

Policy Committee

Monday, August 22, 2022 6:00 PM

Waconia City Hall, 201 S Vine Street, Waconia, MN 55387

1. **105 Public Relations and School Communications
(2018)**

105 SCHOOL DISTRICT PUBLIC RELATIONS AND SCHOOL COMMUNICATIONS

I. PURPOSE

This policy ensures that Waconia Independent School District 110 maintains regular and ongoing communications throughout the community.

II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY

Waconia Independent School District 110 is committed to partnering the community, families, students and employees. District 110 will coordinate and share regular and ongoing communications through a variety of means, including: e-newsletters, videos, website, social media, e-mail, printed materials and face-to-face communications. At the direction of the Superintendent, the Director of Communications will manage communications with all audiences and oversee interactions with media at all levels.

III. INFORMATION SHARING

A. Coordination of Communications

The Director of Communications preserves, manages, and promotes the image and brand of District 110. Decisions are guided by the Strategic Roadmap, Communications Plan and Brand Guidelines.

Objectives of the Communications Plan

1. Provide consistent, relevant and engaging communications to all key audiences.
2. Increase awareness and trust by delivering communications in convenient, user-friendly platforms.
3. Develop a network of internal and external storytellers.
4. Increase story frequency on all platforms.
5. Create district-wide storytelling culture based on honesty, authenticity and transparency.

Target Audiences

1. Parents

Internal Communication

Classroom Level – teacher/school/parents

External Communication

Marketing and Public Relations – teacher/school/community

2. **Community**

This broad audience includes everyone regardless of whether they currently have or previously had children in the district.

3. **Students**

Student pride deepens and confidence grows when they see the accomplishments of their school, teachers and classmates being celebrated in the community on a regular basis.

4. **Staff**

Teachers and staff are among the frontline ambassadors of our brand.

5. **Online Community**

Social media includes all of the above stakeholders.

B. Building Level and Program Specific Communications

1. Individual school sites and specific district-sponsored programs will provide regular communications to their stakeholders by sharing information about their activities, events, curriculum, assessments and goals as needed. The preferred method of communication is a branded and formatted weekly e-newsletter. When necessary, these site/school specific communications will include district-level messaging provided by the communications office. District-level communications will be consistent throughout ISD 110 and any proposed changes to the message must be approved by the communications office.

2. The primary source of regular communications will be web/email based with the recognition that District 110, individual school sites, education programs, and extra-curricular activities will ensure that families, community members and employees who do not have access to electronic sources will receive shared communications.

C. Communication Standards

The Director of Communications, at the direction of the Superintendent, establishes communication standards for employees and is responsible for developing and maintaining relationships with media.

1. In collaboration with the Superintendent, the Director of Communications is responsible for working with staff and community partners to identify, develop, produce, write and publish/post/upload stories about District 110.

2. Media inquiries – local, metro, national – are all referred to the communications office.

3. Story pitches must be sent to and approved by the communications office prior to the media being contacted.

4. The communications office must be immediately informed of media presence at any building in the district.
5. Regarding ongoing activities, such as a sports season or band related events, one approval will cover the season.

IV. DISTRICT 110 SPOKESPERSON ~~AND KEY CONTACTS FOR MEDIA~~

A. Official Spokesperson

~~The Director of Communications, working in conjunction with the Superintendent, is the main initial contact for all media. The Director of Communications is responsible for developing and maintaining relationships with media.~~ The Superintendent is always the main spokesperson for the District unless otherwise directed by the Superintendent. In situations where the School Board needs representation in the media, the Superintendent will work with Board leadership to determine who should speak to the media. The Superintendent and Communications Director will prep the School Board spokesperson with talking points.

~~In collaboration with the Superintendent, the Director of Communications is responsible for working with staff and community partners to identify, develop, produce, write and then publish/post/upload stories about District 110.~~

~~District 110 employees must receive approval from the Director of Communications prior to contacting the media.~~

B. Crisis or Emergency Situation

The District 110 Crisis Communications Plan dictates the processes and protocols during an emergency situation, including the spokesperson for District 110.

V. MEDIA COMMUNICATIONS WITH STUDENTS

Media may not contact or interview students on any of the school campuses or at school-related events without permission from one of the following:

1. Director of Communications
2. Leadership at the school level (principal, assistant principal)
3. Program Leader (Activities Director, coach, Director of Community Education)

A one-time Sports/Activities/Community Ed permission blankets the entire season/class/event for media inquiries pertaining to normal developments. Media inquiries involving sensitive information must be referred to the Director of Communications. Even with District permission, parent or guardian permission may still be required. Permission status may be changed for any student at any time throughout the course of the season/class/event.

Cross References: District 110 Policy 406 (Public & Private Personnel Data)
District 110 Policy 423 (Employee-Student Relationships)
District 110 Policy 434 (Teacher Evaluation)
District 110 Policy 515 (Protection & Privacy of Pupil Records)
District 110 Policy 519 (Interviews of Students by Outside Agencies)
District 110 Policy 524 (Internet Acceptable Use and Safety)
District 110 Policy 806 (Crisis Management Policy)

Policy Adopted: March 10, 1997
Policy Amended: July 9, 2001 / July 2007
Policy Revised: August 2014, December 2018
Independent School District No. 110
Waconia, MN

2. **204 School Board Meeting Minutes**

Adopted: _____

MSBA/MASA Model Policy 204

Orig. 1995

Revised: _____

Rev. 202208

204 SCHOOL BOARD MEETING MINUTES

[Note: The provisions of this policy are required by statute.]

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to establish procedures relating to the maintenance of records of the school board and the publication of its official proceedings.

II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY

It is the policy of the school district to maintain its records so that they will be available for inspection by members of the general public and to provide for the publication of its official proceedings in compliance with law.

III. MAINTENANCE OF MINUTES AND RECORDS

- A. The clerk shall keep and maintain permanent records of the school board, including records of the minutes of school board meetings and other required records of the school board. All votes taken at meetings required to be open to the public pursuant to the Minnesota Open Meeting Law shall be recorded in a journal kept for that purpose. Public records maintained by the school district shall be available for inspection by members of the public during the regular business hours of the school district. Minutes of meetings shall be available for inspection at the administrative offices of the school district after they have been prepared. Minutes of a school board meeting shall be approved or modified by the school board at a subsequent meeting, which action shall be reflected in the official proceedings of that subsequent meeting.
- B. Recordings of Closed Meetings
 1. All closed meetings, except those closed as permitted by the attorney-client privilege, must be electronically recorded at the expense of the school district. Recordings of closed meetings shall be made separately from the recordings of an open meeting, to the extent such meetings are recorded. If a meeting is closed to discuss more than one (1) matter, each matter shall be separately recorded.
 2. Recordings of closed meetings shall be preserved by the school district for the following time periods:
 - a. Meetings closed to discuss labor negotiations strategy shall be preserved for two (2) years after the contract is signed.
 - b. Meetings closed to discuss security matters shall be preserved for at least four (4) years.
 - c. Meetings closed to discuss the purchase or sale of property shall be preserved for at least eight (8) years after the date of the meeting.
 - d. All other closed meetings shall be preserved by the school district for at least three (3) years after the date of the meeting.

- e. Following the expiration of the above time periods, recordings of closed meetings shall be maintained as set forth in the school district's Records Retention Schedule.
3. Recordings of closed meetings shall be classified by the school district as protected non-public data that is not accessible by the public or any subject of the data, with the following exceptions:
 - a. Recordings of labor negotiations strategy meetings shall be classified as public data and made available to the public after all labor contracts are signed by the school district for the current budget period.
 - b. Recordings of meetings related to the purchase or sale of property shall be classified as public data and made available to the public after all real or personal property discussed at the meeting has been purchased or sold or the school district has abandoned the purchase or sale.
 - c. Recordings of any other closed meetings shall be classified and/or released as required by court order.
 4. Recordings of closed meetings shall be maintained separately from recordings of open meetings, to the extent recordings of open meetings are maintained by the school district, with the exception of recordings that have been classified as public data as set forth in Section III.B.3. above. Recordings of closed meetings classified as non-public data also shall be maintained in a secure location, separate from recordings classified as public data.
 5. Recordings of closed meetings shall be maintained in a manner to easily identify the data classification of the recording. The recordings shall be identified with at least the following information:
 - a. The date of the closed meeting;
 - b. The basis upon which the meeting was closed (i.e.: labor negotiations strategy, purchase or sale of real property, educational data, etc.); and
 - c. The classification of the data.
 6. Recordings of closed meetings related to labor negotiations strategy and the purchase or sale of property shall be maintained and monitored in a manner that reclassifies the recording as public upon the occurrence of an event reclassifying that data as set forth in Section III.B.3. above.

IV. PUBLICATION OF OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS

- A. The school board shall cause its official proceedings to be published once in the official newspaper of the school district within thirty (30) days of the meeting at which the proceedings occurred; however, if the school board conducts regular meetings not more than once every thirty (30) days, the school board need not publish the minutes until ten (10) days after they have been approved by the school board.
- B. The proceedings to be published shall be sufficiently full to fairly set forth the proceedings. They must include the substance of all official actions taken by the school board at any regular or special meeting, and at minimum must include the subject matter of a motion, the persons making and seconding the motion, a listing of how each member present voted on the motion, the character of resolutions offered including a brief description of their subject matter and whether adopted or defeated.

The minutes and permanent records of the school board may include more detail than is required to be published with the official proceedings. If the proceedings have not yet been approved by the school board, the proceedings to be published may reflect that fact.

- C. The proceedings to be published may be a summary of the essential elements of the proceedings, and/or of resolutions and other official actions of the school board. Such a summary shall be written in a clear and coherent manner and shall, to the extent possible, avoid the use of technical or legal terms not generally familiar to the public. When a summary is published, the publication shall clearly indicate that the published material is only a summary and that the full text is available for public inspection at the administrative offices of the school district and that a copy of the proceedings, other than attachments to the minutes, is available without cost at the offices of the school district or by means of standard or electronic mail.

Legal References: Minn. Stat. § 13D.01, Subds. 4-6 (Open Meeting Law)
Minn. Stat. § 123B.09, Subd. 10 ([Boards of Independent School Districts Publishing Proceedings](#))
Minn. Stat. § 123B.14, Subd. 7 ([Officers of Independent School Districts Record of Meetings](#))
Minn. Stat. § 331A.01 (Definition)
Minn. Stat. § 331A.05, Subd. 8 ([Form of Public Notices Notice Regarding Published Summaries](#))
Minn. Stat. § 331A.08, Subd. 3 ([Computation of Time Publication of Proceedings](#))
Op. Atty. Gen. 161-a-20 (Dec. 17, 1970)
Ketterer v. Independent School District No. 1, 248 Minn. 212, 79 N.W.2d 428 (1956)

Cross References: MSBA/MASA Model Policy 205 (Open Meetings and Closed Meetings)
MSBA Service Manual, Chapter 1, School District Governance, Powers and Duties

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 - c. Recordings of any other closed meetings shall be classified and/or released as required by court order.
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- B. The proceedings to be published shall be sufficiently full to fairly set forth the proceedings. They must include the substance of all official actions taken by the school board at any regular or special meeting, and at minimum must include the subject matter of a motion, the persons making and seconding the motion, a listing of how each member present voted on the motion, the character of resolutions offered including a brief description of their subject matter and whether adopted or defeated. The minutes and permanent records of the school board may include more detail than is required to be published with the official proceedings. If the proceedings have not yet been approved by the school board, the proceedings to be published may reflect that fact.
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Minn. Stat. § 123B.09, Subd. 10 (Publishing Proceedings)
Minn. Stat. § 123B.14, Subd. 7 (Record of Meetings)
Minn. Stat. § 331A.01 (Definition)
Minn. Stat. § 331A.05, Subd. 8 (Notice Regarding Published Summaries)
Minn. Stat. § 331A.08, Subd. 3 (Publication of Proceedings)
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MSBA Service Manual, Chapter 1, School District Governance, Powers and

Duties

Policy Adopted:

Amended April 14, 1997 / November 12, 2001/ April 11, 2005 / April 2009

Policy Reviewed: September 2017

Independent School District No. 110

Waconia, MN

3. 205 Open Meetings and Closed Meetings

Adopted: _____

MSBA/MASA Model Policy 205

Orig. 1995

Revised: _____

Rev. 202217

205 OPEN MEETINGS AND CLOSED MEETINGS

[Note: The provisions of this policy accurately reflect ~~the~~ Minnesota's Open Meeting Law statutes and are not discretionary in nature.]

