SILETZ VALLEY SCHOOL

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

APPLICATION PACKAGE

I am requesting that my name appear on the ballot for the June 2026 election for the Siletz Valley School Board of Directors.

I, _____ certify that I reside within Lincoln County, Oregon.
Print Name

This application may be personally delivered to the Siletz Valley School office at 245 NW James Franks Ave., Siletz, Oregon, or mailed to:

Siletz Valley School Board
Attn: Board Elections
PO Box 247
Siletz, OR 97380

Applications must be received by 4:00pm on Thursday June 18, 2026 to be included on the ballot.
Late applications will not be accepted.

Name: _____Date: _____

Physical Address: _____

_____ _____ _____

Mailing Address: _____

_____ _____ _____

Phone: _____Email: _____

Please list three personal references that may be reached by phone.

Name	Phone Number

Please provide a 100-200-word statement of your interest, experience and how you plan to contribute to the school, studens, staff and community in serving on the Siletz Valley School Board.
You may attach your statement separately.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Please attach a small photo of yourself, or email your photo to
dwelch@siletzvalleyschools.org.

I, _____,certify that all the information I have provided is correct to the best of my knowledge. I authorize the school to contact the references I have provided. I further understand that **a criminal background check verification will be completed upon receipt of my application.**

Your application will NOT be accepted if it is not complete with a photo, signed and dated.

Signature: _____Date: _____

For office use only:

Received Time		Received By	
Received Date		Verified By	

Siletz **Valley** Schools

Code: BBF
Adopted: 10/25/1 I
Readopted: 4/01/13; 4/23/13
Orig. Code(s): BBF

Board Member Standards of Conduct

Individual public charter school board members and the Board as a public entity must comply with the ethics laws for public officials.

Board members will treat other Board members, the superintendent, staff and the public with dignity and courtesy and will provide an opportunity for all parties to be heard with due respect for their opinions.

Board members will recognize the superintendent as the chief executive officer to whom the public charter school board has delegated administrative authority to establish regulations and oversee the implementation of Board policy.

A public charter school board member has the right to express personal opinions. When expressing such opinions in public, the Board member should clearly identify the opinions as personal.

A Board member will respect the privacy rights of individuals when dealing with confidential information gained through association with the public charter school.

A Board member will keep information discussed in executive session confidential.

A Board member will utilize social media websites judiciously by not posting confidential information about students, staff or school business. 'Board members will treat fellow Board members, staff, students and the public with respect while posting and will adhere to Oregon Public Meetings Laws when communicating with other Board members via websites or other electronic means.

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

ORS 192.630
ORS244.040
ORS 244.120
ORS 338.115(2)

Cross Reference(s):

BBFA - Board Member Ethics and Conflicts of Interest

Siletz Valley Schools

Code: **BBFA**
Adopted: 10/25/11
Readopted: 4/01/13; 4/23/13
Orig. Code(s): BBFA

Board Member Ethics and Conflicts of Interest

No Board member will use his/her official position or office to obtain personal financial benefit or to avoid financial detriment for him or herself, relatives, household members or for any business with which the Board member, household member or a relative is associated.

This prohibition does not apply to any part of an official compensation package, honorarium allowed by ORS 244.042, reimbursement of expenses, or unsolicited awards of professional achievement. Further, this prohibition does not apply to gifts from one without a legislative or administrative interest. Nor does it apply if the gift is under the annual $50 gift limit from one who has a legislative or administrative interest in any matter subject to the decision or vote of the Board member. Public charter school-provided meals at board meetings are acceptable under the reimbursement of expenses exception.

I. Conflicts of Interest

"Business" means any corporation, partnership, proprietorship, enterprise, association, franchise, firm, organization, self-employed individual or any legal entity operated for economic gain. This definition excludes any income-producing tax exempt 501(c) not-for-profit corporation with which a public official or a relative of the public official is associated only as a member or board director or in a nonremunerative capacity.

