

2001 Role of the Board of Education

The board of education (board) is charged by the Legislature with the duty of providing public elementary and secondary education to the citizens of the district. The Legislature has also created the State Board of Education and the State Department of Education, and has delegated certain regulatory and advisory functions to them. The board is responsible to these agencies as specified by law.

The board's primary duties are: (1) to establish a mission, goals, and policies; (2) to establish and maintain school facilities; (3) to select a superintendent; (4) to adopt a fiscally responsible budget; and (5) to evaluate programs.

Establishment of Mission, Goals and Policies

The board shall concern itself with broad questions of mission, goals and policy, rather than administrative details. The application of policies is an administrative task to be performed by the superintendent of schools and administrative staff, who shall be held responsible for the effective administration and supervision of the entire school district.

Establishment and Maintenance of School Facilities and Other Resources

The board is the legal agency through which the community works to provide the physical facilities, curriculum, instructional supplies and staff to enable the district's mission and objectives to be carried out. The board will establish and maintain school facilities necessary to educate the students of the district.

Selection of the Superintendent of Schools

The board will employ a superintendent of schools as the chief executive to whom it will delegate the administration of the school program. As the chief administrator for the board, the superintendent will implement board policies and supervise the day-to-day operation of the school system. The superintendent will keep the board informed of the implementation of the plans and policies, and will recommend changes to policies as necessary. The superintendent will furnish educational leadership to the board, the school staff, and the community.

Fiscally Responsible Budget

The board will annually adopt a fiscally responsible budget that will permit the district to accomplish its goals and objectives. The management of the financial program and the development of the proposed budget for the district is delegated to the superintendent.

The board will work for adequate and dependable financial support of the public schools, promotion of effective and efficient organization, and administration of the district.

Evaluation of Program

The board will evaluate, or cause to be evaluated, the progress and results of the educational program on a continuous basis. In making these evaluations, the board will seek and give appropriate weight to the superintendent's analysis and recommendations.

Adopted on: July 10th, 2023

Revised on: _____

Reviewed on: _____

2002

Organization of the Board, Board Officers, Check Signing, and Committees

Membership, Term and Election

A person may become a member of the school board if:

- is at least 18 years of age;
- the person is a United States citizen;
- complies with state and federal law regarding the election of public officials;

A person may not be elected to the School Board if they are an elected office holder whose duties are incompatible or inconsistent with the duties of a school board member. Such offices include state legislator, county commissioner, or the State Education Board.

The Board of Education shall be comprised of five members who will be elected at large. Those who wish to serve on the board shall file, be elected, and serve terms of office on the board according to law.

Board Organization and Officers

The Board will meet annually on the second Monday of July to elect a president and a vice president to serve in their respective capacities for one year. At this meeting, the Board may also:

- designate an official depository;
- designate custodians for all accounts;
- designate a legal newspaper for publication of all official notices.

Signing and Authorizing Checks, Warrants, and other Instruments

The president shall sign checks, warrants, and other instruments of the district. The board may delegate another person to sign and validate any checks, warrants, and other instruments.

Board Officer Voting and Tie Breakers

The vote to elect board officers may be taken by secret ballot, but the total number of votes for each candidate shall be recorded in the minutes.

In the event any officer cannot be elected by a majority after 10 votes; no votes occur after ten motions fail for lack of a "second,"; or no member volunteers to serve as an officer for a particular position, the tie will be broken by the applicable method:

- If the board is split between more than two members who wish to serve as the officer, any member wanting to serve as the officer will put his or her name into a drawing. The name drawn out will be the officer for the upcoming year unless the position changes by action of the board.
- If no member is willing to serve as an officer, all non-officers' names will be put into a drawing. The name drawn out will be the officer for the upcoming year unless the position changes by action of the board.

Committees

The board president may authorize such special committees as he or she deems necessary. The board president shall appoint members to the committee, and designate its function, tasks it is to perform, and a completion date for its work.

Vacancies

Vacancies shall be filled in the manner set forth by law. A vacancy on the board of education shall exist when a board member:

- Dies;
- Is removed from the board;
- Fails to qualify as a board member as provided by law;
- Ceases to be a resident of the school district or representation area where elected;
- Is convicted of an infamous crime or of any offense involving a violation of the member's official oath;
- Has a judgment obtained against the member for breach of the member's official bond;
- Is incapacitated and is unable to attend to the duties of the position;
- Assumes the duties of an office incompatible with the duties of a school board member;

- Submits a formal resignation from the board.

