

FAQ: Implementation of Executive Order 25-09 – Personal Electronic Devices in K–12 Schools

Governor Kotek’s Executive Order 25-09 directs all K–12 public schools in Oregon to prohibit the use of personal electronic devices during the instructional day. School districts must adopt policies aligned with this order by **October 31, 2025**, with full implementation by **January 1, 2026** at the latest. Below are frequently asked questions to support districts and education partners in developing and implementing their policies.

This document will be routinely updated as additional questions arise.

Quick Guide

1. What is the purpose of Executive Order 25-09?	2
2. What must be included in district policies regarding personal electronic devices?	2
3. What qualifies as a “personal electronic device”?	2
4. What exemptions, if any, are permitted under this policy?	3
5. Are there times when the policy does not apply?	3
6. How should districts handle the storage of personal devices during the day?	3
7. What actions can staff take when a student violates the policy?	3
8. How should policies be shared with the school community?	4
9. Will ODE provide resources to support implementation?	4
10. Is there an opportunity to ask questions or receive additional support?	4
11. Does Executive Order 25-09 apply to charter schools?	5
12. Can you clarify what a written exemption might look like, whether ODE provides a template for school districts, and if exemptions are limited to medical reasons under the Executive Order? Additionally, are schools required to allow exemptions if they can provide IEP/504 accommodations, and how can we address concerns about the potential overuse of individual exemptions?	5
13. Are travel during the school day to and from athletic or extracurricular events subject to the ban?	6
14. Would a tiered approach to personal device storage, ranging from less restrictive to more restrictive options, be allowable under the Executive Order?	6
15. Is the Executive Order applicable to staff use of cell phones during the school day, and how should districts approach this issue?	6
16. Can you clarify the meaning of "bell to bell" in the Executive Order? Do districts have flexibility regarding passing times and lunch periods in their local policies?	6
18. If a teacher considers a cell phone an instructional tool, is its use permitted under the Executive Order?	7
19. If students need to use their cell phones for two-factor identification, would that be allowed under the policy?	7
20. What if teachers use Square or other notification applications to inform students of information?	7
21. Does the Executive Order’s restrictions on cell phone use apply during lunch periods, particularly in high schools?	7

22. How should schools navigate situations where a medical provider’s order permits a student to use a personal electronic device in ways that might seem to conflict with the intent of the cell phone restriction policy? Additionally, what qualifies as a valid medical provider for such exemptions? 8
23. Does Executive Order 25-09 prohibit any loss of instructional time when addressing personal electronic device (PED) violations, even for brief conversations or reteaching expectations? 8

1. What is the purpose of Executive Order 25-09?

The [Executive Order](#) aims to help foster student learning, well-being, and belonging by reducing distractions and promoting healthy, focused school environments. It requires school districts to adopt policies that restrict student use of personal electronic devices during the school day, with specific provisions to ensure equitable and supportive implementation.

2. What must be included in district policies regarding personal electronic devices?

At minimum, each district’s policy must:

- **Prohibit student use of personal electronic devices during the instructional day.**
- **Provide clarity on how devices will be stored during the school day.**
- **Allow for specific exemptions** (see question 4 for more information).
- **Provide direction to staff on appropriate responses to policy violations.**
- **Be publicly posted** and accessible to school staff, students, families, on-site partners, and the Oregon Department of Education.

3. What qualifies as a “personal electronic device”?

"Personal Electronic Device" means any portable, electrically powered device that is capable of:

- Making and receiving calls
- Making and receiving text messages
- Accessing the Internet independently from the school's network infrastructure

This includes devices such as cell phones, smartphones, smartwatches, and other portable, internet-enabled devices capable of texting, calling, or accessing the internet independently. Personal Electronic Devices do not include laptop computers or other technology explicitly required to support academic instruction or learning accommodations.

4. What exemptions, if any, are permitted under this policy?

The policy must allow for use in the following circumstances:

- **Medical necessity**, when use is part of a care or treatment plan ordered by a licensed medical provider.
- **Individualized education plans (IEPs) or Section 504 plans**, when use is required for access or accommodation.

- **Approved exemptions**, based on district-developed guidelines that allow administrators to consider a student's individual needs or specific educational outcomes.

5. Are there times when the policy does not apply?

Yes. The policy **may exclude time** when students are:

- **Not on school grounds**, and
- **Not under the supervision of school personnel, except** for supervision provided by a **school bus driver**.

For example, general transportation to and from school may be exempt from the restriction. However, if students are participating in a field trip, school-sponsored event, or recreational activities within the scope of the policy, especially during the instructional day, device use should align with the policy, as additional staff are typically present for supervision.

This provision is not intended to apply to general transportation to and from school, such as morning or afternoon bus routes, or travel between campuses for standard transitions. During these times, students may use personal electronic devices, as buses used solely for transportation are often supervised only by the driver, who is unable to monitor device use while operating the vehicle.

6. How should districts handle the storage of personal devices during the day?

Each policy must clearly outline how and where student devices will be stored during the instructional day. Options may include secure lockers, backpacks, classroom storage or designated school-managed areas. Regular clear communication with families, caregivers and students will be essential to ensure understanding and compliance.