"Business with which a Board member or relative is associated" means any private business or closely held corporation of which a Board member or relative is a director, officer, owner, employee or agent or any private business or closely held corporation in which a Board member or relative owns or has owned stock, another form of equity interest, stock options or debt instruments worth $1,000 or more at any point in the preceding year; any publicly held corporation in which a Board member or relative owns or has owned $100,000 or more in stock or another form of equity interest, stock options or debt instruments at any point in the preceding calendar year; or any publicly held corporation of which a Board member or relative is a director or officer.

"Relative" in the conflict of interest context is defined as a Board member's spouse[1]; any children of the Board member or of the Board member's spouse, brothers, sisters, half-brothers, half-sisters, spouses of siblings, parents of a Board member or of spouse, aunts, uncles, nieces, nephews and step-parents.

"Member of the household" means any person who resides with the public official.
No Board member will solicit or receive, either directly or indirectly, any pledge or promise of future employment based on any understanding that the Board member's vote, official action or judgment would be thereby influenced.

[1]The Term spouse includes domestic partners.

No Board member will attempt to use or use for personal gain any confidential information gained through his/her official position or association with the public charter school. A Board member will respect individual's priyacy rights when dealing with confidential infommtion gained through association with the public charter school.

If a Board member participates in the authorization of a public contract, the Board member may not have a direct beneficial financial interest in that public contract for two years after the date the contract was authorized.

Individual Board members and the Board as a public entity are bound by the Code of Ethics for public officials as stated in Oregon Law.

Potential Conflict of Interest

"Potential conflict of interesf' means any action or any decision or recommendation by a Board member that could result in a financial benefit or detriment for self or relatives or for a business with which the Board member or relatives are associated, unless otherwise provided by law.

A Board member must publicly declare a potential conflict of interest. A Board member may, after declaring his/her potential conflict of interest, either vote or abstain on the issue. Abstaining from a vote does not meet the legal requirement of publicly stating a potential conflict.

Actual Conflict of Interest

"Actual conflict of interest" means any action or any decision or recommendation taken by a Board member that would result in a financial benefit or detriment to self or relatives or for any business with which th{Board member or relatives are associated, unless otherwise provided by law.

A Board member must publicly declare an actual conflict of interest. The Board member may not vote lawfully if an actual conflict of interest exists unless a vote is needed to meet a minimum requirement of votes to take official action. Such vote does not allow the Board member to participate in any discussion or debate on the issue out of which an actual conflict arises.

Class Ex: eption

It will not be a conflict of interest if the Board member's action would affect to the same degree a class consisting of all inhabitants of the state, or a smaller class consisting·of an industry, occupation or other group including one of which or in which the person, or the person's relative or business with which the person or the person's relative is associated, is a member or is engaged.

II. Gifts

Board members are public officials and therefore will not solicit or accept a gift or gifts with an aggregate value in excess of $50 from any single source in a calendar year that has legislative or administrative interest in any matter subject to tJie. decision or vote of the Board member. All gift related provisions apply to the Board member, their relatives, and members of their hous hold. The $50 gift limit applies separately to the Board member, and to the Board member's relatives or members of household meaning that the Board member and each member of their household and relative can accept up to $50 each from the same source/gift giver. "Gift" means something of economic value given to a Board member without

valuable consideration of equivalent value, which is not extended to others who are not public officials on the same terms and conditions.

1. "Relative" in the gift context means the spouse of the Board member; any children of the Board member or of the Board member's spouse; siblings, spouses of siblings or parents of the Board member or of the Board member's spouse; any individual for whom the Board member has a legal support obligation; or any individual for whom the Board member provides benefits arising from the Board member,s public employment or from whom the Board member receives benefits arising from that individual's employment.

2. "Member of the household" means any person who resides with the Board member

Determining the Source of Gifts

Board members should not accept gifts in any amount without obtaining information from the gift giver as to who is the source of the gift. It is the Board member's personal responsibility to ensure that no single source provides gifts exceeding an aggregate value of $50 in a calendar year, if the source has a legislative or administrative interest in any matter subject to the decision or vote of the Board member. If the giver does not have a legislative/administrative interest, the ethics rules on gifts do not apply and the Board member need not keep track of it, although they are advised to do so anyway in case of a later dispute.