I. PURPOSE

- A. The school board embraces ~~the philosophy of openness accountability and transparency~~ in the conduct of its business, in the belief that openness produces better programs, more efficient ~~cy in~~ administration of programs, and an organization more responsive to public interest and less susceptible to private interest. The school board shall conduct its business under a presumption of openness. At the same time, the school board recognizes and respects the privacy rights of individuals as provided by law. The school board also recognizes that there are certain exceptions to the Minnesota Open Meeting Law as recognized in statute where it has been determined that, in limited circumstances, the public interest is best served by closing a meeting of the school board.
- B. The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines to assure the rights of the public to be present at school board meetings, while also protecting ~~the an~~ individual's rights to privacy under law, and to close meetings when the public interest so requires as recognized by law.

II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY

- A. Except as otherwise expressly provided by statute, all meetings of the school board, including executive sessions, shall be open to the public.
- B. Meetings shall be closed only when expressly authorized by law.

III. DEFINITION

"Meeting" means a gathering of at least a quorum ~~or more of school board~~ members ~~of the school board~~, or quorum of a committee or subcommittee of school board members, at which members discuss, decide, or receive information as a group on issues relating to the official business of the school board. The term does not include a chance or social gathering or the use of social media by members of a public body so long as the social media use is limited to exchanges with all members of the general public. For purposes of the Open Meeting Law, social media does not include e-mail.

IV. PROCEDURES

- A. Meetings
 1. Regular Meetings

A schedule of the regular meetings of the school board shall be kept on file at ~~its primary~~ the school district offices. If the school board decides to hold a

regular meeting at a time or place different from the time or place stated in its regular meeting schedule, it shall give the same notice of the meeting as for a special meeting.

2. Special Meetings

- a. For a special meeting, the school board shall post written notice of the date, time, place, and purpose of the meeting on the principal bulletin board of the school district or on the door of the school board's usual meeting room if there is no principal bulletin board. The school board's actions at the special meeting are limited to those topics included in the notice.
- b. The notice shall also be mailed or otherwise delivered to each person who has filed a written request for notice of special meetings. This notice shall be posted and mailed or delivered at least three days before the date of the meeting.
- c. ~~This notice shall be posted and mailed or delivered at least three days before the date of the meeting.~~ As an alternative to mailing or otherwise delivering notice to persons who have filed a written request, the school board may publish the notice once, at least three days before the meeting, in the official newspaper of the school district or, if none, in a qualified newspaper of general circulation within the area of the school district.
- d. A person filing a request for notice of special meetings may limit the request to particular subjects, in which case the school board is required to send notice to that person only concerning those particular subjects.
- e. The school board will establish an expiration date on requests for notice of special meetings and require refiling once each year. Not more than sixty (60) days before the expiration date of request for notice, the school board shall send notice of the refiling requirement to each person who filed during the preceding year.

3. Emergency Meetings

- a. An emergency meeting is a special meeting called because of circumstances that, in the school board's judgment ~~of the school board~~, require immediate consideration.

[Note: While the statute leaves the question to the board of whether the circumstances require immediate consideration at an emergency meeting, ~~the~~ advisory opinions of the Minnesota Commissioner of Administration would limit such meetings to responding to natural disasters or health epidemics caused by an event such as an accident or terrorist attack.]

- b. If matters not directly related to the emergency are discussed or acted upon, the minutes of the meeting shall include a specific description of those matters.

- c. The school board shall make good faith efforts to provide notice of the emergency meeting to each news medium that has filed a written request for notice if the request includes the news medium's telephone number.
- d. Notice of the emergency meeting shall be given by telephone or any other method used to notify the members of the school board.
- e. Notice shall be provided to each news medium which has filed a written request for notice as soon as reasonably practicable after notice has been given to the school board members.
- f. Notice shall include the subject of the meeting.
- g. Posted or published notice of an emergency meeting shall not be required.
- h. The notice requirements for an emergency meeting as set forth in this policy shall supersede any other statutory notice requirement for a special meeting that is an emergency meeting.

4. Recessed or Continued Meetings

If a meeting is a recessed or continued session of a previous meeting, and the time and place of the meeting was established during the previous meeting and recorded in the minutes of that meeting, then no further published or mailed notice is necessary.

5. Closed Meetings

The notice requirements of the Minnesota Open Meeting Law apply to closed meetings.

6. Actual Notice

If a person receives actual notice of a meeting of the school board at least twenty-four (24) hours before the meeting, all notice requirements are satisfied with respect to that person, regardless of the method of receipt of notice.

7. Health Meetings during Pandemic or ~~Declared Chapter 12~~ Emergency

In the event of a health pandemic or an emergency declared under ~~Minn. Stat. Ch. Minnesota Statutes chapter~~ 12, a meeting may be conducted by telephone or ~~other electronic~~interactive technology means in compliance with ~~Minn. Stat. § Minnesota Statutes section~~ 13D.021.

8. Meetings ~~Conducted~~ by Interactive Technology

A meeting may be conducted by interactive technology, Zoom, Skype, or other similar electronic means in compliance with ~~Minnesota Statutes section Minn. Stat. §~~ 13D.02.

B. Votes

The votes of school board members shall be recorded in a journal or minutes kept for that purpose, ~~and the journal~~ or any minutes used to record votes of a meeting shall be available must be open to the public during all normal business hours at the school district's administrative offices ~~of the school district~~.

C. Written Materials

1. In any open meeting, a copy of any printed materials, including electronic communications, relating to the agenda items of the meeting prepared or distributed by or at the direction of the school board or its employees and distributed to or available to all school board members shall be available in the meeting room for inspection by the public while the school board considers their subject matter.
2. This provision does not apply to materials not classified by law as public, or to materials relating to the agenda items of a closed meeting.

D. Open Meetings and Data Data

1. Meetings may not be closed ~~merely because the to discuss~~ data ~~to be that discussed~~ are not public data, except as provided under Minnesota law.
2. Data that are not public data may be discussed at an open meeting if the disclosure relates to a matter within the scope of the school board's authority and is reasonably necessary to conduct the business or agenda item before the school board.
3. Data discussed at an open meeting retain the data's original classification; however, a record of the meeting, regardless of form, shall be public.

E. Closed Meetings

1. Labor Negotiations Strategy

- a. The school board may, by a majority vote in a public meeting, decide to hold a closed meeting to consider strategy for labor negotiations, including negotiation strategies or developments or discussion and review of labor negotiation proposals, conducted pursuant to Minnesota's Public Employment Labor Relations Act (PELRA).
- b. The time and place of the closed meeting shall be announced at the public meeting. A written roll of school board members and all other persons present at the closed meeting shall be made available to the public after the closed meeting. The proceedings of a closed meeting to discuss negotiation strategies shall be tape recorded, and the tape recording shall be preserved for two years after the contract discussed at the meeting is signed. The recording shall be made available to the public after all labor contracts are signed by the school board for the current budget period.

2. Sessions Closed by Bureau of Mediation Services

All negotiations, mediation ~~sessions~~ meetings, and hearings between the school board and its employees or their respective representatives are public meetings. ~~These~~ Mediation meetings may be closed only by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Mediation Services (BMS). The use of recording devices, stenographic records, or other recording methods is prohibited in mediation meetings closed by the BMS.

3. Preliminary Consideration of Allegations or Charges

The school board shall close one or more meetings for preliminary consideration of allegations or charges against an individual subject to its authority. If the school board members conclude that discipline of any nature may be warranted as a result of those specific charges or allegations, further meetings or hearings relating to those specific charges or allegations held after that conclusion is reached must be open. A meeting must also be open at the request of the individual who is the subject of the meeting. A closed meeting for this purpose must be electronically recorded at the expense of the school district, and the recording must be preserved for at least three years after the date of the meeting. The recording is not available to the public.

4. Performance Evaluations

The school board may close a meeting to evaluate the performance of an individual who is subject to its authority. The school board shall identify the individual to be evaluated prior to closing a meeting. At its next open meeting, the school board shall summarize its conclusions regarding the evaluation. A meeting must be open at the request of the individual who is the subject of the meeting. A closed meeting for this purpose must be electronically recorded at the expense of the school district, and the recording must be preserved for at least three years after the date of the meeting. The recording is not available to the public.

5. Attorney-Client Privilege Meeting

A meeting may be closed if permitted by the attorney-client privilege. Attorney-client privilege applies when litigation is imminent or threatened, or when the school board needs advice above the level of general legal advice, for example, i.e., regarding specific acts and their legal consequences. A meeting may be closed to seek legal advice concerning litigation strategy, but the mere threat that litigation might be a consequence of deciding a matter one way or another does not, by itself, justify closing the meeting. The motion to close the meeting must specifically describe the matter to be discussed at the closed meeting, subject to relevant privacy and confidentiality considerations under state and federal law. The law does not require that such a meeting be recorded.

6. Dismissal Hearing

- a. A hearing on ~~the~~ dismissal of a licensed teacher shall be public or private at the teacher's discretion. A hearing regarding placement of teachers on unrequested leave of absence shall be public.
- b. A hearing on dismissal of a student pursuant to the Pupil Fair Dismissal Act shall be closed unless the pupil, parent, or guardian requests an open hearing.

- c. To the extent a teacher or student dismissal hearing is held before the school board and is closed, the closed meeting must be electronically recorded at the expense of the school district, and the recording must be preserved for at least three years after the date of the meeting. The recording is not available to the public.

7. Coaches; Opportunity to Respond

- a. If the school board has declined to renew the coaching contract of a licensed or nonlicensed head varsity coach, it must notify the coach within fourteen (14) days of that decision.
- b. If the coach requests the reasons for the nonrenewal, the school board must give the coach the-its reasons in writing within ten (10) days of receiving the request. The existence of parent complaints must not be the sole reason for the school board not to renew a coaching contract.
- c. On the request of the coach, the school board must provide the coach with a reasonable opportunity to respond to the reasons at a school board meeting.
- d. The meeting may be open or closed at the election of the coach unless the meeting is closed as required by Minn. Stat. §Minnesota Statutes section 13D.05, Subd. 2, to discuss educational or certain other nonpublic data.
- e. A closed meeting closed for this purpose must be electronically recorded at the expense of the school district, and the recording must be preserved for at least three years after the date of the meeting. The recording is not available to the public.

8. Meetings to Discuss Certain Not Public Data

- ~~a.~~ a. Any portion of a meeting must be closed if the following types of data are discussed:

- a. (1) data that would identify alleged victims or reporters of criminal sexual conduct, domestic abuse, or maltreatment of minors or vulnerable adults;

- b. (2) active investigative data collected or created by a law enforcement agency;

- c. (3) educational data, health data, medical data, welfare data, or mental health data that are not public data; or

- d. (4) an individual's personal medical records.

- be. A closed meeting must be electronically recorded at the expense of the school district, and the recording must be preserved for at least three years after the date of the meeting. The recording is not available to the public.

9. Purchase and Sale of Property

- a. The school board may close a meeting:
 - (1) to determine the asking price for real or personal property to be sold by the school district;
 - (2) to review confidential or nonpublic appraisal data; and
 - (3) to develop or consider offers or counteroffers for the purchase or sale of real or personal property.
- b. Before closing the meeting, the school board must identify on the record the particular real or personal property that is the subject of the closed meeting.
- c. The closed meeting must be tape recorded at the expense of the school district. The tape must be preserved for eight years after the date of the meeting and be made available to the public after all real or personal property discussed at the meeting has been purchased or sold or the school board has abandoned the purchase or sale. The real or personal property that is the subject of the closed meeting must be specifically identified on the tape. A list of school board members and all other persons present at the closed meeting must be made available to the public after the closed meeting.
- d. An agreement reached that is based on an offer considered at a closed meeting is contingent on its approval by the school board at an open meeting. The actual purchase or sale must be approved at an open meeting and the purchase price or sale price is public data.

10. Security Matters

- a. The school board may close a meeting to receive security briefings and reports, to discuss issues related to security systems, to discuss emergency response procedures, and to discuss security deficiencies in or recommendations regarding public services, infrastructure, and facilities, if disclosure of the information discussed would pose a danger to public safety or compromise security procedures or responses.
- b. Financial issues related to security matters must be discussed and all related financial decisions must be made at an open meeting.
- c. Before closing a meeting, the school board must refer to the facilities, systems, procedures, services, or infrastructures to be considered during the closed meeting.
- d. The closed meeting must be tape recorded at the expense of the school district and the recording must be preserved for at least four years.

