

Committee Board Meeting
Bloomfield Community Schools - Board of Education
Monday, March 3, 2025/6:30 PM

High School, Room 14, 311 E. Benton Street, Bloomfield, NE 68718

The purpose of this meeting is to conduct the business of the district. This is a Working Meeting of the BOE, open to the public. There will be no action and no closed session.

1. **Approval of Agenda**
2. **Informational/Discussion Items**
 - 2.a. Non-Certified Resignations/New Hires The announcement of current non-certified employee(s) resigning from their position with the district or the announcement of non-certified employee(s) and their position(s) joining the district.
 - 2.b. Option Enrollment Application Period March 15 Deadline without resident district approval.
Option districts must approve by April 1.
Districts can agree by mutual consent following April 1
 - 2.c. Determine the Time/Date of the Americanism Committee Meeting
 - 2.d. Standing District Topics
 - 2.d.i. BOE Action Plan The BOE Action Plan provides direction, data collection, and documentation of activities and actions in response to the NASB Board of Education Self Evaluation.
 - 2.d.ii. Strategic Planning The Administrative Team has been documenting in the Strategic Plan the activities and accomplishments of the district. These activities and achievements will be showcased.
 - 2.d.iii. Continuous School Improvement An update on the plans and accomplishments of the February 21, 2024, CIP External Team Meeting will be provided.
 - 2.d.iii.1. CIP External Team Preparations Update as to current work and plans to be completed in preparation for the Winter/Spring 2026 External Visit
 - 2.d.iv. Curriculum & Instruction Per Policy 6300 - an update on the progress of the textbook, instructional materials, etc. selection for Spanish, NSCAS calendar, and other testing at all levels.
 - 2.d.iv.1. MTSS - Description: What is MTSS? How is it implemented in BCS? The Annual BCS 2025-26 School Calendar has additional time scheduled for elementary teachers. Why? How will this time benefit the teaching and learning of our students? Is MTSS only used in the elementary?
 - 2.e. Administrative and Leadership Team Reports
 - 2.e.i. Superintendent
 - 2.e.ii. Secondary Principal
 - 2.e.iii. Elementary Principal
 - 2.e.iv. SPED Director
 - 2.e.v. Guidance Director

- 2.e.vi. Technology Director
- 2.e.vii. Activities Director
- 2.e.viii. Buildings & Grounds Director
- 2.e.ix. Transportation Director

2.f. Policy To review and revise the 2000 - Administration policies to ensure they are updated, pertinent to our purpose and need, and comprehensive.

- 3. **Public Comment** The purpose of the public comment period is for members of the public to inform the governing body of their views.
- 4. **Closed Session**
- 5. **Adjournment**

EDUCATION ACRONYMS

- AASA**- American Association of School Administrators
ACLU- American Civil Liberties Union
ADA- Americans with *Disabilities Act*
ADA- Average Daily Attendance
ADM- Average Daily Membership
AEFLA- Adult Education and Family Literature Act
AEP- Alternative Education Program
ALICAP- *All Lines Interlocal Cooperative Aggregate Pool*
AQ_uESTT- Accountability for a Quality Education System Today and Tomorrow
ASCD- Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development
BD- Behavior Disorder
CALS- Career and Life Skills
CCPE- Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education
CIP- Continuous Improvement Process
CIR- Commission of Industrial Relations
CJUMP- Central Joint Utilities Management Program
CRM- Centralized Records Management
CSI- Comprehensive Support and Improvement (*Nebraska*)
CUBE- Council of Urban Boards of Education
DAC- District Assessment Contact
ECP- Early Childhood Program
ECS- Education Commission of the States
EECIA- Elementary Education Curriculum, Instructions, and Assessment
EHA- Educators Health Alliance
ELL or LEP- English Language Learner or Limited English Proficient
ELO- Expanded Learning Opportunities
ELPA21- English Language Proficiency Assessment for the 21st Century
ERIC- Education Resources Information Center
ESL- English as a Second Language
ESEA- Elementary and Secondary Education Act
ESSA- Every Student Succeeds Act
ESU- Educational Service Unit