Determining Legislative and Administrative Interest

A legislative or administrative interest means an economic interest distinct from that of the general public, in any action subject to the decision or vote of a person acting in the capacity of a Board member. For example, everyone within a county has a general interest in the fire department, but the person who sells the uniforms to the fire department has a legislative/administrative interest in the fire department that is distinct from the general public.

Determining the Value of Gifts

The fair market value of the merchandise, goods, or services received will be used to determine benefit or value.

"Fair market value" is dollar amount goods or services would bring if offered for sale by a person who desired, but was not obligated, to sell and purchased by one who is willing, but not obligated, to buy. Any portion of the price that was donated to charity, however, does not count toward the fair market value of the gift if the Board member does not claim the charitable contribution on personal tax returns. Below are acceptable ways to calculate the fair market value of a gift:

1. In calculating the per person cost at receptions or meals the payor of the Board member's admission or meal will include all costs other than any amount donated to charity.

   For example, a person with a legislative or administrative interest buys a table for a charitable dinner at $100 per person. If the cost of the meal was $25 and the amount donated to charity was $75, the benefit conferred on the Board member is $25. This example requires that the Board member does not claim the charitable contribution on personal tax returns.

2. For receptions and meals with multiple attendees but with no price established to attend, the source of the Board member's meal or reception will use reasonable methods to determine the per person value or benefit conferred. The following examples are deemed reasonable methods of calculatin2 value or benefit conferred: ...,

   a. The source divides the amount spent on food, beverage and other costs (other than charitable contributions) by the number of persons whom the payor reasonably expects to attend the reception or dinner;
   b. The source divides the amount spent on food, beverage and other costs (other than charitable contributions) by the number of persons who actually attend the reception or dinner; or
   c. The source calculates the actual amount spent on the Board member.

3. Upon request by the Board member, the source will give notice of the value of the merchandise) goods or services received.

4. Attendance at receptions where the food or beverage is provided as an incidental pa1i of the reception is permitted without regard to the fair market value of the food and beverage provided.

Value of Unsolicited Tokens or Awards: Resale value

Board members may accept unsolicited tokens or awards that are engraved or are otherwise personalized items. Such items are deemed to have a resale value under $25 (even if the personalized item cost the source more than $50)} unless the personalized item is made from gold or some other valuable material that would have a value over $25 as a raw material.

Entertainment

Board members may not solicit or accept any gifts of entertainment over $50 in value from any single source in a calendar year that has a legislative or administrative interest in any matter subject to the decision or vote ofthe Board member unless:

I. The entertainment is incidental to the main purpose of another event (i.e. a band playing at a reception). Entertainment that involves personal participation is not incidental to another event (such as a golf tournament at a conference); or

2. The Board member is acting in their official capacity for a ceremonial purpose.

Entertainment is ceremonial when a Board member appears at an entertainment event for a "ceremonial purpose" at the invitation of the source of the entertainment who requests the presence of the Board member at a special occasion associated with the entertainment Examples of an appearance by a Board member at an entertainment event for a ceremonial purpose include throwing the first pitch at a baseball game, appearing in a parade and ribbon cutting for an opening ceremony.

Exceptions

The following are exceptions to the ethics rules on gifts.

1. Campaign contributions are not considered gifts under the ethics rules.

2. Gifts from "relatives" and "members of the household" are permitted in an unlimited amount; they are not considered gifts under the ethics rules.

3. Information or program material, publications or subscriptions related to the recipient's performance of official duties.

4. Contributions made to a legal expense trust fond if certain requirements are met.

5. Food, lodging and travel generally count toward the $50 aggregate amount per year from a single source with a legislative/administrative interest, with the following exceptions:

   a. Organized Planned Events. Board members are permitted to accept payment for travel conducted in the Board member's official capacity, for certain limited purposes:

      (1) Reasonable expenses (i.e., food, lodging, travel, fees) for attendance at a convention, fact..finding mission or trip, or other meeting do not count toward the $50 aggregate amount IF:

         (a) The Board member is scheduled to deliver a speech, make a presentation, participate on a panel or represent the public charter school; AND

            (i) The giver is a unit of a:

               1) Federal., state or local government;
               2) An Oregon or federally recognized Native American Tribe; OR
               3) Non-profit corporation.