11. Other Meetings

Other meetings shall be closed as provided by law, except as provided above. A closed meeting must be electronically recorded at the expense of the school district, and the recording must be preserved for at least three years after the

date of the meeting. The recording is not available to the public.

F. Procedures for Closing a Meeting

The school board shall provide notice of a closed meeting just as for an open meeting. A school board meeting may be closed only after a majority vote at a public meeting. Before closing a meeting, the school board shall state on the record the specific authority permitting the meeting to be closed and shall describe the subject to be discussed.

Legal References: Minn. Stat. Ch. 13 (Minnesota Government Data Practices Act)
Minn. Stat. Ch. 13D (Open Meeting Law)
Minn. Stat. § 121A.47, Subd. 5 ([Exclusion and Expulsion Procedures](#))~~Student Dismissal Hearing~~
Minn. Stat. § 122A.33, Subd. 3 ([License and Degree Exemption for Head Coach](#))~~Coaches; Opportunity to Respond~~
Minn. Stat. § 122A.40, Subd. 14 ([Employment; Contracts; Termination](#))~~Teacher Discharge Hearing~~
Minn. Stat. § 179A.14, Subd. 3 ([Negotiation Procedures](#))~~Labor Negotiations~~
Minn. Rules Part 5510.2810 ([Petition for Mediation](#))~~Bureau of Mediation Services~~
Brown v. Cannon Falls Township, 723 N.W.2d 31 (Minn. App. 2006)
Brainerd Daily Dispatch v. Dehen, 693 N.W.2d 435 (Minn. App. 2005)
The Free Press v. County of Blue Earth, 677 N.W.2d 471 (Minn. App. 2004)
Prior Lake American v. Mader, 642 N.W.2d 729 (Minn. 2002)
Star Tribune v. Board of Education, Special School District No. 1, 507 N.W.2d 869 (Minn. App. 1993)
Minnesota Daily v. University of Minnesota, 432 N.W.2d 189 (Minn. App. 1988)
Moberg v. Independent School District No. 281, 336 N.W.2d 510 (Minn. 1983)
Sovereign v. Dunn, 498 N.W.2d 62 (Minn. App. 1993), *rev. denied.* (Minn. 1993)
[Dept. of Admin. Advisory Op. No. 21-003 \(April 19, 2021\)](#)
[Dept. of Admin. Advisory Op. No. 21-002 \(January 13, 2021\)](#)
[Dept. of Admin. Advisory Op. No. 19-012 \(October 24, 2019\)](#)
Dept. of Admin. Advisory Op. No. 19-008 (May 22, 2019)
Dept. of Admin. Advisory Op. No. 19-006 (April 9, 2019)
Dept. of Admin. Advisory Op. No. 18-019 (December 28, 2018)
Dept. of Admin. Advisory Op. No. 17-005 (June 22, 2017)
Dept. of Admin. Advisory Op. No. 13-009 (March 19, 2013)
Dept. of Admin. Advisory Op. No. 12-004 (March 8, 2012)
Dept. of Admin. Advisory Op. No. 11-004 (April 18, 2011)
Dept. of Admin. Advisory Op. No. 10-020 (September 23, 2010)
Dept. of Admin. Advisory Op. No. 09-020 (September 8, 2009)
Dept. of Admin. Advisory Op. No. 08-015 (July 9, 2008)
Dept. of Admin. Advisory Op. No. 06-027 (September 28, 2006)
Dept. of Admin. Advisory Op. No. 04-004 (February 3, 2004)

Cross References: MSBA/MASA Model Policy 204 (School Board Meeting Minutes)
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 206 (Public Participation in School Board Meetings/Complaints about Persons at School Board Meetings and Data Privacy Considerations)
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 207 (Public Hearings)
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 406 (Public and Private Personnel Data)
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 515 (Protection and Privacy of Pupil Records)
~~MSBA Service Manual, Chapter 13, School~~ Law Bulletin "C" (Minnesota's Open Meeting Law)

205 OPEN MEETINGS AND CLOSED MEETINGS

[Note: The provisions of this policy accurately reflect the Open Meeting Law statute and are not discretionary in nature.]

I. PURPOSE

- A. The school board embraces the philosophy of openness in the conduct of its business, in the belief that openness produces better programs, more efficiency in administration of programs, and an organization more responsive to public interest and less susceptible to private interest. The school board shall conduct its business under a presumption of openness. At the same time, the school board recognizes and respects the privacy rights of individuals as provided by law. The school board also recognizes that there are certain exceptions to the Minnesota Open Meeting Law as recognized in statute where it has been determined that, in limited circumstances, the public interest is best served by closing a meeting of the school board.
- B. The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines to assure the rights of the public to be present at school board meetings, while also protecting the individual's rights to privacy under law, and to close meetings when the public interest so requires as recognized by law.

II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY

- A. Except as otherwise expressly provided by statute, all meetings of the school board, including executive sessions, shall be open to the public.
- B. Meetings shall be closed only when expressly authorized by law.

III. DEFINITION

“Meeting” means a gathering of at least a quorum or more members of the school board, or quorum of a committee or subcommittee of school board members, at which members discuss, decide, or receive information as a group on issues relating to the official business of the school board. The term does not include a chance or social gathering or the use of social media by members of a public body so long as the social media use is limited to exchanges with all members of the general public. For purposes of the Open Meeting Law, social media does not include e-mail.

IV. PROCEDURES

- A. Meetings
 - 1. Regular Meetings

A schedule of the regular meetings of the school board shall be kept on

file at its primary offices. If the school board decides to hold a regular meeting at a time or place different from the time or place stated in its schedule, it shall give the same notice of the meeting as for a special meeting.

2. Special Meetings

- a. For a special meeting, the school board shall post written notice of the date, time, place, and purpose of the meeting on the principal bulletin board of the school district or on the door of the school board's usual meeting room if there is no principal bulletin board. The school board's actions at the special meeting are limited to those topics included in the notice.
- b. The notice shall also be mailed or otherwise delivered to each person who has filed a written request for notice of special meetings.
- c. This notice shall be posted and mailed or delivered at least three days before the date of the meeting. As an alternative to mailing or otherwise delivering notice to persons who have filed a written request, the school board may publish the notice once, at least three days before the meeting, in the official newspaper of the school district or, if none, in a qualified newspaper of general circulation within the area of the school district.
- d. A person filing a request for notice of special meetings may limit the request to particular subjects, in which case the school board is required to send notice to that person only concerning those particular subjects.
- e. The school board will establish an expiration date on requests for notice of special meetings and require refiling once each year. Not more than 60 days before the expiration date of request for notice, the school board shall send notice of the refiling requirement to each person who filed during the preceding year.

3. Emergency Meetings

- a. An emergency meeting is a special meeting called because of circumstances that, in the judgment of the school board, require immediate consideration.

[Note: While the statute leaves the question to the board of whether the circumstances require immediate consideration at an emergency meeting, the advisory opinions of the Commissioner of Administration would limit such meetings to responding to natural disasters or health epidemics caused by an event such as an accident or terrorist attack.]

- b. If matters not directly related to the emergency are discussed or acted upon, the minutes of the meeting shall include a specific description of those matters.
- c. The school board shall make good faith efforts to provide notice of the emergency meeting to each news medium that has filed a written request for notice if the request includes the news medium's telephone number.
- d. Notice of the emergency meeting shall be given by telephone or any other method used to notify the members of the school board.
- e. Notice shall be provided to each news medium which has filed a written request for notice as soon as reasonably practicable after notice has been given to the school board members.
- f. Notice shall include the subject of the meeting.
- g. Posted or published notice of an emergency meeting shall not be required.
- h. The notice requirements for an emergency meeting as set forth in this policy shall supersede any other statutory notice requirement for a special meeting that is an emergency meeting.

4. Recessed or Continued Meetings

If a meeting is a recessed or continued session of a previous meeting, and the time and place of the meeting was established during the previous meeting and recorded in the minutes of that meeting, then no further published or mailed notice is necessary.

5. Closed Meetings

The notice requirements of the Minnesota Open Meeting Law apply to closed meetings.

6. Actual Notice

If a person receives actual notice of a meeting of the school board at least 24 hours before the meeting, all notice requirements are satisfied with respect to that person, regardless of the method of receipt of notice.

7. Health Pandemic or Declared Emergency

In the event of a health pandemic or an emergency declared under Minn. Stat. Ch. 12, a meeting may be conducted by telephone or other electronic

means in compliance with Minn. Stat. § 13D.021.

8. Meetings Conducted by Interactive Technology

A meeting may be conducted by interactive technology, Skype, or other similar electronic means in compliance with Minn. Stat. § 13D.02.

B. Votes

The votes of school board members shall be recorded in a journal kept for that purpose, and the journal shall be available to the public during all normal business hours at the administrative offices of the school district.

C. Written Materials

1. In any open meeting, a copy of any printed materials, including electronic communications, relating to the agenda items prepared or distributed by the school board or its employees and distributed to or available to all school board members shall be available in the meeting room for inspection by the public while the school board considers their subject matter.

2. This provision does not apply to materials not classified by law as public, or to materials relating to the agenda items of a closed meeting.

D. Data

1. Meetings may not be closed merely because the data to be discussed are not public data.

2. Data that are not public data may be discussed at an open meeting if the disclosure relates to a matter within the scope of the school board's authority and is reasonably necessary to conduct the business or agenda item before the school board.

3. Data discussed at an open meeting retain the data's original classification; however, a record of the meeting, regardless of form, shall be public.

E. Closed Meetings

1. Labor Negotiations Strategy

a. The school board may, by a majority vote in a public meeting, decide to hold a closed meeting to consider strategy for labor negotiations, including negotiation strategies or developments or discussion and review of labor negotiation proposals.

b. The time and place of the closed meeting shall be announced at the

public meeting. A written roll of school board members and all other persons present at the closed meeting shall be made available to the public after the closed meeting. The proceedings shall be tape recorded, and the tape recording shall be preserved for two years after the contract discussed at the meeting is signed. The recording shall be made available to the public after all labor contracts are signed by the school board for the current budget period.

2. Sessions Closed by Bureau of Mediation Services

All negotiations, mediation sessions, and hearings between the school board and its employees or their respective representatives are public meetings. These meetings may be closed only by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Mediation Services (BMS). The use of recording devices, stenographic records, or other recording methods is prohibited in mediation meetings closed by the BMS.

3. Preliminary Consideration of Charges

The school board shall close one or more meetings for preliminary consideration of allegations or charges against an individual subject to its authority. If the school board members conclude that discipline of any nature may be warranted as a result of those specific charges or allegations, further meetings or hearings relating to those specific charges or allegations held after that conclusion is reached must be open. A meeting must also be open at the request of the individual who is the subject of the meeting. A closed meeting must be electronically recorded at the expense of the school district, and the recording must be preserved for at least three years after the date of the meeting. The recording is not available to the public.

4. Performance Evaluations

The school board may close a meeting to evaluate the performance of an individual who is subject to its authority. The school board shall identify the individual to be evaluated prior to closing a meeting. At its next open meeting, the school board shall summarize its conclusions regarding the evaluation. A meeting must be open at the request of the individual who is the subject of the meeting. A closed meeting must be electronically recorded at the expense of the school district, and the recording must be preserved for at least three years after the date of the meeting. The recording is not available to the public.

5. Attorney-Client Meeting

A meeting may be closed if permitted by the attorney-client privilege. Attorney-client privilege applies when litigation is imminent or

threatened, or when the school board needs advice above the level of general legal advice, i.e., regarding specific acts and their legal consequences. A meeting may be closed to seek legal advice concerning litigation strategy, but the mere threat that litigation might be a consequence of deciding a matter one way or another does not, by itself, justify closing the meeting. The motion to close the meeting must specifically describe the matter to be discussed at the closed meeting, subject to relevant privacy and confidentiality considerations under state and federal law. The law does not require that such a meeting be recorded.

6. Dismissal Hearing

- a. A hearing on the dismissal of a licensed teacher shall be public or private at the teacher's discretion. A hearing regarding placement of teachers on unrequested leave of absence shall be public.
- b. A hearing on dismissal of a student pursuant to the Pupil Fair Dismissal Act shall be closed unless the pupil, parent or guardian requests an open hearing.
- c. To the extent a teacher or student dismissal hearing is held before the school board and is closed, the closed meeting must be electronically recorded at the expense of the school district, and the recording must be preserved for at least three years after the date of the meeting. The recording is not available to the public.

