate in such mediation or resolution.]

Complaints against the principal should be filed with the superintendent. The superintendent will attempt to resolve the complaint. If the complaint remains unresolved within [10] working days of receipt by the superintendent, the complainant may request to place the complaint on the Board agenda [at the next regularly scheduled or special Board meeting]. The Board may use executive session if the subject matter qualifies under Oregon law. The Board shall decide, ~~within [20] days,~~ in open session what action, if any, is warranted. A final written decision regarding the complaint shall be issued by the Board within [3+10] days of receipt of the request to place the complaint on a Board meeting agenda. The written decision of the Board will address each allegation in the complaint and reasons for the district's decision.

Complaints against the superintendent should be referred to the Board chair on behalf of the Board. The Board chair shall present the complaint to the Board in a Board meeting. If the Board decides an investigation is warranted, the Board may refer the investigation to a third party. When the investigation is complete, the results will be presented to the Board. The Board may use executive session if the subject matter qualifies under Oregon law. The Board shall decide, ~~within [20] days,~~ in open session what action, if any, is warranted. A final written decision regarding the complaint shall be issued by the Board within [3+10] days of receipt of the complaint. The written decision of the Board will address each allegation in the complaint and reasons for the district's decision.

Complaints against the Board as a whole or against an individual Board member should be referred to the Board chair on behalf of the Board. The Board chair shall present the complaint to the Board in a Board meeting. If the Board decides an investigation is warranted, the Board may refer the investigation to a third party. When the investigation is complete, the results will be presented to the Board. The Board shall decide, ~~within [20] days,~~ in open session what action, if any, is warranted. A final written decision regarding the complaint shall be issued by the Board within [3+10] days of receipt of the complaint. The written decision of the Board will address each allegation in the complaint and reasons for the district's decision.

Complaints against the Board chair should be made directly to ~~[district counsel]~~ [the Board vice chair] on behalf of the Board. The ~~[district counsel]~~ [Board vice chair] shall present the complaint to the Board in a Board meeting. If the Board decides an investigation is warranted, the Board may refer the investigation to a third party. When the investigation is complete, the results will be presented to the Board. The Board shall decide, ~~within [20] days,~~ in open session what action, if any, is warranted. A final written decision regarding the complaint shall be issued by the Board within [3+10] days of receipt of the complaint. The written decision of the Board will address each allegation in the complaint and reasons for the district's decision.

[A complainant must file a complaint within the later of either time limit set below, in accordance with State law:

1. Within two years after the alleged violation or unlawful incident occurred or the complainant discovered the alleged violation or unlawful incident. For incidents that are continuing in nature, the time limitation must run from the date of the most recent incident; or

2. Within one year after the affected student has graduated from, moved away from or otherwise left the district.}]

The district's final decision for a complaint processed under this Board policy that alleges a violation of Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) Chapter 581, Division 22 (Division 22 Standards), ORS 339.285 - 339.303 or OAR 581-021-0550 - 581-021-0570 (Restraint and Seclusion), or ORS 659.852 (Retaliation), will be issued in writing or electronic form. The final decision will address each allegation in the complaint and contain reasons for the district's decision. If the complainant is a [student,] parent or guardian of a student attending school in the district or a person that resides in the district, and the complaint is not resolved through the complaint process above, the complainant may file an appeal² to the Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction under OAR 581-002-0001 – 581-002-0023 [(See KL-AR(2) - Appeal to the Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction)].

~~Charter Schools of which the District Board is a Sponsor~~

~~¶~~

~~[The district Board, [through its charter agreement with [name of public charter school sponsored by the district board]] [through a board resolution] [through this policy], will review an appeal of a decision reached by the Board of [name of public charter school] on a complaint alleging a violation of ORS 339.285 - 339.303 or OAR 581-021-0550 - 581-021-0570 (Restraint or Seclusion), ORS 659.852 (Retaliation), or applicable OAR Chapter 581, Division 22 (Division 22 Standards). A complainant may appeal and will submit such appeal to the [superintendent] [Board chair] on behalf of the district Board within [30] days of receipt of the decision from the public charter school board. A final decision reached by the district Board may be appealed to the Oregon Department of Education under OAR 581-002-0001 - 581-002-0023.]~~