         (b) The Board member is representing the public charter school:

            (i) On an officially sanctioned trade-promotion or fact-finding mission; OR
            (ii) Officially designated negotiations or economic development activities where receipt of the expenses is approved by the Board.

      (2) The purpose of this exception is to allow Board members to attend organized, planned events and engage with members of organizations by speaking or answering questions, participating in panel discussions or otherwise formally discussing matters in their official capacity. This exception to the gift definition does not authorize private meals where the participants engage in discussion.

6. Food or beverage, consumed at a reception, meal, or meeting IF held by an organization and IF the Board member is representing the public charter school. Again, this exception does not authorize private meals where the participants engage in discussion.

   "Reception" means a social gathering. Receptions are often held for the purpose of extending a ceremonial or formal welcome and may include private or public meetings during which guest are honored or welcomed. Food and beverages are often provided, but not as a plated, sit-down meal.

7. Food or beverage consumed by a Board member acting in an official capacity in the course of financial transactions between the public body and another entity described in ORS 244.020(6)(b)(I)(I).

8. Waiver or discount of registration expenses or materials provided to a Board member at a continuing education even that the Board member may attend to satisfy a professional licensing requirement.

9. A gift received by the Board member as part of the usual or customary practice of the Board member's private business, employment or position as a volunteer that bears no relationship to the Board member's holding of public office.

Honoraria

A Board member may not solicit or receive, whether directly or indirectly, honoraria for the Board member or any member of the household of the Board member if the honoraria are solicited or.received in connection with the official duties of the Board member.

The honoraria rules do not prohibit the solicitation or receipt of an honorarium or a certificate, plaque, commemorative token or other item with a value of $50 or less; or the solicitation or receipt of an honorarium for services performed in relation to the private profession, occupation, avocation or expertise of the Board member or candidate.

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

ORS 244.010 to-244.400
ORS 659A.006
OAR 199-005-0003 to-199-020-0020

38 OR. ATTY. GEN. OP. 1995 (1978)
OR. ETHICS C0MM,N, OR. Gov'T ETHICS LAW, A GUIDE FOR PUBLIC OFFICIALS.

Cross Reference(s):

BBF - Board Member Standards of Conduct
BBFB - Board Member Ethics and Nepotism
DJ - Public Charter School Purchasing

Siletz Valley Schools ·

Code: **BBFB**
Adopted: 10/25/11
Readopted: 4/01/13; 4/23/13
Orig. Code(s): BBFB

Board Member Ethics and Nepotism

In order to avoid both potential and actual conflicts of interests, Board members will abide by the following mles when a Board member's relative or member of the household is seeking and/or holds a position with the public charter school.

1. A Board member may not appoint, employ, promote, discharge, fire or demote or advocate for such an employment decision for a relative or a member of the household, unless the Board member complies with the conflict of interest requirements of ORS Chapter 244;

2. This policy does not apply to decisions regarding unpaid volunteer positions unless it is a Board member position or another Board-related unpaid volunteer position (i.e. a Board committee position);

3. A Board member may not participate as a public official in any interview, discussion, or debate regarding the appointment, employment, promotion, discharge, firing, or demotion of a relative or a member of the household. A Board member may still serve as a reference or provide a recommendation.

For the purposes of this policy, a "member of the household" means any person who resides with the Board member and "relative,, means:

1. The Board member's spouse[1];

2. Any children of the Board member or his/her spouse; and

3. Brothers, sisters, half-brothers, half-sisters, brothers-in-law, sisters-in-law, sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, mothers-in-law, fathers-in-law, aunts, uncles, nieces, nephews, stepparents, stepchildren, or parents of the Board member, or parents of his/her spouse.

END OF POLICY

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[1]The tenn spouse includes domestic partners.

Legal Reference(s):

ORS 2.!4.010 to-244.400
ORS 659A.309

OAR 19 :Q05-0003 to-199-020-0020
OAR 584-020-0040

OR, ETHICS COMM'N, OR. Gov'T ETHICS LA\V, A GUIDE FOR PUBLIC OFFICIALS.

Cross Reference(s):

BBFA- Board Member Ethics and Conflicts of Interest