7. Coaches; Opportunity to Respond

- a. If the school board has declined to renew the coaching contract of a licensed or nonlicensed head varsity coach, it must notify the coach within 14 days of that decision.
- b. If the coach requests the reasons for the nonrenewal, the school board must give the coach the reasons in writing within 10 days of receiving the request.
- c. On the request of the coach, the school board must provide the coach with a reasonable opportunity to respond to the reasons at a school board meeting.
- d. The meeting may be open or closed at the election of the coach unless the meeting is closed as required by Minn. Stat. § 13D.05, Subd. 2, to discuss educational or certain other nonpublic data.
- e. A closed meeting must be electronically recorded at the expense of the school district, and the recording must be preserved for at least three years after the date of the meeting. The recording is not

available to the public.

8. Meetings to Discuss Certain Not Public Data

Any portion of a meeting must be closed if the following types of data are discussed:

- a. data that would identify alleged victims or reporters of criminal sexual conduct, domestic abuse, or maltreatment of minors or vulnerable adults;
- b. active investigative data collected or created by a law enforcement agency;
- c. educational data, health data, medical data, welfare data, or mental health data that are not public data; or
- d. an individual's personal medical records.
- e. A closed meeting must be electronically recorded at the expense of the school district, and the recording must be preserved for at least three years after the date of the meeting. The recording is not available to the public.

9. Purchase and Sale of Property

- a. The school board may close a meeting:
 - (1) to determine the asking price for real or personal property to be sold by the school district;
 - (2) to review confidential or nonpublic appraisal data; and
 - (3) to develop or consider offers or counteroffers for the purchase or sale of real or personal property.
- b. Before closing the meeting, the school board must identify on the record the particular real or personal property that is the subject of the closed meeting.
- c. The closed meeting must be tape recorded at the expense of the school district. The tape must be preserved for eight years after the date of the meeting and be made available to the public after all real or personal property discussed at the meeting has been purchased or sold or the school board has abandoned the purchase or sale. The real or personal property that is the subject of the closed meeting must be specifically identified on the tape. A list of school board members and all other persons present at the

closed meeting must be made available to the public after the closed meeting.

- d. An agreement reached that is based on an offer considered at a closed meeting is contingent on its approval by the school board at an open meeting. The actual purchase or sale must be approved at an open meeting and the purchase price or sale price is public data.

10. Security Matters

- a. The school board may close a meeting to receive security briefings and reports, to discuss issues related to security systems, to discuss emergency response procedures, and to discuss security deficiencies in or recommendations regarding public services, infrastructure, and facilities, if disclosure of the information discussed would pose a danger to public safety or compromise security procedures or responses.
- b. Financial issues related to security matters must be discussed and all related financial decisions must be made at an open meeting.
- c. Before closing a meeting, the school board must refer to the facilities, systems, procedures, services, or infrastructures to be considered during the closed meeting.
- d. The closed meeting must be tape recorded at the expense of the school district and the recording must be preserved for at least four years.

11. Other Meetings

Other meetings shall be closed as provided by law, except as provided above. A closed meeting must be electronically recorded at the expense of the school district, and the recording must be preserved for at least three years after the date of the meeting. The recording is not available to the public.

F. Procedures for Closing a Meeting

The school board shall provide notice of a closed meeting just as for an open meeting. A school board meeting may be closed only after a majority vote at a public meeting. Before closing a meeting, the school board shall state on the record the specific authority permitting the meeting to be closed and shall describe the subject to be discussed.

Legal References: Minn. Stat. Ch. 13 (Minnesota Government Data Practices Act)
Minn. Stat. Ch. 13D (Open Meeting Law)

Minn. Stat. § 121A.47, Subd. 5 (Student Dismissal Hearing)
 Minn. Stat. § 122A.33, Subd. 3 (Coaches; Opportunity to Respond)
 Minn. Stat. § 122A.40, Subd. 14 (Teacher Discharge Hearing)
 Minn. Stat. § 179A.14, Subd. 3 (Labor Negotiations)
 Minn. Rules Part 5510.2810 (Bureau of Mediation Services)
Brown v. Cannon Falls Township, 723 N.W.2d 31 (Minn. App. 2006)
Brainerd Daily Dispatch v. Dehen, 693 N.W.2d 435 (Minn. App. 2005)
The Free Press v. County of Blue Earth, 677 N.W.2d 471 (Minn. App. 2004)
Prior Lake American v. Mader, 642 N.W.2d 729 (Minn. 2002)
Star Tribune v. Board of Education, Special School District No. 1, 507 N.W.2d 869 (Minn. App. 1993)
Minnesota Daily v. University of Minnesota, 432 N.W.2d 189 (Minn. App. 1988)
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Sovereign v. Dunn, 498 N.W.2d 62 (Minn. App. 1993), *rev. denied.* (Minn. 1993)
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Cross References: MSBA/MASA Model Policy 204 (School Board Meeting Minutes)
 MSBA/MASA Model Policy 206 (Public Participation in School Board Meetings/Complaints about Persons at School Board Meetings and Data Privacy Considerations)
 MSBA/MASA Model Policy 207 (Public Hearings)
 MSBA/MASA Model Policy 406 (Public and Private Personnel Data)
 MSBA/MASA Model Policy 515 (Protection and Privacy of Pupil Records)
 MSBA Service Manual, Chapter 13, School Law Bulletin “C” (Minnesota’s Open Meeting Law)

Policy Adopted: July 2007

Revised: February 2009, June 2011, November 2012, August 2015, November 2019

Independent School District No. 110

Waconia, MN

4. 206 Public Participation in School Board
Meetings/Complaints About Persons at School Board
Meetings and Data Privacy Considerations

Adopted: _____

MSBA/MASA Model Policy 206

Orig. 1995

Revised: _____

Rev. 20~~12~~27

206 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN SCHOOL BOARD MEETINGS/COMPLAINTS ABOUT PERSONS AT SCHOOL BOARD MEETINGS AND DATA PRIVACY CONSIDERATIONS

I. PURPOSE

- A. The school board recognizes the value of participation by the public in deliberations and decisions on school district matters. At the same time, the school board recognizes the importance of conducting orderly and efficient proceedings, with opportunity for expression of all participants' respective views.
- B. The purpose of this policy is to provide procedures to assure open and orderly public discussion as well as to protect the due process and privacy rights of individuals under the law.

II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY

- A. The policy of the school board is to encourage discussion by persons of subjects related to the management of the school district at school board meetings. The school board may adopt reasonable time, place, and manner restrictions on public expression in order to facilitate free discussion by all interested parties.
- B. The school board shall, as a matter of policy, protect the legal rights to privacy and due process of employees and students.

III. DEFINITIONS

- A. "Personnel data" means government data on individuals maintained because the individual is or was an employee or applicant for employment. For purposes of this policy, "employee" includes a volunteer or an independent contractor.
- B. Personnel data on current and former employees that is "public" includes:

Name; employee identification number, which must not be the employee's social security number; actual gross salary; salary range; terms and conditions of employment relationship; contract fees; actual gross pension; the value and nature of employer paid fringe benefits; the basis for and the amount of any added remuneration, including expense reimbursement, in addition to salary; bargaining unit; job title; job description; education and training background; previous work experience; date of first and last employment; the existence and status of any complaints or charges against the employee, regardless of whether the complaint or charge resulted in a disciplinary action; the final disposition of any disciplinary action as defined in Minn. Stat. § 13.43, Subd. 2(b), together with the specific reasons for the action and data documenting the basis of the action, excluding data that would identify confidential sources who are employees of the public body; the complete terms of any agreement settling any dispute arising out of the employment relationship, including a buyout agreement as defined in Minn. Stat. § 123B.143, Subd. 2, except that the agreement must include specific reasons for the agreement if it involves the payment of more than \$10,000 of public money; work location; work telephone number; badge number; work-related continuing education; honors and

awards received; and payroll time sheets or other comparable data that are only used to account for employee's work time for payroll purposes, except to the extent that release of time sheet data would reveal the employee's reasons for the use of sick or other medical leave or other not public data.

- C. Personnel data on current and former applicants for employment that is "public" includes:

Veteran status; relevant test scores; rank on eligible list; job history; education and training; and work availability. Names of applicants shall be private data except when certified as eligible for appointment to a vacancy or when applicants are considered by the appointing authority to be finalists for a position in public employment. For purposes of this subdivision, "finalist" means an individual who is selected to be interviewed by the appointing authority prior to selection.

- D. "Educational data" means data maintained by the school district which relates to a student.

- E. "Student" means an individual currently or formerly enrolled or registered in the school district, or applicants for enrollment, or individuals who receive shared time services.

- F. Data about applicants for appointments to a public body, including a school board, collected by the school district as a result of the applicant's application for appointment to the public body are private data on individuals, except that the following are public: name; city of residence, except where the appointment has a residency requirement that requires the entire address to be public; education and training; employment history; volunteer work; awards and honors; prior government service; any data required to be provided or that is voluntarily provided in an application to a multimember agency pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 15.0597; and veteran status. Once an individual has been appointed to a public body, the following additional items of data are public: residential address; either a telephone number or electronic mail address where the appointee can be reached, or both at the request of the appointee; the first and last dates of service on the public body; the existence and status of any complaints or charges against an appointee; and, upon completion of an investigation of a complaint or charge against an appointee, the final investigative report unless access to the data would jeopardize an active investigation. Any electronic mail address or telephone number provided by a public body for use by an appointee shall be public. An appointee may use an electronic mail address or telephone number provided by the public body as the designated electronic mail address or telephone number at which the appointee can be reached.

IV. RIGHTS TO PRIVACY

- A. School district employees have a legal right to privacy related to matters which may come before the school board, including, but not limited to, the following:
1. right to a private hearing for teachers, pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 122A.40, Subd. 14 (Teachers Discharge Hearing);
 2. right to privacy of personnel data as provided by Minn. Stat. § 13.43 (Personnel Data);
 3. right to consideration by the school board of certain data treated as not public as provided in Minn. Stat. § 13D.05 (Not Public Data);

4. right to a private hearing for licensed or nonlicensed head varsity coaches to discuss reasons for nonrenewal of a coaching contract pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 122A.33, Subd. 3.
- B. School district students have a legal right to privacy related to matters which may come before the school board, including, but not limited to, the following:
1. right to a private hearing, Minn. Stat. § 121A.47, Subd. 5 (Student Dismissal Hearing);
 2. right to privacy of educational data, Minn. Stat. § 13.32 (Educational Data); 20 U.S.C. § 1232g (FERPA);
 3. right to privacy of complaints as provided by child abuse reporting and discrimination laws, Minn. Stat. [Ch. 260E §-626.556](#) (Reporting of Maltreatment of Minors) and Minn. Stat. Ch. 363A (Minnesota Human Rights Act).

V. THE PUBLIC'S OPPORTUNITY TO BE HEARD

The school board will strive to give all persons an opportunity to be heard and to have complaints considered and evaluated, within the limits of the law and this policy and subject to reasonable time, place, and manner restrictions. Among the rights available to the public is the right to access public data as provided by Minn. Stat. § 13.43, Subd. 2 (Public Data).

VI. PROCEDURES

A. Agenda Items

1. Persons who wish to have a subject discussed at a public school board meeting are encouraged to notify the superintendent's office in advance of the school board meeting. The person should provide his or her name, [address](#), the name of group represented (if any), and the subject to be covered or the issue to be addressed.
2. Persons who wish to address the school board on a particular subject should identify the subject and identify agenda item(s) to which their comments pertain.
3. The school board chair will recognize one speaker at a time and will rule out of order other speakers who are not recognized. Only those speakers recognized by the chair will be allowed to speak. Comments by others are out of order. Individuals who interfere with or interrupt speakers, the school board, or the proceedings may be directed to leave.
4. The school board retains the discretion to limit discussion of any agenda item to a reasonable period of time as determined by the school board. If a group or organization wishes to address the school board on a topic, the school board reserves the right to require designation of one or more representatives or spokespersons to speak on behalf of the group or organization.
5. Matters proposed for placement on the agenda which may involve data privacy concerns, which may involve preliminary allegations, or which may be potentially libelous or slanderous in nature shall not be considered in public, but shall be processed as determined by the school board in accordance with

governing law.

6. The school board chair shall promptly rule out of order any discussion by any person, including school board members, that would violate the provisions of state or federal law, this policy or the statutory rights of privacy of an individual.
7. Personal attacks by anyone addressing the school board are unacceptable. Persistence in such remarks by an individual shall terminate that person's privilege to address the school board.
8. Depending upon the number of persons in attendance seeking to be heard, the school board reserves the right to impose such other limitations and restrictions as necessary in order to provide an orderly, efficient, and fair opportunity for those present to be heard.