7. What actions can staff take when a student violates the policy?

Policies must include guidance for staff on how to respond to student violations. Importantly:

- Disciplinary actions must **not result in lost instructional time**.
- **Suspension or expulsion is not permitted as a consequence for violating the device policy** related solely to noncompliance with the personal electronic device ban.
- Disciplinary action **may still be appropriate if a student uses a personal electronic device to harass others, access inappropriate content, or engage in other prohibited behaviors** while at school.

Districts are encouraged to use educational and restorative approaches to support students in meeting expectations. Ongoing school culture and climate building around these new and / or updated policies will be important in gaining staff and student buy-in, which will be essential for implementation success.

8. How should policies be shared with the school community?

Once adopted, the policy must be:

- **Posted on the school district website, and**
- **Made available to:**
 - District and school personnel
 - Students
 - Parents and guardians
 - Partners present in school buildings during the day
 - The Oregon Department of Education

In addition to these requirements, it is strongly encouraged that districts engage the school community, including students, families, caregivers, educators, school-based partners, and Tribes, both during policy development and throughout implementation. Gathering input early will help identify potential concerns, increase transparency, and build trust and shared understanding of the policy's purpose. It will also enable schools and districts to identify the supports needed for effective implementation. Ongoing engagement during implementation also allows for continuous improvement of the policy to ensure it is equitable, supportive, and aligned with community needs. Districts may consider holding listening sessions, conducting surveys, or creating advisory groups to inform their approach as a part of their ongoing engagement efforts as required through the Student Investment Account and other state requirements.

9. Will ODE provide resources to support implementation?

Yes. The Oregon Department of Education has developed guidance and tools to support districts, including:

- **UPDATED:** [Fostering Student Learning, Well-Being, and Belonging: Guidance for Personal Electronic Device Policies](#)
- [Policy Highlights Slide Deck \(PDF\)](#)

Additional office hours and resources, including examples of storage procedures, enforcement strategies, and communication templates, will be shared throughout the implementation period.

10. Is there an opportunity to ask questions or receive additional support?

Yes. ODE will be holding virtual office hours to answer questions and support policy development:

Office Hours

- Friday, Aug 8th / 8 am - 9 am ([link](#))
- Monday, Aug 18th / 3 pm - 4 pm* ([link](#))
- Friday, Sept 5th / 8 am - 9 am* ([link](#))

*These sessions will feature voices from the field who will share valuable insights into local policy development and on-the-ground implementation efforts.

Any questions or concerns can be directed to ODE staff supporting this effort by emailing ODE.mobiledevices@ode.oregon.gov

11. Does Executive Order 25-09 apply to charter schools?

Yes. Executive Order 25-09 applies to all public schools in Oregon, including charter schools. Charter schools are expected to implement policies that align with the requirements of the executive order regarding student use of personal electronic devices during instructional time.

12. Can you clarify what a written exemption might look like, whether ODE provides a template for school districts, and if exemptions are limited to medical reasons under the Executive Order? Additionally, are schools required to allow exemptions if they can provide IEP/504 accommodations, and how can we address concerns about the potential overuse of individual exemptions?

At this time, the Oregon Department of Education (ODE) is working in collaboration with the Governor's Office and key education partners to develop comprehensive guidance and sample policy templates to support school districts in implementing exemptions appropriately. We anticipate having these materials ready prior to the start of the 2025–26 school year.

Under the Executive Order, all districts must provide baseline exemptions, which include those based on medical needs, IEPs, and 504 plans. While the EO does not require districts to go beyond these categories, there is some flexibility within local policy to consider narrowly defined groups such as multilingual learners or students with specific counselor-identified needs, for exemptions that may not meet the formal criteria for IEP or 504 plans. This could include work-study participation, translation access needs, or other supports that don't rise to the level of a formal disability classification.

That said, it is important that districts think strategically about how individual exemptions are granted, to ensure they are used appropriately and not over-applied. A clear, equitable process, developed in collaboration with staff, students, and families, will be essential to maintaining the integrity of the policy and ensuring that all students' needs are considered thoughtfully.

We will be providing examples and templates as part of the forthcoming guidance, which will help districts navigate these decisions within the bounds of the EO and existing legal requirements. In the meantime, we encourage districts to consult with their district legal counsel if there are questions about what qualifies as a required exemption.

13. Are travel during the school day to and from athletic or extracurricular events subject to the ban?

The Executive Order allows districts some discretion in this area. Specifically, district policies may permit students to use personal electronic devices (PEDs) during travel that occurs within the school day, such as transportation to and from athletic or extracurricular events, provided that there is not a secondary staff member present (in addition to the bus driver) to supervise device use.

Districts also have the authority to restrict PED use during these times, based on their local policies and the needs of their school communities. As with other elements of implementation, it's important for districts to consider these decisions carefully and engage staff, students, and families in the development of local policy.

14. Would a tiered approach to personal device storage, ranging from less restrictive to more restrictive options, be allowable under the Executive Order?