~~¶~~

~~OR~~

~~¶~~

~~[The district Board, [through its charter agreement with [name of public charter school sponsored by the district board]] [through a board resolution] [through this policy], will not review an appeal of a decision reached by the Board of the [name of public charter school] on a complaint alleging a violation of ORS 339.285 - 339.303 or OAR 581-021-0550 - 581-021-0570 (Restraint or Seclusion), ORS 659.852 (Retaliation), or applicable OAR Chapter 581, Division 22 (Division 22 Standards), for which the district Board has jurisdiction, and recognizes a decision reached by the Board of [name of public charter school] as the district Board's final decision. A final decision reached by this district Board may be appealed to the Oregon Department of Education under OAR 581-002-0001 - 581-002-0023.]~~

~~[3] Review Process for a Public School Board Complaint Decision~~

~~¶~~

~~The appeal of a complaint from a public charter school to be reviewed by the district Board will be presented by the Board chair and reviewed by the Board at a Board meeting. The Board may use executive session if the subject matter qualifies under Oregon law. The Board will review the appeal and make a decision about appropriate action, which may include, but is not limited to, holding a hearing, requesting~~

² An appeal must meet the criteria found in OAR 581-002-0005(1)(a).

³ ~~[If the district Board elects to hear appeals on public charter school complaints for which the district Board has jurisdiction, as decided by statements in the charter agreement, Board policy, or a board resolution, this language is recommended for this policy to delineate the process.]~~

~~information, and recognizing the decision reached by the public charter school board. A decision will be reached, within [20] days, in open session, unless allowed in executive session. A final written decision regarding the appeal shall be issued by the district Board within [10] days. The written decision of the district Board will address each allegation in the complaint and include reasons for the district Board's decision.]~~

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

[ORS 192.660](#)
[ORS 332.107](#)

[ORS 659.852](#)
[OAR 581-002-0001 - 002-0005](#)

[OAR 581-022-2370](#)

Anderson v. Central Point Sch. Dist., 746 F.2d 505 (9th Cir. 1984).
Connick v. Myers, 461 U.S. 138 (1983).

OSBA Model Sample Policy

Code: KL-AR[(1)]
Revised/Reviewed:

Public Complaint Procedure

{Highly Recommended AR. OAR 581-022-2370 requires districts to have a complaint procedure.}

A parent or guardian of a student attending a school in the district[,] [or] a person who resides in the district[, a staff member] [, or a student] who wishes to express a concern should discuss the matter with the school employee involved.

{ } The [Administrator][Supervisor]: Step One

If the individual is unable to resolve a problem or concern with the employee, the individual may file a written, signed complaint with the [administrator][supervisor] within [five] working days of the employee's response. The [administrator][supervisor] shall evaluate the complaint and render a decision within [five] working days after receiving the complaint. (A form is available, but is not required.)

The Superintendent: Step Two

If Step One does not resolve the complaint, within [10] working days of the written response from the [administrator][supervisor], the complainant may file a written, signed complaint with the superintendent or designee clearly stating the nature of the complaint and a suggested remedy.

The superintendent or designee shall investigate the complaint, confer with the complainant and the parties involved, prepare a report of their findings and conclusion, and provide the report ^[2][in writing or in an electronic form] to the complainant within [10] working days after receiving the written complaint.