B. Complaints

1. Routine complaints about a teacher or other employee should first be directed to that teacher or employee or to the employee's immediate supervisor.
2. If the complaint is against an employee relating to child abuse, discrimination, racial, religious, or sexual harassment, or other activities involving an intimidating atmosphere, the complaint should be directed to the employee's supervisor or other official as designated in the school district policy governing that kind of complaint. In the absence of a designated person, the matter should be referred to the superintendent.
3. Unresolved complaints from Paragraph 1. of this section or problems concerning the school district should be directed to the superintendent's office.
4. Complaints which are unresolved at the superintendent's level may be brought before the school board by notifying the school board in writing.

C. Open Forum

The school board shall normally provide a specified period of time when persons may address the school board on any topic, subject to the limitations of this policy. The school board reserves the right to allocate a specific period of time for this purpose and limit time for speakers accordingly.

The school board may decide to hold certain types of public meetings where the public will not be invited to address the school board. Possible examples are work sessions and board retreats. The public will still be entitled to notice of these meetings and will be allowed to attend these meetings, but the public will not be allotted time during the meeting to address the board.

D. No Board Action at Same Meeting

Except as determined by the school board to be necessary or in an emergency, the school board will not take action at the same meeting on an item raised for the first time by the public.

VII. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION OF DATA PRIVACY

- A. The school district is liable for damages, costs and attorneys' fees, and, in the event of a willful violation, punitive damages for violation of state data privacy laws. (Minn. Stat. § 13.08, Subd. 1)
- B. A person who willfully violates data privacy or whose conduct constitutes the knowing unauthorized acquisition of not public data is guilty of a misdemeanor. (Minn. Stat. § 13.09)
- C. In the case of an employee, willful violation of the Minnesota data practices law, Chapter 13, and any rules adopted thereunder, including any action subject to a criminal penalty, constitutes just cause for suspension without pay or dismissal. (Minn. Stat. § 13.09)

Legal References: Minn. Stat. Ch. 13 (Minnesota Government Data Practices Act)
Minn. Stat. § 13.43 (Personnel Data)
Minn. Stat. § 13.601, Subd. 3 (Applicants for Appointment)
Minn. Stat. § 13D.05 ([Meetings Having Data Classified as Public](#)) ~~Open Meeting Law~~
Minn. Stat. § 121A.47, Subd. 5 ([Exclusion and Expulsion Procedures; Closed or Open Meeting](#)) ~~Student Dismissal Hearing~~
Minn. Stat. § 122A.33, Subd. 3 ([License and Degree Exemption for Head Coach; Notice of Nonrenewal; Opportunity to Respond](#)) ~~Coaches; Opportunity to Respond~~
Minn. Stat. § 122A.40, Subd. 14 ([Employment; Contracts; Termination; Hearing Procedures](#)) ~~Teacher Discharge Hearing~~
Minn. Stat. § 122A.44 (Contracting with Teachers; [Substitute Teachers](#))
Minn. Stat. § 123B.02, Subd. 14 ([General Powers of Independent School Districts](#); Employees; Contracts for Services)
Minn. Stat. § 123B.143, Subd. 2 ([Superintendents](#); Disclose Past Buyouts or Contract is Void)
Minn. Stat. Ch. 363A (Minnesota Human Rights Act)
Minn. Stat. ~~Ch. 260E § 626.556~~ (Reporting of Maltreatment of Minors)
20 U.S.C. § 1232g (Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act)
Minn. Op. Atty. Gen. 852 (July 14, 2006)

Cross References: MSBA/MASA Model Policy 205 (Open Meetings and Closed Meetings)
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 207 (Public Hearings)
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 406 (Public and Private Personnel Data)
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 515 (Protection and Privacy of Pupil Records)
MSBA ~~Service Manual, Chapter 13,~~ School Law Bulletin "C" (Minnesota's Open Meeting Law)
MSBA ~~Service Manual, Chapter 13,~~ School Law Bulletin "I" (School Records – Privacy – Access to Data)

206 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN SCHOOL BOARD MEETINGS/COMPLAINTS ABOUT PERSONS AT SCHOOL BOARD MEETINGS AND DATA PRIVACY CONSIDERATIONS

I. PURPOSE

- A. The school board recognizes the value of participation by the public in deliberations and decisions on school district matters. At the same time, the school board recognizes the importance of conducting orderly and efficient proceedings, with opportunity for expression of all participants' respective views.
- B. The purpose of this policy is to provide procedures to assure open and orderly public discussion as well as to protect the due process and privacy rights of individuals under the law.

II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY

- A. The policy of the school board is to encourage discussion by persons of subjects related to the management of the school district at school board meetings. The school board may adopt reasonable time, place, and manner restrictions on public expression in order to facilitate free discussion by all interested parties.
- B. The school board shall, as a matter of policy, protect the legal rights to privacy and due process of employees and students.

III. DEFINITIONS

- A. "Personnel data" means government data on individuals maintained because the individual is or was an employee or applicant for employment. For purposes of this policy, "employee" includes a volunteer or an independent contractor.
- B. Personnel data on current and former employees that is "public" includes:

Name; employee identification number, which must not be the employee's social security number; actual gross salary; salary range; terms and conditions of employment relationship; contract fees; actual gross pension; the value and nature of employer paid fringe benefits; the basis for and the amount of any added remuneration, including expense reimbursement, in addition to salary; bargaining unit; job title; job description; education and training background; previous work experience; date of first and last employment; the existence and status of any complaints or charges against the employee, regardless of whether the complaint or charge resulted in a disciplinary action; the final disposition of any disciplinary action as defined in Minn. Stat. § 13.43, Subd. 2(b), together with the specific reasons for the action and data documenting the basis of the action, excluding data that would identify confidential sources who are employees of the public body; the complete terms of any agreement settling any dispute arising out of the employment relationship, including a buyout agreement as defined in Minn. Stat.

§ 123B.143, Subd. 2, except that the agreement must include specific reasons for the agreement if it involves the payment of more than \$10,000 of public money; work location; work telephone number; badge number; work-related continuing education; honors and awards received; and payroll time sheets or other comparable data that are only used to account for employee's work time for payroll purposes, except to the extent that release of time sheet data would reveal the employee's reasons for the use of sick or other medical leave or other not public data.

- C. Personnel data on current and former applicants for employment that is "public" includes:

Veteran status; relevant test scores; rank on eligible list; job history; education and training; and work availability. Names of applicants shall be private data except when certified as eligible for appointment to a vacancy or when applicants are considered by the appointing authority to be finalists for a position in public employment. For purposes of this subdivision, "finalist" means an individual who is selected to be interviewed by the appointing authority prior to selection.

- D. "Educational data" means data maintained by the school district which relates to a student.

- E. "Student" means an individual currently or formerly enrolled or registered in the school district, or applicants for enrollment, or individuals who receive shared time services.

- F. Data about applicants for appointments to a public body, including a school board, collected by the school district as a result of the applicant's application for appointment to the public body are private data on individuals, except that the following are public: name; city of residence, except where the appointment has a residency requirement that requires the entire address to be public; education and training; employment history; volunteer work; awards and honors; prior government service; any data required to be provided or that is voluntarily provided in an application to a multimember agency pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 15.0597; and veteran status. Once an individual has been appointed to a public body, the following additional items of data are public: residential address; either a telephone number or electronic mail address where the appointee can be reached, or both at the request of the appointee; the first and last dates of service on the public body; the existence and status of any complaints or charges against an appointee; and, upon completion of an investigation of a complaint or charge against an appointee, the final investigative report unless access to the data would jeopardize an active investigation. Any electronic mail address or telephone number provided by a public body for use by an appointee shall be public. An appointee may use an electronic mail address or telephone number provided by the public body as the designated electronic mail address or telephone number at which the appointee can be reached.

IV. RIGHTS TO PRIVACY

- A. School district employees have a legal right to privacy related to matters which may come before the school board, including, but not limited to, the following:
 - 1. right to a private hearing for teachers, pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 122A.40, Subd. 14 (Teachers Discharge Hearing);
 - 2. right to privacy of personnel data as provided by Minn. Stat. § 13.43 (Personnel Data);
 - 3. right to consideration by the school board of certain data treated as not public as provided in Minn. Stat. § 13D.05 (Not Public Data);
 - 4. right to a private hearing for licensed or nonlicensed head varsity coaches to discuss reasons for nonrenewal of a coaching contract pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 122A.33, Subd. 3.

- B. School district students have a legal right to privacy related to matters which may come before the school board, including, but not limited to, the following:
 - 1. right to a private hearing, Minn. Stat. § 121A.47, Subd. 5 (Student Dismissal Hearing);
 - 2. right to privacy of educational data, Minn. Stat. § 13.32 (Educational Data); 20 U.S.C. § 1232g (FERPA);
 - 3. right to privacy of complaints as provided by child abuse reporting and discrimination laws, Minn. Stat. § 626.556 (Reporting of Maltreatment of Minors) and Minn. Stat. Ch. 363A (Minnesota Human Rights Act).

V. THE PUBLIC'S OPPORTUNITY TO BE HEARD

The school board will strive to give all persons an opportunity to be heard and to have complaints considered and evaluated, within the limits of the law and this policy and subject to reasonable time, place, and manner restrictions. Among the rights available to the public is the right to access public data as provided by Minn. Stat. § 13.43, Subd. 2 (Public Data).

VI. PROCEDURES

A. Agenda Items

- 1. Persons who wish to have a subject discussed at a public school board meeting are encouraged to notify the superintendent's office in advance of the school board meeting. The person should provide his or her name, address, the name of group represented (if any), and the subject to be covered or the issue to be addressed.

2. Persons who wish to address the school board on a particular subject should identify the subject and identify agenda item(s) to which their comments pertain.
3. The school board chair will recognize one speaker at a time and will rule out of order other speakers who are not recognized. Only those speakers recognized by the chair will be allowed to speak. Comments by others are out of order. Individuals who interfere with or interrupt speakers, the school board, or the proceedings may be directed to leave.
4. The school board retains the discretion to limit discussion of any agenda item to a reasonable period of time as determined by the school board. If a group or organization wishes to address the school board on a topic, the school board reserves the right to require designation of one or more representatives or spokespersons to speak on behalf of the group or organization.
5. Matters proposed for placement on the agenda which may involve data privacy concerns, which may involve preliminary allegations, or which may be potentially libelous or slanderous in nature shall not be considered in public, but shall be processed as determined by the school board in accordance with governing law.
6. The school board chair shall promptly rule out of order any discussion by any person, including school board members, that would violate the provisions of state or federal law, this policy or the statutory rights of privacy of an individual.
7. Personal attacks by anyone addressing the school board are unacceptable. Persistence in such remarks by an individual shall terminate that person's privilege to address the school board.
8. Depending upon the number of persons in attendance seeking to be heard, the school board reserves the right to impose such other limitations and restrictions as necessary in order to provide an orderly, efficient, and fair opportunity for those present to be heard.

B. Complaints

1. Routine complaints about a teacher or other employee should first be directed to that teacher or employee or to the employee's immediate supervisor.
2. If the complaint is against an employee relating to child abuse, discrimination, racial, religious, or sexual harassment, or other activities involving an intimidating atmosphere, the complaint should be directed to the employee's supervisor or other official as designated in the school district policy governing that kind of complaint. In the absence of a

designated person, the matter should be referred to the superintendent.

3. Unresolved complaints from Paragraph 1. of this section or problems concerning the school district should be directed to the superintendent's office.
4. Complaints which are unresolved at the superintendent's level may be brought before the school board by notifying the school board in writing.

C. Open Forum

The school board shall normally provide a specified period of time when persons may address the school board on any topic, subject to the limitations of this policy. The school board reserves the right to allocate a specific period of time for this purpose and limit time for speakers accordingly.

The school board may decide to hold certain types of public meetings where the public will not be invited to address the school board. Possible examples are work sessions and board retreats. The public will still be entitled to notice of these meetings and will be allowed to attend these meetings, but the public will not be allotted time during the meeting to address the board.

D. No Board Action at Same Meeting

Except as determined by the school board to be necessary or in an emergency, the school board will not take action at the same meeting on an item raised for the first time by the public.