ETS- Educational Testing Service
FAPE- Free Appropriate Public Education
FERPA- Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act
FLSA- Fair Labor Standards Act
FOIA- Freedom of Information Act
FTE- Full Time Employment
GED- General Equivalency Diploma
GNSA—Greater Nebraska Schools Association
HAL—High Ability Learners
HIPPA- Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act
IDEA- Individuals with Disabilities Education Act
IEP- Individualized Educational Plan
IHE- Institution of Higher Education

NEBRASKA CURRENT INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION INCLUDE:

Public Institutions: Chadron State College; Peru State College;

University of Nebraska at Kearney/Lincoln/Omaha; and Wayne State College

Private Institutions: College of Saint Mary; Concordia College; Creighton University;

Doane College; Grace University; Hastings College; Midland University; Nebraska

Wesleyan University; Union College; and York College

LC- Learning Community

MABE- *Metropolitan Area Boards of Education*

NACTE- Nebraska Association of Colleges of Teacher Education

NADC- Nebraska Accountability and Disclosure Commission

NAEP- National Assessment of Educational Progress

NAEP- Nebraska Administrative Education Professionals

NAESP- *Nebraska Association of Elementary School Principals*

NASA- Nebraska Association of School Administrators

NASB- Nebraska Association of School Boards

NASBO- Nebraska Association of School Business Officials

NARSA- Nebraska Association of Retired School Administrators

NASES- *Nebraska Association of Special Education Supervisors*

NASSP- National Association of Secondary School Principals

NBPTS- National Board for Professional Teaching Standards

NCACASI- North Central Association Commission on Accreditation and School Improvement

NCAPE- Nebraska Council for American Private Education

NCCTQ- National Comprehensive Center for Teacher Quality
NCES- National Center for Education Statistics
NCOSA- Nebraska Council of School Attorneys
NCSA- Nebraska Council of School Administrators
NCTE- Nebraska Council on Teacher Education
NEP- Nebraska Education Profile
NePAS- Nebraska Performance Accountability System
NeSA- Nebraska State Accountability
NSEA- Nebraska State Education Association
NCES- National Center for Education Statistics
NCSL- National Conference of State Legislatures
NCTE- Nebraska Council on Teacher Education
NDE- Nebraska Department of Education
NEA- National Education Association
NESUBA- Nebraska Educational Service Unit Boards Affiliates
NESUCC- Nebraska Educational Service Units Coordinating Council
NETA- Nebraska Educational Technology Association
NGA- National Governors Association
NITC- Nebraska Information Technology Commission
NJUMP- Nebraska Joint Utilities Management Program
NLAF- Nebraska Liquid Asset Fund
NPLF- Nebraska Public Leadership Foundation
NPPC- Nebraska Professional Practices Commission
NRCSA- Nebraska Rural Community Schools Association
NSAA- Nebraska School Activities Association
NSASSP- Nebraska State Association of Secondary School Principals
NSCAS- Nebraska Student Centered Assessment System
NSEA- Nebraska State Education Association
NSPRA- National School Public Relations Association
NSSRS- Nebraska Student and Staff Record System
OCR- Office for Civil Rights
PARCC- Partnership for Assessment of Readiness for College and Careers
PBiS- Positive Behavior Intervention and Support

Educational Terminology

21ST CENTURY SKILLS- A blanket term for skills of the future. Generally, includes digital literacy, critical thinking, and problem-solving skills.

ACCOUNTABILITY SYSTEM- Each state sets academic standards for what every child should know and learn. Student academic achievement is measured by every child, every year.

AYP (Adequate Yearly Progress)- An individual state's measure of yearly progress toward achieving state academic standards. "Adequate Yearly Progress" is the minimum level of improvement that states, school districts and schools must achieve each year.