The Board: Step Three

If the complainant is dissatisfied with the superintendent's or designee's findings and conclusion, the complainant may appeal the decision to the Board within [five] working days of receiving the superintendent's decision. The Board will review the findings and conclusion of the superintendent in a public meeting to determine what action is appropriate. The Board may use executive session if the subject matter qualifies under Oregon law. Appropriate action may include, but is not limited to, holding a hearing, requesting additional information, and adopting the superintendent's decision as

¹ { } For district information. The district's timeline established by each step of the district's complaint procedure for alleging a violation found in OAR 581-002-0003 must be within 30 days of the submission of the complaint at any step, unless the district and complainant have agreed in writing to a longer time period for that step. However, the district's complaint procedure should not exceed a total of 90 days from the initial filing of the complaint, regardless of the number of steps involved, unless the district and the complainant have agreed in writing to a longer time period. (OAR 581-002-0005){ }

² [If the Board chooses to accept the superintendent's decision as the district's final decision on the complaint, the superintendent's written decision must meet the requirements of OAR 581-022-2370(4)(b).]

the district's final decision. All parties involved, including the school administration, may be asked to attend such hearing for the purposes of making further explanations and clarifying the issues.

If the Board chooses not to hear the complaint, the superintendent's decision in Step Two is final^[3].

~~The Board may hold the hearing in executive session if the subject matter qualifies under Oregon law.~~

The complainant shall be informed in writing or in electronic form of the Board's decision within [2030^{4}] days from the hearing receipt of the appeal by the Board. The Board's decision will address each allegation in the complaint and contain reasons for the district's decision. The Board's decision will be final.

The timelines may be extended upon written agreement between the district and the complainant.

The district's final decision for a complaint processed under this administrative regulation that alleges a violation of Oregon Administrative rule (OAR) Chapter 581, Division 22 (Division 22 Standards), ORS 339.285 - 339.303 or OAR 581-021-0550 - 581-021-0570 (Restraint and Seclusion), or ORS 659.852 (Retaliation), will be issued in writing or electronic form. The final decision will address each allegation in the complaint and contain reasons for the district's decision. If the complainant, who is a [student,] parent or guardian of a student attending school in the district or a person that resides in the district, and this complaint is not resolved through the complaint process, the complainant may appeal⁵ the district's final decision to the Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction under Oregon OARs 581-002-0001 – 581-002-0023.

Complaints against the principal should be filed with the superintendent. The superintendent will attempt to resolve the complaint. If the complaint remains unresolved within [10] working days of receipt by the superintendent, the complainant may request to place the complaint on the Board agenda[at the next regularly scheduled or special Board meeting]. The Board may use executive session if the subject matter qualifies under Oregon law. The Board shall decide, ~~within [20] days,~~ in open session what action, if any, is warranted. A final written decision regarding the complaint shall be issued by the Board within [310] days of receipt of the request to place the complaint on the Board agenda. The written decision of the Board will address each allegation in the complaint and reasons for the district's decision.

Complaints against the superintendent should be referred to the Board chair on behalf of the Board. The Board chair shall present the complaint to the Board in a Board meeting. If the Board decides an investigation is warranted, the Board may refer the investigation to a third party. When the investigation is complete, the results will be presented to the Board. The Board shall decide, ~~within [20] days,~~ in open session what action, if any, is warranted. The Board may use executive session if the subject matter qualifies under Oregon law. A final written decision regarding the complaint shall be issued by the Board

³ [If the Board choose to accept the superintendent's decision as the district's final decision on the complaint, the superintendent's written decision must meet the requirements of OAR 581-022-2370(4)(b).]

⁴ { In a complaint process with more than one step, a written decision should be issued within 30 days of the submission of the complaint at any step, unless the district and complainant have agreed in writing to a longer time period for that step. }

⁵ An appeal must meet the criteria found in OAR 581-002-0005(1)(a).

within [3+0] days of receipt of the complaint. The written decision of the Board will address each allegation in the complaint and reasons for the district's decision.

Complaints against the Board as a whole or against an individual Board member should be referred to the Board chair on behalf of the Board. The Board chair shall present the complaint to the Board in a Board meeting. If the Board decides an investigation is warranted, the Board may refer the investigation to a third party. When the investigation is complete, the results will be presented to the Board. The Board shall decide, within [20] days, in open session what action, if any, is warranted. A final written decision regarding the complaint shall be issued by the Board within [3+0] days of receipt of the complaint. The written decision of the Board will address each allegation in the complaint and reasons for the district's decision.