VII. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION OF DATA PRIVACY

- A. The school district is liable for damages, costs and attorneys' fees, and, in the event of a willful violation, punitive damages for violation of state data privacy laws. (Minn. Stat. § 13.08, Subd. 1)
- B. A person who willfully violates data privacy or whose conduct constitutes the knowing unauthorized acquisition of not public data is guilty of a misdemeanor. (Minn. Stat. § 13.09)
- C. In the case of an employee, willful violation of the Minnesota data practices law, Chapter 13, and any rules adopted thereunder, including any action subject to a criminal penalty, constitutes just cause for suspension without pay or dismissal. (Minn. Stat. § 13.09)

Legal References: Minn. Stat. Ch. 13 (Minnesota Government Data Practices Act)
Minn. Stat. § 13.43 (Personnel Data)
Minn. Stat. § 13.601, Subd. 3 (Applicants for Appointment)
Minn. Stat. § 13D.05 (Open Meeting Law)

Minn. Stat. § 121A.47, Subd. 5 (Student Dismissal Hearing)
Minn. Stat. § 122A.33, Subd. 3 (Coaches; Opportunity to Respond)
Minn. Stat. § 122A.40, Subd. 14 (Teacher Discharge Hearing)
Minn. Stat. § 122A.44 (Contracting with Teachers)
Minn. Stat. § 123B.02, Subd. 14 (Employees; Contracts for Services)
Minn. Stat. § 123B.143, Subd. 2 (Disclose Past Buyouts or Contract is Void)
Minn. Stat. Ch. 363A (Minnesota Human Rights Act)
Minn. Stat. § 626.556 (Reporting of Maltreatment of Minors)
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Cross References: MSBA/MASA Model Policy 205 (Open Meetings and Closed Meetings)
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MSBA/MASA Model Policy 515 (Protection and Privacy of Pupil Records)
MSBA Service Manual, Chapter 13, School Law Bulletin “C” (Minnesota’s Open Meeting Law)
MSBA Service Manual, Chapter 13, School Law Bulletin “I” (School Records – Privacy – Access to Data)

Board Policy Adopted April 14, 1997

Revised: November 12, 2001, April 11, 2005, July 2007, April 2009, June 2011, November 2012, August 2015, November 2019

Independent School District No. 110
Waconia, MN

TIME, PLACE, AND MANNER RESTRICTIONS AND PROCEDURES FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD MEETINGS AND PUBLIC COMMENTS

Welcome. The School Board welcomes input from community members, including letters, emails, and phone calls. For those who prefer to address the School Board directly, the School Board typically sets aside up to thirty minutes for public comment at regular School Board meetings, but not at study sessions or special meetings. Time for public comment at regular School Board meetings is not a requirement of the law; it is something the School Board chooses to provide. The School Board would like to provide the community with some general information about public comment sessions, including the purpose of a public comment session, the procedures that apply, and prohibited conduct.

Purpose. The purpose of a public comment period is to give community members an opportunity to provide input directly to the School Board about issues that fall within the School Board's authority. To fulfill this purpose, comments must be directed to the School Board. Public comment is not a time for citizens to speak to the community or to the audience. For this reason, public comment sessions will not be recorded or livestreamed.

Written Request to Speak. Individuals who want to speak during a public comment session must submit a written request to speak before 3:00 p.m. on the day of the School Board meeting. Requests must be submitted by email to the following email address: jkilian@isd110.org

- The written request must state: (1) the individual's name, (2) the individual's home address, (3) whether the individual has a child attending school in the District, (4) whether the individual is employed by the District, and (5) the agenda item, if any, that the individual wishes to discuss during the public comment period.
- In the event that more than ten individuals submit a written request to speak during the public comment session, the School Board will give first priority to individuals who reside in the District, have a child attending school in the District, or are employed by the District. The School Board will give second priority to individuals who wish to address a specific item that is on the agenda for that meeting. After these priorities have been applied, any remaining openings to speak up to the total of ten individuals - will be determined by lot.

Speakers Must Be Recognized. The School Board Chair will call speakers to the microphone and will recognize one speaker at a time. Only those individuals who have been recognized by the School Board Chair will be allowed to speak during the public comment period. The School Board Chair will rule out of order individuals who have not been recognized.

Time Limits. The public comment period will be held open for up to thirty (30) minutes in total. This time limit is necessary in order to ensure that the School Board is able to conduct its business during the meeting in an orderly, efficient, and timely fashion. Each speaker is permitted to speak for up to three (3) minutes in total. One speaker may not give time to another speaker. Any person who does not get a chance to speak is encouraged to submit written comments to the School Board. Email addresses for School Board members are listed on the District's website.

- Due to time parameters, the sign-up list is limited to 10 speakers
- If space and time is available, walk-in public speakers will be allowed the night of the school board meeting and will follow the same information gathering and time expectations.

Cumulative Presentations. Speakers are encouraged to avoid repeating comments that other speakers have made. Redundant presentations are not helpful and can deprive other individuals of the opportunity to speak during the public comment session.

Prohibited Conduct. The following conduct is prohibited during a public School Board meeting, including during the public comment period:

- Speakers may not discuss or disclose any private educational data on any current or former student as defined in Minnesota Statutes section 13 .32. As a result, speakers may not identify any current or former student during public comment. The only exception is that a parent who is speaking may choose to discuss private educational data on his or her own child.
- Speakers may not make allegations, charges, or complaints against any student or employee. If a person wishes to make an allegation or to file a charge or complaint against a student or employee, the person should make the allegation, charge, or complaint to the Superintendent in writing or in a private meeting, or to the individual designated in District policy to receive the allegation, charge, or complaint. • Speakers may not make comments or gestures that are threatening, profane, lewd, vulgar, obscene, harassing, or abusive.
- Speakers may not make personal attacks against others, including, but not limited to, any student, parent, community member, employee, or School Board member.
- Speakers may not make comments that would violate federal or state law, including laws protecting the privacy rights of an individual.
- Speakers may not make comments related to pending contract negotiations or to pending litigation to which the District is a party, including grievance proceedings.
- Speakers may not campaign for or against a political candidate during any part of a public school board meeting.
- Speakers may not promote or advertise products that are for sale or purchase, unless the Board has invited the speaker to present on the product as an agenda item.
- Members of the public may not engage in conduct that materially and substantially disrupts any part of a School Board meeting, or that otherwise impedes the School Board's ability to conduct its business in an orderly and efficient fashion.

The following are examples of conduct that is materially and substantially disruptive or that otherwise 2 impedes the School Board's ability to conduct its business in an orderly and efficient fashion:

- o Making comments that incite violence;
- o Making comments that reasonably instill fear;
- o Interrupting a speaker who has been recognized by the School Board Chair;
- o Making comments from the audience when the person making comments has not been recognized by the School Board Chair;
- o Interrupting the School Board Chair or any other School Board member or school official who is speaking;
- o Holding up a sign or displaying a banner, regardless of the content of the sign or banner;

- o Clapping, cheering, booing, vocalizing approval, or vocalizing disapproval for a speaker during the speaker's presentation, unless a School Board member or school official is presenting an award to a person or is describing an honor or award that a person received;
- o Addressing the audience rather than the School Board;
- o Bringing a weapon into the meeting room or onto school property, except as allowed under Minnesota law;
- o Violating room capacity requirements; and
- o Violating any law or District policy.

Violations. If a speaker violates any of established procedure or engages in any prohibited conduct, the Board Chair will rule the speaker out of order.

- If the speaker is presenting to the School Board, the Board Chair may require the speaker to immediately end his or her presentation.
- If the speaker persists in violating any procedure or rule, the speaker will be directed to leave the premises and not to return, a no trespass order may be issued, and a referral may be made to law enforcement.
- If repeated disruptions occur during the public comment period, the School Board Chair may call a recess and order that the room be cleared until the meeting resumes. 3
- If repeated disruptions occur, any School Board member may make a motion to immediately end the public comment period. If the motion passes, citizens may use alternative avenues of communication to share their views with the School Board, including written communications.
- If repeated disruptions occur during multiple meetings, the School Board may vote to suspend public comment at meetings and to require that all public comments be in writing.

Disorderly Conduct. The District will refer potential incidents of disorderly conduct to law enforcement. Minnesota Statutes section 609.72 states:

Whoever does any of the following in a public or private place ... knowing, or having reasonable grounds to know that it will, or will tend to, alarm, anger or disturb others or provoke an assault or breach of the peace, is guilty of disorderly conduct, which is a misdemeanor:

* * * * *

(3) engages in offensive, obscene, abusive, boisterous, or noisy conduct or in offensive, obscene, or abusive language tending reasonably to arouse alarm, anger, or resentment in others.

Superintendent Response After Public Comment. Following public comments, the School Board Chair may ask the Superintendent or a designee to respond or provide clarifying information to the School Board. As a general matter, the School Board will not act on any comments that were made during a meeting and do not relate directly to an agenda item for the meeting.

Use of School Property. All property of the District, including District parking lots and other grounds, are considered to be school property. Individuals or groups may not use school property for any purpose that has not been authorized by the District. Any use of school property must comply with District Policy 902 and all administrative procedures related to that policy.

5. 207 Public Hearings

Adopted: _____

MSBA/MASA Model Policy 207

Orig. 1995

Revised: _____

Rev. 202209

207 PUBLIC HEARINGS

I. PURPOSE

The school board recognizes the importance of obtaining public input on matters properly before the school board during a public hearing. The purpose of this policy is to establish procedures to efficiently receive public input.

II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY

~~In order for~~ For the school board to efficiently receive public input on matters properly before the school board, the school board establishes the procedures set forth in this policy are established ~~by the school board~~.

III. PROCEDURES

A. Public Hearings

Public hearings are required by law ~~to be held~~ concerning certain issues, including but not limited to, school closings (~~Minn. Stat. § Minnesota Statutes section~~ 123B.51), education district establishment (~~Minn. Stat. § Minnesota Statutes section~~ 123A.15), and agreements for secondary education (~~Minn. Stat. § Minnesota Statutes section~~ 123A.30). Additionally, other public hearings may be held by the school board on school district matters at the school board's discretion ~~of the school board~~.

B. Notice of Public Hearings

Public notice of a public hearing required by law shall be given as provided by the enabling legislation. Public notice of other hearings shall be given in the manner required for a regular meeting if held in conjunction with a regular meeting, in the manner required for a special meeting if held in conjunction with a special meeting, or as otherwise determined by the school board.

C. Public Participation

The school board retains the right to require that those in attendance at a public hearing indicate their desire to address the school board and complete and file with the clerk of the school board an appropriate request card prior to ~~the~~ commencement of the hearing if the school board utilizes this procedure. In that case, any request to address the school board after the commencement of the hearing will be granted only at the school board's discretion ~~of the school board~~.

1. Format of Request: If required by the school board, a written request of an individual or a group to address the school board shall contain the name and address of the person or group seeking to address the school board. It shall also contain the name of the group represented, if any, and a brief statement of the subject to be covered or the issue to be addressed.
2. Time Limitation: The school board retains the discretion to limit the time for

each presentation as needs dictate.

3. Groups: The school board retains the discretion to require that any group of persons who desire to address the school board designate one representative or spokesperson. ~~In the event that~~ If the school board requires ~~the~~ designation of a representative or spokesperson, no other person in the group will be recognized to address the school board, except as the school board otherwise determines ~~sd by the school board~~.
4. Privilege to Speak: A school board member should direct ~~any~~ remarks or questions through the chair. Only those speakers recognized by the chair will be allowed to speak. Comments by others are out of order. Individuals who interfere with or interrupt speakers, the school board, or the proceedings may be directed to leave.
5. Personal Attacks: Personal attacks by anyone addressing the school board are unacceptable. Persistence in such remarks by an individual shall terminate that person's privilege to address the school board.
6. Limitations on Participation: Depending upon the number of persons in attendance seeking to be heard, the school board reserves the right to impose such other limitations and restrictions as necessary ~~in order~~ to provide an orderly, efficient, and fair opportunity ~~for those present~~ to be heard.

Legal References: Minn. Stat. § 123A.15 (~~Establishing~~ Education Districts ~~Establishment~~)
Minn. Stat. § 123A.30 (Agreements for Secondary Education)
Minn. Stat. § 123B.51 (School Closings)

Cross References: MSBA/MASA Model Policy 206 (Public Participation in School Board Meetings/Complaints about Persons at School Board Meetings and Data Privacy Considerations)

207 PUBLIC HEARINGS

I. PURPOSE

The school board recognizes the importance of obtaining public input on matters properly before the school board. The purpose of this policy is to establish procedures to efficiently receive public input.