Yes, a tiered approach to personal device storage is allowable under the Executive Order, as long as it is clearly outlined in district policy. The specific method of storage is up to the district, provided it meets the requirements outlined in the EO.

Districts have the flexibility to implement a range of storage options, from less restrictive to more restrictive, depending on student needs and context. Examples may include storage pouches, collection in the office, or other locally determined methods. Whatever approach is chosen, it must be included in the district's written policy.

15. Is the Executive Order applicable to staff use of cell phones during the school day, and how should districts approach this issue?

The Executive Order applies only to students and does not regulate staff use of cell phones. However, we recognize that staff cell phone use will likely be a topic of concern. It is important for school and district staff to model positive device use as a way to set a good example for students.

16. Can you clarify the meaning of "bell to bell" in the Executive Order? Do districts have flexibility regarding passing times and lunch periods in their local policies?

"Bell to bell" essentially means from the start of the school day to the end of the school day, and according to the Executive Order, this includes passing times and lunch periods. The policy also applies during zero periods since they occur during the school day. For open periods, if a student remains on school grounds, the policy would apply during that time as well. However, during early release periods when the student is no longer on campus, the policy does not apply.

18. If a teacher considers a cell phone an instructional tool, is its use permitted under the Executive Order?

The Executive Order does not allow cell phones to be used as instructional tools. While we understand that teachers may find cell phones convenient, the policy is designed to support focused learning environments by limiting cell phone use. That said, other devices such as laptops or Chromebooks are encouraged and permitted for instructional purposes, as they better support educational activities within the guidelines. Schools can explore ways to integrate these approved devices effectively to meet instructional goals.

19. If students need to use their cell phones for two-factor identification, would that be allowed under the policy?

Given the Executive Order (EO) restricts general cell phone and other PED use during the school day, districts should work to explore the best, most equitable solutions they have.

For a small number of students who require two-factor authentication for dual-credit or other higher level courses they are enrolled in through institutions of higher education (IHEs), school districts could consider this an exemption (under the 3Diii EO exemption detail) to be included in their policies to help “accommodate the individual circumstances of a student or to further specific educational outcomes for a student.” It is often the case that the IHE courses work with specific mobile device applications to generate the two-factor authentication codes necessary to login to these online course portals. These applications often work with no internet connection.

Lastly, another option districts can look at are low-cost USB 2-step authentication security keys (more info on what they are and how they work can be found here: <https://blog.1password.com/hardware-security-keys-explained/>). These keys work without a network / internet connection, offer great security and can be bought for under \$20 each, sometimes buying them in bulk quantities can decrease the cost even more. These hardware keys are an equitable solution as well, as they solve the 2-step authentication challenge for students who may also not own a cell phone that would allow for the 2-step authentication application they would need.

20. What if teachers use Square or other notification applications to inform students of information?

While communication tools like ParentSquare and other notification applications are valuable for keeping students and families informed, to remain consistent with the Executive Order, messages intended for students should ideally be sent outside of the school day. This helps ensure that device use during instructional time is minimized and aligns with the goals of the policy. Districts may also consider alternative communication strategies that do not require student device use during the school day, such as announcements, printed materials, or messages sent directly to parents and guardians. This approach supports clear communication while maintaining the focus on student engagement and learning during school hours.

21. Does the Executive Order’s restrictions on cell phone use apply during lunch periods, particularly in high schools?

Yes, the Executive Order applies throughout the entire school day, which includes lunch periods. It is important for districts to consider their school community’s needs and to clearly communicate any specific guidelines regarding device use during lunch to maintain consistency and support positive school culture.

22. How should schools navigate situations where a medical provider’s order permits a student to use a personal electronic device in ways that might seem to conflict with the intent of the cell phone restriction policy? Additionally, what qualifies as a valid medical provider for such exemptions?

The Executive Order 25-09 Section 3.d.i is designed to support students with medical needs that necessitate the use of a personal electronic device (PED) during the school day. Examples include devices used to monitor insulin levels or manage other diagnosed health conditions as directed by a **licensed medical provider**. This exemption is intended specifically for medically necessary uses and is not meant to override school policies for general wellness, convenience, or concerns that are not medically diagnosed.

Concerns have been raised that medical notes might circumvent the 504 or IEP process and could be misused. Schools should carefully review medical documentation to ensure it comes from an appropriate licensed medical provider, such as a physician or nurse practitioner. The qualifications of medical providers should be clarified in district policy or through consultation with legal counsel. Ultimately, the exemption supports medical needs while maintaining the integrity of the school’s broader cell phone policy.

23. Does Executive Order 25-09 prohibit any loss of instructional time when addressing personal electronic device (PED) violations, even for brief conversations or reteaching expectations?

The intent of EO 25-09 is to prevent loss of instructional time due to disciplinary actions such as suspension or expulsion related to PED violations. However, brief conversations or reteaching of expectations around device use are permitted even if that means a student may need to be pulled from class for a short amount of time. The goal is to avoid punishments like in-school or out-of-school suspensions for PED issues and instead encourage restorative strategies. Districts should ensure that responses to non-compliance align with their existing discipline policies while supporting this approach.