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2003
Development and Education of Board Members

New Board Member Orientation

All new board members are strongly encouraged to attend new board member training and workshops. Sitting board members and the superintendent will assist each new member-elect to understand the board's functions, policies, and procedures before he or she takes office.

Ongoing Development and Education

Board members provide the most effective service to the district when they are continuously updated on educational and legal issues. Attendance at meetings directly or indirectly related to education or school matters is encouraged for the value they have to the school system and the professional growth of board members.

Board members are encouraged to engage in continuing education such as:

- Participation in local, regional and state conferences and workshops such as meetings of the Association of South Dakota School Boards.
- Participation in legislative sessions and related activities.
- Participation in national conventions such as the National School Boards Association and/or the American Association of School Administrators on a rotating basis among the members.
- Examination of other school facilities and their programs.

The superintendent shall notify board members of all relevant conferences and workshops, other local and regional meetings, and/or in-service activities.

The school district will reimburse board members for the costs of attendance at continuing education and training.

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**2004
Oath of Office**

Before taking office, all board members will take an oath of office as required by law. Newly elected members will take and subscribe to the oath at the annual meeting in July. Appointed members will take and subscribe to the oath at the meeting following their appointment. All oaths will be filed in the office of the business manager.

I, _____, do solemnly swear to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of South Dakota; I swear to faithfully and impartially perform my duties as a member of the School Board of Rosholt School District#54-4, residing in Roberts county in South Dakota to the best of my ability, and in accordance with the laws now in effect and hereafter to be enacted, during my continuance in said office until my successor is elected and qualified.

Board members may affirm the oath orally or in writing. Copies of written oaths will be retained as official records of the school district in the main administrative office and such other places as may be required by law.

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2006 Complaint Procedure

Good communication helps to resolve many misunderstandings and disagreements. This complaint procedure applies to board members, patrons, students and school staff, unless the staff member is subject to a different grievance procedure pursuant to policy or contract. Individuals who have a complaint should discuss their concerns with appropriate school personnel in an effort to resolve problems. When such efforts do not resolve matters satisfactorily, including matters involving discrimination or harassment on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, marital status, disability, or age, a complainant should follow the procedures set forth below. Students and employees who believe they have been subjected to sex harassment in violation of Title IX should refer to the board's policy titled "Title IX."

A preponderance of the evidence will be required to discipline a party accused of misconduct. This means that the investigator must conclude that it is more likely than not that misconduct occurred.

Complaint and Appeal Process.

1. The first step is for the complainant to speak directly to the person(s) with whom the complainant has a concern. For example, a parent who is unhappy with a classroom teacher should initially discuss the matter with the teacher. However, the complainant should skip the first step if complainant believes speaking directly to the person would subject complainant to discrimination or harassment.
2. The second step is for the complainant to speak to the building principal, Title IX/504 coordinator, superintendent of schools, or president of the board of education, as set forth below.
 - a) Complaints about the operation, decisions, or personnel within a building should be submitted to the principal of the building.
 - b) Complaints about the operations of the school district or a building principal should be submitted in writing to the superintendent of schools.

- c) Complaints about the superintendent of schools should be submitted in writing to the president of the board of education.
 - d) Complaints involving discrimination or harassment on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, marital status, disability, or age may also be submitted, at any time during the complaint procedure to the School District's Title IX/504 coordinator. Complaints involving discrimination or harassment may also be submitted at any time to the Office for Civil Rights, U.S. Department of Education: by email at OCR.KansasCity@ed.gov; by telephone at (816) 268-0550; or by fax at (816) 268-0599.
3. When a complainant submits a complaint to an administrator or to the Title IX/504 coordinator, the administrator or Title IX/504 coordinator shall promptly and thoroughly investigate the complaint, and shall:
- a) Determine whether the complainant has discussed the matter with the staff member involved.
 - 1) If the complainant has not, the administrator or Title IX/504 coordinator will urge the complainant to discuss the matter directly with that staff member, if appropriate.
 - 2) If the complainant refuses to discuss the matter with the staff member, the administrator or Title IX/504 coordinator shall, in his or her sole discretion, determine whether the complaint should be pursued further.
 - b) Strongly encourage the complainant to reduce his or her concerns to writing.
 - c) Interview the complainant to determine:
 - 1) All relevant details of the complaint;
 - 2) All witnesses and documents which the complainant believes support the complaint;