II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY

In order for the school board to efficiently receive public input on matters properly before the school board, the procedures set forth in this policy are established by the school board.

III. PROCEDURES

A. Public Hearings

Public hearings are required by law to be held concerning certain issues, including but not limited to, school closings (Minn. Stat. § 123B.51), education district establishment (Minn. Stat. § 123A.15), and agreements for secondary education (Minn. Stat. § 123A.30). Additionally, other public hearings may be held by the school board on school district matters at the discretion of the school board.

B. Notice of Public Hearings

Public notice of a public hearing required by law shall be given as provided by the enabling legislation. Public notice of other hearings shall be given in the manner required for a regular meeting if held in conjunction with a regular meeting, in the manner required for a special meeting if held in conjunction with a special meeting, or as otherwise determined by the school board.

C. Public Participation

The school board retains the right to require that those in attendance at a public hearing indicate their desire to address the school board and complete and file with the clerk of the school board an appropriate request card prior to the commencement of the hearing if the school board utilizes this procedure. In that case, any request to address the school board after the commencement of the hearing will be granted only at the discretion of the school board.

1. Format of Request: If required by the school board, a written request of an individual or a group to address the school board shall contain the name and address of the person or group seeking to address the school board. It shall also contain the name of the group represented, if any, and a brief statement of the subject to be covered or the issue to be addressed.

2. Time Limitation: The school board retains the discretion to limit the time for each presentation as needs dictate.
3. Groups: The school board retains the discretion to require that any group of persons who desire to address the school board designate one representative or spokesperson. In the event that the school board requires the designation of a representative or spokesperson, no other person in the group will be recognized to address the school board, except as otherwise determined by the school board.
4. Privilege to Speak: A school board member should direct any remarks or questions through the chair. Only those speakers recognized by the chair will be allowed to speak. Comments by others are out of order. Individuals who interfere with or interrupt speakers, the school board, or the proceedings may be directed to leave.
5. Personal Attacks: Personal attacks by anyone addressing the school board are unacceptable. Persistence in such remarks by an individual shall terminate that person's privilege to address the school board.
6. Limitations on Participation: Depending upon the number of persons in attendance seeking to be heard, the school board reserves the right to impose such other limitations and restrictions as necessary in order to provide an orderly, efficient, and fair opportunity for those present to be heard.

Legal References: Minn. Stat. § 123A.15 (Education District Establishment)
Minn. Stat. § 123A.30 (Agreements for Secondary Education)
Minn. Stat. § 123B.51 (School Closings)

Cross References: MSBA/MASA Model Policy 206 (Public Participation in School Board Meetings/Complaints about Persons at School Board Meetings and Data Privacy Considerations)

Policy Adopted April 14, 1997

Revised: November 12, 2001, April 11, 2005, November 2007, June 2011, November 2019

Independent School District No. 110
Waconia, MN

6. 208 Development Adoption and Implementation of Policies

Adopted: _____

MSBA/MASA Model Policy 208

Orig. 1995

Revised: _____

Rev. 2022

208 DEVELOPMENT, ADOPTION, AND IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICIES

[Note: The provisions of this policy are recommendations. The procedures for policy development, adoption, and implementation are not specifically provided by statute.]

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to emphasize the importance of the policy-making role of the school board and provide the means for it to be an ongoing effort.

II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY

Formal guidelines are necessary to ensure the school community that the school system responds to its mission and operates in an effective, efficient, and consistent manner. A set of written policies shall be maintained and modified as needed. Policies should define the desire and intent of the school board and should be in a form that is sufficiently explicit to guide administrative action.

III. DEVELOPMENT OF POLICY

- A. The school board has jurisdiction to legislate policy with the force and effect of law for the school district. School district policy provides the school board's general direction for the school district while delegating policy implementation to the administration.
- B. The school district's policies provide guidelines and goals to the school community. The policies are the basis for guidelines and directives created by the administration. The school board shall determine the effectiveness of policies by evaluating periodic reports from the administration.
- C. Policies may be proposed by a school board member, employee, student, or resident of the school district. Proposed policies or ideas shall be submitted to the superintendent for review prior to possible placement on the school board agenda.

IV. ADOPTION AND REVIEW OF POLICY

- A. The school board shall give notice of proposed policy changes or adoption of new policies by placing the item on the agenda of two school board meetings. The proposals shall be distributed and public comment will be allowed at both meetings.
- B. The final action taken to adopt the proposed policy shall be approved by a simple majority vote of the school board at a meeting after the two meetings at which public input was received. The policy will be effective on the latter of the date of passage or the date stated in the motion.
- C. In an emergency, a new or modified policy may be adopted by a majority vote of a quorum of the school board in a single meeting. A statement regarding the emergency and the need for immediate adoption of the policy shall be included in the minutes. The policy adopted in an emergency shall expire within one year following the emergency action unless the policy adoption procedure stated above is followed and the policy is reaffirmed. The school board shall have discretion to determine what constitutes an

emergency.

- D. If a policy is modified with minor changes that do not affect the substance of the policy or because of a legal change over which the school board has no control, the modified policy may be approved at one meeting at the discretion of the school board.

V. IMPLEMENTATION OF AND ACCESS TO POLICY

- A. The superintendent shall be responsible for implementing school board policies, other than the policies that cover how the school board will operate. The superintendent shall develop administrative guidelines and directives to provide greater specificity and consistency in the process of implementation. These guidelines and directives, including employee and student handbooks, shall be subject to annual review and approval by the school board.
- B. Each school board member shall have access to school district policies. A copy of the school district policies shall be placed in the office of each school attendance center and in the central school district office and shall be available for reference purposes to other interested persons.
- C. The superintendent, employees designated by the superintendent, and individual school board members shall be responsible for keeping the policy current.
- D. The school board shall review policies at least once every three years. The superintendent shall be responsible for developing a system of periodic review, addressing approximately one third of the policies annually. In addition, the school board shall review the following policies annually: ~~410 Family and Medical Leave Policy; 413 Harassment and Violence; 414 Mandated Reporting of Child Neglect or Physical or Sexual Abuse; 415 Mandated Reporting of Maltreatment of Vulnerable Adults; 506 Student Discipline; 514 Bullying Prohibition Policy; 522 ;Student Sex Nondiscrimination; 524 Internet Acceptable Use and Safety Policy; 616 School District System Accountability; 722 Public Data Requests;~~ and 806 Crisis Management Policy.
- E. When no school board policy exists to provide guidance on a matter, the superintendent is authorized to act appropriately under the circumstances keeping in mind the mission, educational philosophy, and financial condition of the school district. Under such circumstances, the superintendent shall advise the school board of the need for a policy and present a recommended policy to the school board for approval.

Legal References: Minn. Stat. § 123B.02, Subd. 1 (School District Powers)
Minn. Stat. § 123B.09, Subd. 1 (School Board Powers)

Cross References: MSBA/MASA Model Policy 305 (Policy Implementation)

208 DEVELOPMENT, ADOPTION, AND IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICIES

[Note: The provisions of this policy are recommendations. The procedures for policy development, adoption, and implementation are not specifically provided by statute.]

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to emphasize the importance of the policy-making role of the school board and provide the means for it to continue to be an ongoing effort.

II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY

Formal guidelines are necessary to ensure the school community that the school system responds to its mission and operates in an effective, efficient, and consistent manner. A set of written policy statements shall be maintained and modified as needed. Policies should define the desire and intent of the school board and should be in a form which is sufficiently explicit to guide administrative action.

III. DEVELOPMENT OF POLICY

- A. The school board has jurisdiction to legislate policy for the school district with the force and effect of law. School board policy provides the general direction as to what the school board wishes to accomplish while delegating implementation of policy to the administration.
- B. The school board's written policies provide guidelines and goals to the school community. The policies shall be the basis for the formulation of guidelines and directives by the administration. The school board shall determine the effectiveness of the policies by evaluating periodic reports from the administration.
- C. Policies may be proposed by a school board member, employee, student or resident of the school district. Proposed policies or ideas shall be submitted to the superintendent for review prior to possible placement on the school board agenda.

IV. ADOPTION OF POLICY

- A. The school board shall give notice of proposed policy changes or adoption of new policies by placing the item on the agenda of two school board meetings. The proposals shall be distributed and public comment will be allowed at both meetings prior to final school board action.
- B. The final action taken to adopt the proposed policy shall be approved by a simple majority vote of the school board at a subsequent meeting after the meetings at which public input was received. The policy will be effective on the later of the date of passage or the date stated in the motion.

- C. In the case of an emergency, a new or modified policy may be adopted by a majority vote of a quorum of the school board. A statement regarding the emergency and the need for immediate adoption of the policy shall be included in the minutes. The emergency policy shall expire within one year following the emergency action unless the policy adoption procedure stated above is followed and the policy is reaffirmed. The school board shall have discretion to determine what constitutes an emergency situation.
- D. If a policy is modified because of a legal change over which the school board has no control, the modified policy may be approved at one meeting at the discretion of the school board.

V. IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICY

- A. It shall be the responsibility of the superintendent to implement school board policies and to develop administrative guidelines and directives to provide greater specificity and consistency in the process of implementation. These guidelines and directives, including student handbooks, shall be subject to annual review and approval by the school board.
- B. Each school board member shall have access to this policy manual, and a copy shall be placed in the office of each school attendance center. Manuals shall be available in the central office and made available for reference purposes to other interested persons.
- C. It shall be the responsibility of the superintendent, employees designated by the superintendent, and individual school board members to keep the policy manuals current.
- D. The school board shall review policies at least once every three years. The superintendent shall be responsible for developing a system of periodic review, addressing approximately one third of the policies annually. In addition, the school board shall review the following policies annually: 410 Family and Medical Leave Policy; 413 Harassment and Violence; 414 Mandated Reporting of Child Neglect or Physical or Sexual Abuse; 415 Mandated Reporting of Maltreatment of Vulnerable Adults; 506 Student Discipline; 514 Bullying Prohibition Policy; 522 Student Sex Nondiscrimination; 524 Internet Acceptable Use and Safety Policy; 616 School District System Accountability; and 806 Crisis Management Policy.
- E. When no school board policy exists to provide guidance on a matter, the superintendent is authorized to act appropriately under the circumstances keeping in mind the educational philosophy and financial condition of the school district. Under such circumstances, the superintendent shall advise the school board of the need for a policy and present a recommended policy to the school board for approval.

Legal References: Minn. Stat. § 123B.02, Subd. 1 (School District Powers)
Minn. Stat. § 123B.09, Subd. 1 (School Board Powers)

Cross References: MSBA/MASA Model Policy 305 (Policy Implementation)

Policy Adopted: April 14, 1997/ Amended June 14, 1999 / November 12, 2001 / revised
November 2007/ June 2013 / revised November 2019

Independent School District No. 110
Waconia, MN

7. **Carryover from August 15 Work Session**

Discussion

7.A.203.2 Order of the Regular School Board Meeting

Adopted: _____

MSBA/MASA Model Policy 203.2

Orig. 1997

Revised: _____

Rev. 2007

203.2 ORDER OF THE REGULAR SCHOOL BOARD MEETING

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to ensure consistency in the order of business at regular school board meetings.

II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY

It is the policy of the school board to consider matters that come before it in a consistent and orderly manner.

III. ORDER

A. The school board shall conduct an orderly school board meeting. The school board will, at all regular school board meetings, follow an agenda order similar to:

1. Call to order, **Adoption of Agenda, Notation of Members in Attendance, and Pledge of Allegiance**
2. Approval of agenda. **Public Comment**
3. **Announcements, Acknowledgements, and Correspondence**
34. Recognition of visitors. **Presentations**
45. Approval of prior meeting minutes. **Minutes of the Previous Meeting**
56. Consent agenda.
 - **Bills and Wire Transfers**
 - **Human Resource Items**
 - **Receipts of Donation**
67. Presentation of additional bills for payment. **Reports**
78. Reports. **Action Items**
89. Written communications. **Discussion Items**
910. Superintendent's announcements. **Board Committee Reports**
10. Other old or unfinished business.
11. New business.
- 12 **11.** Adjournment.

[Note: The school board should incorporate its preferred order of business into this policy.]

- B. Items in this order may be considered as part of a consent agenda.
- C. The school board may depart from the order of business with the consent of the majority of members present.