ACT (American College Testing)- A standardized test for high school students' general educational development and their ability to complete college-level work.

ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act)- Enacted by the U.S. Congress in 1990 to "establish a clear and comprehensive prohibition of discrimination on the basis of disability."

ADD – (Attention Deficit Disorder)- ADD; see ADHD

ADHD (Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder also referred to as ADHD)- A biological, brain based condition that is characterized by poor attention and distractibility and/or hyperactive and impulsive behaviors.

ADM (Average Daily Membership)- The total number of school days within a given term—usually a school month or school year—that a student's name is on the current roll of a class, regardless of his/her being present or absent, is the "number of days in membership" for that student; the sum of the "number of days in membership" for all students divided by the number of school days in the term yields ADM; the final average daily membership is the total days in membership for all students over the school year divided by the number of days school was in session; ADM is one of the factors used in figuring state funding for public schools.

ACHIEVEMENT TEST- A test to measure a student's knowledge and skills.

ADOPTED BUDGET- The document adopted by a board of education. Provides the authority for a school district to make expenditures and generate tax dollars. Contains the estimated amounts of receipts and expenditures for each fund. Required by the Nebraska Budget Act.

ADVANCE PLACEMENT COURSE- A rigorous course taken at the high school level, taught by the high school instructor approved by the cooperating college or university. Requires an exam at the completion of the course.

APL- Instructional skills and strategies to help teachers become more proficient in classroom management. Has been proven to help with increased task time, improved student behavior and performance, motivation for students, and overall classroom management.

ASSET®- A test instrument that measures writing, numerical, and reading skills and advanced mathematics such as elementary, intermediate, or college algebra and geometry.

Assessment [Formative]- Evaluates student learning at the beginning or during a unit. Provides information for the teacher and learner about what needs to be covered/adjusted. There are many helpful formative assessment tools to check for understanding and alter your teaching to better guide students in their learning.

Assessment [Summative]- Evaluates student learning at the end of a unit. This could be a final exam or essay, but there are also many benefits to providing alternative summative assessments.

ASVAB® (Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery)- Test consists of verbal, math, and technical tests. The scores focus on factors that will help determine jobs that align with individual's abilities.

AEP (Alternative Education Program)- §79-266, enacted by the Nebraska Legislature in 1997, requires each school district to have an alternative school, class, or educational program available or in operation for all expelled students; programs are designed to meet the needs of at-risk students who are not succeeding in the traditional setting.

ASG- Achievement, Status, and Growth. MAP report showing a student's progress from one year to the next and provides a goal for how much students should grow from one test period to another.

AYP (Adequate Yearly Progress)- A statewide accountability system mandated by the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001; allows the U.S. Department of Education to determine how every public school and school district in the country is performing academically according to results on standardized tests.

BD (Behavior Disorders)- Sometimes referred to as disruptive behavior disorders, include mental health problems with a focus on behaviors that both identify emotional problems and create interpersonal and social problems for children and adolescents during their development.

BENCHMARK- A level of academic performance at a specific age, grade, or developmental level. Benchmarks are used as an assessment point to measure and monitor progress in meeting performance goals within and across grade levels.

CALS (Career and Life Skills)- A self-assessment to measure progress in the Essential Knowledge and Skills identified in the Nebraska Career Field Model.

CHARTER SCHOOL- According to the National Education Association a charter school is a public elementary and/or secondary school funded by a local school district but operates free from the regular rules and regulations imposed on a public school district. The charter school must specifically identify the purpose and focus of the curriculum provided.

CETA (Comprehensive Employment and Training Act)- Was enacted by Congress in 1973 to consolidate a number of existing federal job training programs to help unemployed, underemployed, and disadvantage individuals; prior to CETA, federal job training was fragmented and complex, with numerous programs targeting specific groups, such as disadvantaged youths, unemployed older adults, or welfare recipients.