- 3) The action or solution which the complainant seeks.
 - d) Respond to the complainant. If the complaint involved discrimination or harassment, the response shall be in writing and shall be submitted within 180 calendar days after the administrator or Title IX/504 coordinator received the complaint.
4. If either the complainant or the accused party is not satisfied with the administrator's or the Title IX/504 coordinator's decision regarding a complaint he or she may appeal the decision to the superintendent.
 - a) This appeal must be in writing.
 - b) This appeal must be received by the superintendent no later than ten (10) calendar days from the date the administrator or Title IX/504 coordinator communicated his/her decision to the complainant.
 - c) The superintendent will investigate as he or she deems appropriate. However, all matters involving discrimination or harassment shall be promptly and thoroughly investigated.
 - d) Upon completion of this investigation, the superintendent will inform the complainant in writing of his or her decision. If the complaint involved discrimination or harassment, the superintendent shall submit the decision within 180 calendar days after the superintendent received complainant's written appeal.
5. If either the complainant or the accused party is not satisfied with the superintendent's decision regarding a complaint he or she may appeal the decision to the board.
 - a) This appeal must be in writing.
 - b) This appeal must be received by the board president no later than ten (10) calendar days from the date the superintendent communicated his/her decision to the complainant.

- c) This policy allows, but does not require the board to receive statements from interested parties and witnesses relevant to the complaint appeal. However, all matters involving discrimination or harassment shall be promptly and thoroughly investigated.
 - d) The board will notify the complainant in writing of its decision. If the complaint involved discrimination or harassment, the board shall submit its decision within 180 calendar days after it received complainant's written appeal.
 - e) There is no appeal from a decision of the board.
6. When a formal complaint about the superintendent of schools has been filed with the president of the board, the president or his or her designee shall promptly and thoroughly investigate the complaint, and shall:
- a) Determine whether the complainant has discussed the matter with the superintendent.
 - 1) If the complainant has not, the board president or designee will urge the complainant to discuss the matter directly with the superintendent, if appropriate.
 - 2) If the complainant refuses to discuss the matter with the superintendent, the board president shall, in his or her sole discretion, determine whether the complaint should be pursued further.
 - b) Strongly encourage the complainant to reduce his or her concerns to writing.
 - c) Determine, in his or her sole discretion, whether to place the matter on the board agenda for consideration at a regular or special meeting.
 - d) Respond to the complainant. If the complaint involved discrimination or harassment, the response shall be in writing and shall be submitted within 180 calendar days after the president received the complaint.

No Retaliation. The school district prohibits retaliation against any person for filing a complaint or for participating in the complaint procedure in good faith.

Special Rules Regarding Educational Services and Related Services to Students with Disabilities. Students with disabilities and their families have specific rights outlined in state and federal law, including administrative processes by which they may challenge the educational services being provided by the school district. Therefore, the appeal process contained in this policy may not be used to challenge decisions made by a student's individualized education plan (IEP) team or 504 team.

Complaints about the educational services provided a student with a disability, including but not limited to services provided to a student with an IEP, access to curricular and extracurricular activities, and educational placement must be submitted to the school district's Director of Special Education. The Director of Special Education will address the complaint in a manner that he/she deems appropriate and will provide the complainant with a copy of the Notice of IDEA Parental Rights promulgated by the South Dakota Department of Education.

Complaints about the educational services provided a student with a disability pursuant to a Section 504 plan must be submitted to the school district's 504 Coordinator. The 504 Coordinator will address the complaint in a manner that he/she deems appropriate and will provide the complainant with a copy of the Notice of Section 504 Parental Rights adopted by the board of education.

Complaints about the educational services provided to a student who is suspected of having a disability must be submitted in writing to the school district's Director of Special Education or to the district's 504 Coordinator. The Director of Special Education or 504 Coordinator will either refer the student for possible verification as a student with a disability or will provide prior written notice of the district's refusal to do so.

Bad Faith or Serial Filings. The purpose of the complaint procedure is to resolve complaints at the lowest level possible within the chain of command. Individuals who file complaints (a) without a good faith intention to attempt to resolve the issues raised; (b) for the purpose of adding administrative burden; (c) at a volume unreasonable to expect satisfactory resolution; or (c) for purposes inconsistent with the efficient operations of the district may be dismissed by the superintendent

without providing final resolution other than noting the dismissal. There is no appeal from dismissals made pursuant to this section.

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Reviewed on: _____

2007
Reimbursement and Miscellaneous Expenditures

Board members, employees, and volunteers of the school district are expected to maintain and enhance their effectiveness by being well-informed on issues affecting education. They are encouraged to attend education workshops, conferences, training programs, official functions, hearings, and meetings sponsored by the school district or state and national educational organizations which are helpful to them in performing their duties or which are in the best interests of the school district.