Legal References: Minn. Stat. § 123B.09, Subd. 7 (Boards of Independent School Districts)

Cross References: MSBA/MASA Model Policy 203 (Operation of the School Board – Governing Rules)
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 203.5 (School Board Meeting Agenda)
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 203.6 (Consent Agendas)

8. Board Handbook Review

Finance/Facilities (1): Lead - Treasurer (DeBoer - 2022); 2 additional members
Meets once/month or more as needed. The primary goal is to ensure budget planning is on track and to monitor fiscal and environmental health of the district. The committee should regularly review proposals, budgets, and correspondence from the Superintendent and Director of Finance prior to bringing the items to the larger board for discussion and voting if necessary. This committee should make recommendations for agenda items and items of note for the school board's attention.

Finance and Facilities Committee

A. General Statement of Role

The school board, in its practice of prudent management of public resources, has created the finance and facilities committee to collaborate with the District Superintendent and Director of Finance with the goal of ensuring budget planning is on track and to monitor the fiscal and environmental health of the district.

1. Monitors the financial affairs of the district.
2. Reviews and maintains a long-term financial forecast.
3. Recommends to the board any budget modifications based on financial analysis and the needs of the system, while adhering to district policy.
4. Reviews contacting practices.
5. Ensures that budget allocations and expenditures reflect district priorities as informed by its strategic operating plans.
6. Reviews the school system audit, making the board

B. Committee Composition

C. Communications Expectations

D. Meetings

Policy & Advocacy (1): Lead - Clerk/Vice Chair (Johnson - 2022); 2 additional members
Meets once/month or more as needed. The primary goal is to develop policies that will ensure success for all students and advocate for Waconia Public Schools at all levels. Responsibilities could include but are not limited to setting legislative agendas, strategic framework for policy review, building relations inside and outside the district, monitoring the board website content, and ensuring meeting agendas and minutes are posted appropriately.

Self-Governance & Superintendent Relations (1): Lead - Chair (Geller - 2022); membership as needed/assigned

Meets on an as needed basis and pulls in board members as necessary depending on discussion items. The primary goal is to work with the Superintendent to set and measure district & Superintendent goals to bring to the board. Responsibilities could include but are not limited to contract negotiations, superintendent goals and evaluation, personnel issues, setting the board and work session agendas, and other discussions necessary for board governance and strategic direction.

All committee work is brought to the entire board for discussion, review and voting purposes, as necessary. Committees will make recommendations to the full board on their findings of assigned tasks.

Leadership & District Service

School Board

School Board Committees

I. Purpose

This policy provides for the structure and operation of committees and subcommittees of the school board.

II. General Statement of Policy

- A. The school board will designate board committees or subcommittees to advise the administration when it is determined that a committee process furthers the school district's mission.
- B. The board has determined that certain permanent standing committees, named in this policy, facilitate the operation of the board and the district mission, by the committee advising the administration on relevant educational topics and policies.
- C. A board committee or subcommittee will be formed by board resolution that outlines the duties and purpose of the committee or subcommittee.
- D. A committee or subcommittee is advisory in nature and has only the authority specified by the board. The board retains the right and has the duty to make all final decisions related to reports or recommendations which have had committee involvement.
- E. The board or board chair may also establish ad hoc committees for specific purposes as it deems appropriate, to be appointed by the board chair.
- F. The board reserves the right to limit, create or abolish any standing or ad hoc committee as it deems appropriate.
- G. A committee of the board will not appoint a subcommittee of that committee without approval of the board.

III. Appointment of Committees

- A. The school board appoints the following standing committees:
 - 1. Finance
 - 2. Policy
 - 3. Teaching and Learning
 - 4. Governance
- B. The board will establish, by resolution, for each standing or ad hoc committee,

the number of members, the term and the charge or mission of each committee.

- C. The board chair will appoint the members of each standing or ad hoc committee and designate the committee chair.

IV. Procedures for School Board Committees

- A. A committee or subcommittee will act only within the guidelines and mission established for that committee or subcommittee by the school board. Individual board members, or any three board members appointed to any committee, have no authority to bind the board on any matter unless such authority is expressly granted by the entire board.
- B. The committee or subcommittee will designate a secretary who will record the meeting highlights of the board committee.
- C. The power of a committee or subcommittee of the board is advisory only.
- D. Committee members who are also board members will not seek to hold a meeting of a committee outside the presence of administration or other non-board members who are members of the committee, and no committee meeting may be held without providing prior notice to administration.
- E. Committees will not stray into management work, and do not oversee or direct any school district staff, and do not have the authority to direct school district staff to take any specific actions or duties. Only the administration or the full school board may direct school district staff.
- F. A committee or subcommittee of the board will, when appropriate, clarify in any dealings with the public, that its powers are only advisory to the administration.

V. Expectations for and Operational Procedures of School Board Standing Committees

Finance and Facilities Committee

A. General Statement of Role

The school board, in its practice of prudent management of public resources, has created the finance and facilities committee to collaborate with the district's business services director and superintendent in reviewing and providing feedback to the district on financial issues. This committee deals with matters pertaining the school system's budget development and related recommendations to the board. It also:

1. Monitors the financial affairs of the district.

2. Reviews and maintains a long-term financial forecast.
3. Recommends to the board any budget modifications based on financial analyses and the needs of the system, while adhering to district policy.
4. Reviews contracting practices.
5. Ensures that budget allocations and expenditures reflect district priorities as informed by its strategic operating plans.
6. Reviews the school system audit, making the board aware of key risks facing the district, as well as strategies for dealing with any such risks.
7. Reviews financial analyses provided by the business services director, or other entity at their discretion, and makes related recommendations to the board.
8. At the direction of the superintendent and board, conducts periodic, more detailed, financial analyses.
9. Performs other such duties as assigned by the board.

B. Committee Composition

The finance and facilities committee consists of the board treasurer, two additional board members, the director of business services, the superintendent, any additional staff members assigned by the superintendent, and three to four community members with talent and experience in management and financial affairs.

1. The committee chair is the board treasurer.
2. Board members are appointed annually in January.
3. Community members are appointed effective July 1, in accordance with the board committee selection process.

C. Communications Expectations

1. Provides periodic reports to the board as necessary, regarding committee discussions and deliberations.
2. Provides reports to the board regarding requested analyses of specific topics.
3. Along with the business director, provides information to the district regarding finance issues, both in sharing information with the public, and listening to citizen concerns.

D. Meetings

Meetings are held monthly, unless more frequent meetings are required.

Governance Committee

A. General Statement of Role

The school board, to ensure sound governance and oversight of the district, has created the governance committee to collaborate with the district superintendent in making recommendations to the board on subjects that have districtwide implications, and which are more readily addressed in governance versus other established committees. Its areas of purview include:

1. Previews all human resources issues, including contracts.
2. Previews all legal issues.
3. Builds and monitors the working relationship of the board and superintendent, addressing relationship issues as they occur, including:
 - a. routine matters related to the superintendent's contract and employment; and
 - b. issues or concerns regarding the superintendent's conditions of employment, and communication with the board regarding same.
4. Develops procedures and an evaluation instrument for the superintendent's evaluation.
5. Develops and presents to the board annual goals for the superintendent and board.
6. Orients new board members, and identifies training and educational opportunities for board members to become better informed about school board governance issues.
7. Coordinates board self-evaluation procedures, instruments and training.
8. Develops guidelines for effective communication of board committee work to the board, district administration and public.
9. Assists with strategic and long-term plans and goals that are consistent with the district mission.
10. Performs other duties assigned to the committee by the board.

B. Committee Composition

The governance committee consists of the board chair, vice chair, one additional board member, the superintendent, and any other staff members assigned by the superintendent and agreed to by the board members.

1. The committee chair is the board chair
2. Board members are appointed annually in January

C. Communications Expectations

Provide periodic reports to the board as necessary, regarding discussions and deliberations of the committee.

D. Meetings

Meetings are held monthly, unless more frequent meetings are required.

Teaching and Learning Committee

A. General Statement of Role

The school board, in order to promote active participation in improving instruction and curriculum, has created the teaching and learning committee to collaborate with the district's teaching and learning director and superintendent to coordinate and advance district instructional programs. The committee will make recommendations to the board on matters relating to teaching and learning, including the instructional programs used in schools and programs and their relevance and alignment to local contexts. Specific responsibilities include:

1. Works cooperatively with the teaching and learning director, superintendent and appropriate staff to monitor and assess instructional programs and professional learning aligned with student needs and achievement, in order to ensure equity and excellence.
2. Reviews initiatives, progress, outcomes, and the effectiveness of the curriculum and teaching and learning practices in achieving board and system goals and objectives, as needed, and as articulated by the district's strategic plan.

B. Committee Composition

The teaching and learning committee consists of three board members, the superintendent, the teaching and learning director, and any other staff members assigned by the superintendent or teaching and learning director.

1. The committee chair is appointed by the board chair.
2. Board members are appointed annually in January.

C. Communications Expectations

1. Provides periodic reports to the board as necessary, regarding discussions and deliberations of the committee.
2. Provides recommendations to the board regarding teaching and learning subjects coming to the board.

D. Meetings

Meetings are held monthly, unless more frequent meetings are required.

Policy Committee

A. General Statement of Role

The committee reviews existing policies and writes new policies to provide broad governance guidance and address changes in legislation, statutes, case law and legal decisions, as well as district social and educational issues. Board policies act as guidelines for the internal procedures of the district. The committee stays abreast of local, state and federal laws and regulations to determine and apply implications for district policy development and revisions. The committee works closely with the appropriate staff to draft new or refine current policies, processes and protocols, that are then brought to the board for formal action. All district policies should be reviewed over a 5-year period.

B. Committee Composition

The policy committee consists of three board members, the superintendent, the assistant superintendent, and any other staff members assigned by the superintendent.

1. The committee chair is appointed by the board chair.
2. Board members are appointed annually in January.

C. Communications Expectations

1. Policies that are ready for updating should be brought to the board monthly for consent, discussion or approval, depending on what phase they are in.
2. If policy changes will have a major community impact, the board and district should seek community input and have a communications plan for the public.

D. Meetings

Meetings are held monthly, unless more frequent meetings are required.

Committee Assignments

Unless otherwise specified, board members will be assigned or appointed to committees or boards by the board chair in consultation with the board. Board members will be assigned to committees or boards no later than the second regular board meeting in January. Each board member should be assigned to at least one (1) committee.

1. Appointment to a committee should take into consideration, but not be limited to, the following:
 - a. equitable distribution of committee assignments among board members;
 - b. expressed interests of board members;
 - c. a board member's training, education and/or experience with the purpose of the committee;
 - d. continuity of service and historical knowledge;
 - e. availability for meetings;
 - f. the need for diversity;
 - g. the needs of the board; and
 - h. the proven ability to work effectively in a committee environment.
2. Should one or more representatives of the board be needed to attend a committee meeting prior to the board's adoption of committee assignments, the chair is authorized to temporarily appoint board members to that committee.
3. Assignments to a committee are effective until either the following year's approval of committee members, or board removal or absence for another reason.
4. If an absence is created on any committee, the chair may assign another board member to represent the board at a committee meeting for any duration.

Committee Chairs

The committee chair is chosen by the board chair unless otherwise specified.

A. Roles and Responsibilities of the Committee Chair

The committee chair has the following responsibilities:

1. Assists administration in preparing background materials for the committee's work, incorporates the board's plans into committee agendas, and reports results of the committee work to the board.
2. Assists administration with steering the work of the committee, while also tying that work back in with the rest of the board.
 - a) The committee chair and responsible administrator, in conjunction with the superintendent and board chair, will come up with an annual plan, to be reviewed by the board.
 - b) The committee chair and responsible administrator will work with the board chair and superintendent on a monthly basis to plan any agenda items for board meetings.
 - c) The committee chair, in conjunction with administration, will be responsible for facilitating work session discussions on issues brought by their committee.
 - d) The committee chair will work with the responsible administrator on:
 - i) The responsibility for presiding over the meetings
 - ii) Setting the direction for the committee, and establishing norms and protocols that allow for appropriate and efficient function of the committee
 - iii) Providing guidance and communicating expectations to other committee members
 - iv) Ensuring that relevant, timely and effective decisions are executed, and that all committee members are provided the opportunity to participate in the decision making process

Legal Reference:

Minn. Stat. Ch. 13D (Open Meeting Law)

Cross Reference:

Policy 201 (Legal Status of the School Board)

Policy 203 (Operation of the School Board)

Policy

adopted: 4/16/07

amended: 3/12/12

amended: 12/10/12

revised: 11/14/16

revised: 4/17/17

revised: 2/1/18

revised: 12/17/18

revised: 8/10/20

INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT 273

Edina, Minnesota