

OSBA Model Sample ESD Policy

Code: BCE
Adopted:

Board Committees

{Conditionally Required. If the Board has a local advisory committee in accordance with ORS 334.025 the Board must have policies “concerning the composition, number of members, term of office, procedures for appointment, and duties and responsibilities of each advisory committee.” See OAR 581-024-0300.}

The Board may establish committees. A Board committee is a group of Board members, staff, students and/or community members tasked by the Board to make a decision on behalf of the Board or make a recommendation to the Board on policy or administration. The ESD may have additional administrative committees.

Board committees may be classified into two general types based on membership:

1. Board subcommittees are primarily made up of Board members, e.g., superintendent evaluation committee, long-range planning committee, policy committee;
2. Advisory committees are primarily made up of non-Board members, e.g., steering committee.

Regardless of classification, the Board can include Board members and non-Board members on committees.

On the petition of two component school districts, the Board shall establish local advisory committees to represent the interests of areas within the petitioning districts. The local advisory committees shall advise the Board on matters of concern within the advisory committee’s area. Local advisory committees shall represent two or more component school districts. ~~The local advisory committee shall include [insert language regarding composition, number of members, term of office, procedures for appointment, and duties and responsibilities of each advisory committee]].~~

Board committees will not have the power to act for the Board except as the Board has specifically authorized. Committee meetings may be called by the committee in accordance with any direction from the Board and committee procedures. Committee recommendations and reports will be provided to the Board.

All meetings of Board committees will follow the Public Meetings Law¹, including the requirement to record the meetings or take meeting minutes. A committee may sit in an executive session when such meeting is in accordance with the committee’s assigned purpose and when such session is permitted by law. Administrative committees, including superintendent committees, are generally not subject to Public Meetings Law.²

¹ OAR 199-050-0010(1)(b) provides that Public Meetings Law apply to bodies “with authority to make recommendations to a public body on policy or administration.”

² OAR 199-050-0010(2)(b) provides that Public Meetings Law does not apply to “bodies appointed by an individual public official with authority to make recommendations only that individual public official who has the authority to act on the body’s recommendation and is not required to pass the recommendations on unchanged to a public body.”

When establishing a Board committee, the Board will determine:

1. Committee membership and appointment process;
2. The task of the committee;
3. What resources are needed and will be provided to the committee;
4. The length of time the committee will exist³;
5. Expectations regarding any actions or recommendations of the committee.

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

[ORS 192.610 - 192.705](#)
[ORS 334.025](#)

[ORS 334.125](#)

[OAR 199-040](#)
[OAR 199-050](#)

³ The Board can establish a standing committee, which has a continuing existence or a special committee, which goes out of existence as soon as the committee has completed a specified task.