Reimbursement for Board Member Education

This board hereby gives prior approval for board members to attend meetings described in the preceding paragraph. Upon approval by the board president, or the superintendent or designee when the board president is unavailable, such board members may attend authorized meetings without further action or approval by the board, and shall be paid or reimbursed for registration costs, tuition costs, fees or charges, travel expenses, and costs of meals and lodging as permitted by law.

Approval and Reimbursement of Employee Education

The superintendent or the superintendent's designee may authorize employees and volunteers to attend meetings described in the first paragraph and may authorize the payment of such registration costs, tuition costs, fees, charges, travel expenses, costs of meals, and/or costs of lodging as he or she deems appropriate and as permitted by law.

Expenses for attendance at any of the above activities shall be paid by the school district as allowed by law. The Board shall pay or reimburse attendees for expenses that are actually, necessarily, and reasonably incurred in attending educational seminars, conventions, and workshops; conferences; training programs; official school functions, hearings or meetings, provided that such reimbursement is permitted by law.

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2008 Meetings

The formation of policy is public business and will be conducted openly in accordance with South Dakota law. A majority of the board constitutes a quorum to form such policy.

Types of Meetings

The board shall hold its regular meetings on the second Monday of each month. Special and emergency meetings may be called as provided by law. The board may schedule work sessions and retreats in order to provide board members and administrators with the opportunity to plan, research, and engage in discussion.

Notice

Public notice of the regular meeting will be given by posting the proposed agenda in the business office and on the school website at least twenty-four (24) hours prior to any meeting. The agenda for the meeting shall also be posted with the notice for the same period.

Notice of Special Meetings

Special meetings may be held by:

- upon call of the president;
- in the president's absence by the vice-president, or
- a majority of the board members.

Notice of a special meeting shall be given by the business manager to the board members either orally or in writing in sufficient time to permit their presence. Any local news media who have requested notice will be notified of the date, time, and place of a meeting in person, by mail or telephone prior to the meeting.

Remote Meetings

Any meeting of the Board may be done remotely in accordance with South Dakota law. For any remote meeting, a board member's presence is determined whether he or she answers "present" to the roll call. Voting may occur by voice vote unless any member votes no, in which the vote must occur by roll call. The Board will provide for at least one place where the public can listen and participate in the remote meeting. If less than a quorum of the

board is physically present at a meeting, the Board will arrange for the public to listen to the meeting via phone or internet.

Minutes

The board shall keep minutes of all meetings showing the time, place, members present and absent, and the substance of all matters discussed.

The record shall state how each member voted on a vote by roll call, or if the member was absent or not voting.

The minutes of all meetings and evidence and documentation received or disclosed in open session shall be public record. The minutes must be made available to the public within ten business days of the meeting, unless the board makes available either a video or audio recording of the meeting within five days of the meeting. The minutes will be published within 20 days of the meeting, and will be approved by the Board within 45 days, with any changes noted in the minutes for the meeting being held.

The published minutes will include, at either the top or the bottom and in the same type size as the rest of the notice:

- the approximate cost of the publication; and
- that the notice may be viewed free of charge on a statewide public notice website.

Adopted on: July 10th, 2023

Revised on: August 14th, 2023

Reviewed on: _____

2009
Public Participation at Board Meetings

The board of education shall conduct its meetings in accordance with state law.

The board shall make reasonable efforts to accommodate the public's right to hear the discussions and testimony presented at its meetings. The board shall permit public comment at meetings as required by law, subject to lawful limitations at the discretion of the board. The board may make and enforce reasonable rules and regulations regarding the conduct of persons attending, speaking at, videotaping, photographing, or recording its meetings.

The board may, at its discretion, enter into executive session in accordance with state law. The public will not be able to view or participate in the meeting while the board is in executive session, and will be required to leave the meeting during the pendency of executive session. The board may enter into executive session in accordance with state law for the following reasons:

- (1) Discussing personnel issues, including but not limited to hiring or discipline;
- (2) Discussing student discipline or placement;
- (3) Consulting with legal counsel or reviewing communications from legal counsel;
- (4) Preparing for negotiations with collective bargaining associations;
- (5) Discussing marketing or pricing strategies by a board or commission of a business owned by the state or any of its political subdivisions, when public discussion may be harmful to the competitive position of the business; or
- (6) Discussing school safety information as described in 1-27-1.5(8) and 1-27-1.5(17).

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Reviewed on: _____

2010
Preparation for Board Meetings

The superintendent will create the agenda and board packet in consultation with the board president. The materials will be sent or delivered to each board member in advance of the meeting. Members of the public have no entitlement to place an item on the board's agenda, but may address the board during the next meeting at which the board receives public comment.

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2011
Membership in Organizations

The board may hold membership in organizations approved by the board.