Complaints against the Board chair may be referred directly to the [district counsel] [Board vice chair] on behalf of the Board. The [district counsel] [Board vice chair] shall present the complaint to the Board in a Board meeting. If the Board decides an investigation is warranted, the Board may refer the investigation to a third party. When the investigation is complete, the results will be presented to the Board. The Board shall decide, within [20] days, in open session what action, if any, is warranted. A final written decision regarding the complaint shall be issued by the Board within [3+0] days of receipt of the complaint. The written decision of the Board will address each allegation in the complaint and reasons for the district's decision.

[6] Charter Schools of which the District Board is a Sponsor

The appeal of a complaint from a public charter school to be reviewed by the district Board will be presented by the Board chair and reviewed by the Board at a Board meeting. The Board may use executive session if the subject matter qualifies under Oregon law. The Board will review the appeal and make a decision about appropriate action, which may include, but is not limited to, holding a hearing, requesting information, and recognizing the decision reached by the public charter school board. A decision will be reached, within [20] days, in open session, unless allowed in executive session. A final written decision regarding the appeal shall be issued by the district Board within [3+0] days of receipt of the complaint. The written decision of the district Board will address each allegation in the complaint and include reasons for the district Board's decision. [7]

⁶[] If the district Board elects to hear appeals on public charter school complaints for which the district Board has jurisdiction, as decided by statements in the charter agreement, Board policy, or a board resolution, this language is recommended for this administrative regulation to delineate the process. [7]

[Name of District]

COMPLAINT FORM

To: ☐ Employee* ☐ Administrator/Supervisor* ☐ Superintendent ☐ Board chair ☐ Board vice chair

* Form available but is not required.

Person Making Complaint _____

Phone Number _____ Email _____

Nature of Complaint _____

Who should we talk to and what evidence should we consider? _____

Suggested solution/resolution/outcome: _____

Signature of Complainant: _____ Date: _____

Office Use

Disposition of Complaint: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

cc: District Office

Parkrose School District 30SBA Model Sample Policy

Code: LBE
Adopted: 3/13/00
Revised: 2.22.21, 11.xx.23

Public Charter Schools**

Public charter schools may be established as a new public school or a virtual public school, from one or more existing public schools in the district or a portion of the school, or from an existing alternative education program. A public charter school may not convert an existing tuition-based private school into a charter school, affiliate itself with a nonpublic sectarian school or religious institution, or encompass all the schools in the district unless the district is composed of only one school.

Public charter schools shall demonstrate a commitment to the mission and diversity of public education while adhering to the following goals:

1. Increase student learning and achievement;
2. Increase choices of learning opportunities for students;
3. Better meet individual student academic needs and interests;
4. Build stronger working relationships among educators, parents and other community members;
5. Encourage the use of different and innovative learning methods;
6. Provide opportunities in small learning environments for flexibility and innovation;
7. Create new professional opportunities for teachers;
8. Establish additional forms of accountability for schools; and
9. Create innovative measurement tools.

An applicant must submit a complete public charter school proposal that meets the requirements of Oregon law, and includes other information required by the district in the application process. The public charter school will be located and operated within the sponsoring district except where authorized by law.

The public charter school employer will be determined with each proposal. If the district is the employer, the terms of the current collective bargaining agreement will be examined to determine which parts of the agreement apply. If the district is not the sponsor of the public charter school, the district shall not be the employer and will not collectively bargain with public charter school employees.

The district will determine if it has any vacant or unused buildings and make a list of such buildings; buildings may be made available for public charter school use, subject to Board approval and Board policy.

~~Public charter school students may, upon request, be allowed to participate in district programs such as physical education, instrumental and vocal music offerings, or other selected options if space and materials are available.¹ Students must adhere to state law, Board policies, regulations, and rules concerning student conduct and discipline.~~ ~~Public charter school students shall not be permitted to participate in district curricular programs.²~~

Public charter school students in grades K-8 may participate in their resident district's activities that are offered before or after regular school hours. Public charter school students in grades 9-12 may participate in their resident district's available activities that are sanctioned by the Oregon School Activities Association (OSAA) when the requirements found in Oregon law are met.