CIP (Continuous Improvement Process)- A systematic on-going process that guides the planning, implementation, evaluation and renewal of school improvement activities to meet local and statewide goals and priorities; focuses on improving student learning; includes a periodic review by visiting educators who provide consultation to the local school/ community in continued accomplishment of plans and goals.

CLASS I SCHOOL DISTRICT- Any school district embracing territory having a population of 1,500 inhabitants that maintains both elementary and high school grades under the direction of a single school board.

CLASS II SCHOOL DISTRICT- Any school district embracing territory having a population of 1,500 or more but fewer than 5,000 inhabitants that maintains both elementary and high school grades under the direction of a single school board.

CLASS III SCHOOL DISTRICT- Any school district embracing territory having a population of 5,000 or more but fewer than 200,000 inhabitants that maintains both elementary and high school grades under the direction of a single school board.

CLASS IV SCHOOL DISTRICT- Any school district embracing territory having a population of 200,000 or more inhabitants with a city of the primary class within the territory of the district that maintains both elementary and high school grades under the direction of a single school board. [Lincoln Public Schools]

CLASS V SCHOOL DISTRICT- Any school district whose employees participate in a retirement system established pursuant to the Class V School Employees Retirement Act and which embraces territory having a city of the metropolitan class within the territory of the district that maintains both elementary grades and high school grades under the direction of a single school board and any school district with territory in a city of the metropolitan class created pursuant to the Learning Community Reorganization Act and designated as a Class V school district in the reorganization plan. [Omaha Public Schools]

COGNIA- A non-profit, non-governmental organization that accredits primary and secondary schools throughout the United States and internationally.

COMPASS®- An untimed, computerized test used by colleges to evaluate personal skills and appropriate course placement. COMPASS® offers tests in reading, writing, math, writing essay, and English as a Second Language (ESL).

CO-TEACHING/TEAM TEACHING- When teachers work together either in content teams or as co-teachers in the same classroom.

CRITERION-REFERENCED TEST- Designed to measure student academic performance against an identified criteria that defines what a student should know and be able to do at a specific age or based upon the curriculum at a defined level of education.

CURRICULUM- The education or courses offered by the school district.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (DHHS)- A state agency that consists of five divisions - behavioral health, children and family services, developmental disabilities, Medicaid and long-term care, and public health.

DIBELS- A screening tool that helps identify struggling reading students.

DISTANCE EDUCATION- Education in which the teacher and student are not together in the classroom.

EARLY INTERVENTION SERVICES- Early intervention system contains entitled services and access to other available services designed to meet the developmental needs of each eligible infant or toddler with disabilities and the needs of the family related to enhancing the development of their infant or toddler.

EAHCA (Education for All Handicapped Children Act)- Enacted by the U.S. Congress in 1975. This act required all public schools to accept federal funds to provide equal access to education for children with physical and mental disabilities.

ED JOBS (Education Jobs Fund Program)- Is a federal program that is authorized under Public Law No. 111-226 (Act) to save or create education jobs for the 2010-2011 school year. Jobs funded under this program include those that provide educational and related services for early childhood, elementary, and secondary education.

EL (English Learner or Limited English Proficient)- Refers to students whose native language is not English.

ESEA (Elementary and Secondary Education Act)- Originally enacted by congress in 1965 to provide federally funded education programs that are administered by the

states; was reauthorized in 2001 as the No Child Left Behind Act; includes Title I (Improving Academic Achievement of the Disadvantaged), Title II (Preparing, Training, and Recruiting High Quality Teachers and Principals) Title III (Language instruction for Limited English Proficient and Immigrant Students), Title IV (21st Century Schools), Title VI (Flexibility and Accountability—AYP), Title VII (Indian, Native Hawaiian, and Alaska Native Education), and Title X (Repeals, Redesignations, and Amendments to Other Statutes—Homeless Education).

ESU (Educational Service Units)- Created by the Nebraska Legislature in 1965 to provide supplemental services to school districts.