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Reviewed on: _____

2012 Board Code of Ethics

The board recognizes that collectively and individually, all members of the board must adhere to an accepted code of ethics in order to improve public education. Board members must conduct themselves professionally and in a manner fitting of their position.

Each board member shall:

1. Attend all regularly scheduled board meetings insofar as possible, and become informed concerning the issues to be considered at those meetings;
2. Endeavor to make policy decisions only after full discussion at publicly held board meetings;
3. Render all decisions based on the available facts and his or her independent judgment, and refuse to surrender that judgment to individuals or special interest groups;
4. Encourage the free expression of opinion by all board members, and seek systematic communication between the board and students, staff and all elements of the community;
5. Work with other board members to establish effective board policies and to delegate authority to the superintendent to administer the school district;
6. Communicate expressions of public reaction to the board policies and school program to other board members and the superintendent;
7. Learn about current educational issues by individual study and through participation in seminars and programs, such as those sponsored by the state and national school board associations;
8. Support the employment of those persons best qualified to serve as school staff, and insist on a regular and impartial evaluation of all staff;
9. Avoid being placed in a position of conflict of interest, and refrain from using the board member's position on the board for personal or political gain;

10. Refrain from discussing the confidential business of the board in any setting except a board meeting;
11. Refrain from micro-managing the affairs of the school district;
12. Recognize the superintendent as the executive officer of the board;
13. Work constructively and collegially with the other members of the board, students, staff and patrons.
14. Refer complaints to the superintendent or building principal, as appropriate;
15. Always be mindful of his/her fiduciary obligation to the school district, including duties of loyalty and care, by placing the interests of the district above the board member's personal interests.
16. Remember that a board member's first and greatest concern must be the educational welfare of the students attending this district's schools.

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Reviewed on: _____

2013
Violation of Board Ethics

The board of education is responsible for enforcing the code of ethics of its members. If any member of the board commits a serious or repeated violation of the code, the board may take any of the following steps:

1. The board president may confer with the board member who has violated the code of ethics in order to:
 - a. Identify the provision of the code that the member has violated;
 - b. Propose how the member can remedy the violation;
 - c. If the board member who violated the code is the board president, the vice president is empowered to confer with the president about the violation.
2. The board may discuss the violation as an agenda item at a meeting to confront the offending board member. However, the board will not enter closed session to hold the discussion of the ethics violation unless state law permits a closed session.
3. The board may vote to publicly censure any board member who commits a serious or repeated violation of the code. The board will pass a censure motion to inform the community that an individual member of the board is not fulfilling the responsibilities for which he or she was elected.

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2014
Relationship with District Legal Counsel

The board will engage legal counsel to assist it and the administration in dealing with legal issues. When the district faces circumstances in which legal counsel may be needed between board meetings, the board president or superintendent may engage legal counsel on the board's behalf.

The superintendent and the board president shall have the authority to contact the school's legal counsel on behalf of the district. The superintendent may give other members of the administration permission to contact the district's legal counsel on an as-needed basis. Individual board members other than the president may not contact the district's legal counsel on behalf of the board without the approval of the board president or a majority of the board.

Any board member who contacts the district's legal counsel without board approval may be personally responsible for any legal fees incurred as a result of the unapproved contact.

The superintendent will, to the extent permitted by law, keep the board informed of matters in which the district's legal counsel is involved.

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2017
Indemnification and Liability Insurance

In addition to circumstances where it is obligated to provide indemnity or procure insurance, the school board has broad authority to purchase insurance or otherwise indemnify school board members, officers, employees, or agents of the school district. The school board will purchase liability insurance and provide indemnification at its discretion and review its current coverages and indemnification obligations when it deems appropriate.

In the event the school district's current insurance, indemnification agreements, contract obligations, or other promises to indemnify do not cover a situation which the school board can agree to cover, the school board may authorize indemnification. The school board may elect to indemnify any board member, officer, agent, or employee if he or she is a party or is threatened to be made a party in any pending or completed suit, proceeding, or any other action, whether criminal, civil, administrative, or investigative, if the individual is involved because of current or past service on the board, employment, or agency relationship with the school district. However, the indemnification and defense will only be considered if such person acted in good faith and in a manner he or she reasonably believed to be in the best interests or not opposed to the best interests of the school district, including in a criminal proceeding if he or she had no reasonable cause to believe the conduct was unlawful.

In circumstances involving employees, the board delegates to the Superintendent the authority to provide the indemnification to the extent the Superintendent is authorized to procure legal services, as long as the indemnification is otherwise consistent with the authority granted under the law.

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