The district ~~will~~ ~~will not~~ provide instructional materials, lesson plans, or curriculum guides for use in a public charter school.

The superintendent will develop administrative regulations to include, but not limited to, the proposal process, review, and appeal procedures, and program evaluation, renewal, and termination.

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

¹ This does not apply to the Oregon law related to OSAA-sanctioned activity participation.

~~² Unless allowed by Oregon law related to OSAA sanctioned activity participation.~~

[ORS 327.077](#)
[ORS 327.109](#)
[ORS 332.107](#)

[ORS 338](#)
[ORS 339.141](#)
[ORS 339.147](#)

[ORS 339.450](#)
[ORS 339.460](#)
[OAR 581-026-0005 - 0710](#)

Every Student Succeeds Act, 20 U.S.C. §§ 6311-6322 (2018).
[Senate Bill 767](#) (2023).

Parkrose School District 30SBA Model Sample Policy

Code: LBEA
Adopted: 5.26.15
Revised: 2.22.21, 11.xx.23

Resident Student Denial for Virtual Public Charter School Attendance**

{Conditionally Required. This policy is required if the district plans to deny enrollment of a student to attend a virtual public charter school. OAR 581-026-0007}

The district is not required to approve a transfer of a resident student, when more than three percent of the students residing in the district are attending a virtual public charter school not sponsored by the district. The district will ~~{¹}[annually, [by October 1]] [semiannually, [by October 1 and April 1]] [by [December 1]]~~, calculate the percentage of ~~the number of~~ students residing in the district, who are ~~enrolled in~~ attending a virtual public charter school not sponsored by the district. When the established percentage is more than three percent, the district will not approve additional students enrollment to ~~such~~ a virtual public charter school, ~~subject to the requirements in Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 581-026-0305(2).~~

~~The district may send a notice of approval or disapproval to a parent² of a student who has sent a notice to the district of intent to enroll the student in a virtual public charter school not sponsored by the district. (See OAR 581-026-0305(3)). A parent must give notice to the district of intent to enroll their student in a virtual public charter school not sponsored by the district, before enrolling their student in such a school and notice of actual enrollment. The district may respond with an approval or disapproval to a parent within [five] [eight] business days³ of receipt of the notice from the parent.~~

If the district is not approving the enrollment, the district must respond with a decision to not give approval within 10 calendar days of receipt of the notice of intent from the parent. Such decision must include:

1. The percentage of students in the district that attend virtual public charter schools that are not sponsored by the district, based on recent calculations;
2. The right to appeal the decision to the State Board of Education;
3. A list of two or more other online options available to the student; and
4. A copy of OAR 581-026-0305 and OAR 581-026-0310.

The district is only required to use data that is reasonably available to the district, including but not limited to the following for such calculation:

~~¹ {Per OAR 581-026-0305(7)(a) the district must choose annual, semi-annual or other date used for calculation, dates are provided as a recommendation only.} ¶~~

~~² “Parent” means parent, legal guardian or person in “parental relationship” as defined in Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 339.133. ¶~~

~~³ {If a parent does not receive a notice of approval or disapproval from the district within 14 days of sending the notice of intent to enroll to the district, the student shall be deemed approved for enrollment by the district.} ¶~~

1. The number of students residing in the district enrolled in the schools within the district;
2. The number of students residing in the district enrolled in public charter schools located in the district;
3. The number of students residing in the district enrolled in virtual public charter schools;
4. The number of home-schooled students who reside in the district and who have registered with the educational service district; and
5. The number of students who reside in the district enrolled in private schools located within the school district.

A parent may appeal a decision of a district to not approve a student enrollment to a virtual public charter school to the State Board of Education under OAR 581-026-0310.

If the student was enrolled in a virtual public charter school while living in another district and has maintained continuous enrollment in such school since moving into, and residing in this district, approval is not required.

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

[ORS 332.107](#)

[ORS 338.125](#)

[OAR 581-026-0305](#)

[OAR 581-026-0310](#)

[House Bill 3024](#) (2023).