ELIGIBLE INFANTS AND TODDLERS WITH DISABILITIES- Children two years of age or younger who are verified for special education and related services and need early intervention services. Toddlers who reach age three during the school year remain eligible through the end of the school's fiscal year.

EXEMPT SCHOOLS- In Nebraska, "home schools" are referred to as exempt schools and are considered non-approved or non-accredited schools.

FAPE (Free Appropriate Public Education)- Defined in the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 which protects the rights of individuals with disabilities in programs and activities that receive federal funds.

FERPA (Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act)- Establishes minimum wage, overtime pay, recordkeeping and youth employment standards affecting employees in the private sector and in Federal, State, and local governments.

FLSA (Fair Labor Standards Act)- Establishes minimum wage, overtime pay, recordkeeping and youth employment standards affecting employees in the private sector and in Federal, State, and local governments.

Free/Reduced Price Meals- A federal program which provides funding to support low-income families.

FERPA (Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act)- Is a federal law that protects the privacy of student education records.

FOIA (Freedom of Information Act)- Federal legislation enacted in 1966 to ensure public access to U.S. government records, reflected in *Nebraska Public Records statutes* §84-712–84-712.09.

FTE- A human resources measurement equal to one staff person working full-time for one year. The FTE of 1.0 means that the person is equivalent to a full-time worker, while an FTE of 0.5 signals that the worker is only half-time.

GED (General Equivalency Diploma)- Awarded when a student passes a series of tests in five academic subjects: students who take the GED exams must not be enrolled in or have graduated from high school, must be over the age of sixteen, and must meet other state requirements.

GROWTH MINDSET- The terms "fixed mindset" and "growth mindset" to explain the beliefs people have about their ability to learn and grow. Students with a growth mindset

believe that they can improve through hard work, thrive on challenges, and see failure as an opportunity to do better.

HAL (High Ability Learners)- State mandated and funded effort to encourage school districts "in the development, improvement, and implementation of accelerated or differentiated curriculum programs that will serve the educational needs of learners with high ability at levels appropriate for the abilities." See §79-1105–79-1108.

HIGHLY QUALIFIED TEACHER- According to the No Child Left Behind Act, a highly qualified teacher is one who has acquired a teacher certificate and holds a license to teach in the state. The instructor must hold a minimum bachelor's degree and demonstrate subject area competence in each academic subject in which he/she teaches.

HIPAA (Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act)- Enacted by Congress in 1996; protects health insurance coverage for worker and their families when they change or lose their jobs and includes requirements intended to help people keep their information private.

IB (International Baccalaureate Program)- A rigorous, international program of study that originated in Switzerland. To be eligible for an IB exam, students must be enrolled in a school that has been accredited through the IB accreditation process and be taking courses for which they plan to take the exam. In the IB system, the exam will count for 75% of the course grade. Students can earn college credit from many universities for IB courses if their exam scores are high enough.

IDEA (Individuals with Disabilities Education Act)- Governs how states and public agencies provide early intervention, special education, and related services to children with disabilities. It addresses the educational needs of children with disabilities from birth to age 21.

IEP (Individualized Education Plan)- Mandated by IDEA; public schools must provide an education plan for every student with a disability who is found to meet the federal and state requirements for special education.

LMS (Learning Management System)- A software used by schools to track grades, deliver curriculum, offer or evaluate courses, etc.

LEXILE SCORE- A measurement of an individual's reading level. Teachers can use Lexile's to make sure that students are being challenged to read at their appropriate level, not too hard or too easy.

LOCAL SYSTEM- A learning community, a unified system, or a Class II, III, IV or V school district.

MANIFESTATION DETERMINATION- An IEP team meeting, held within 10 days after a student with a disability violates a school rule and is suspended for 10 or more days. It is an investigation of whether the behavior is caused by their disability or is the result of an IEP not being properly implemented.

MAP (Measures of Academic Progress Testing)- A computer adaptive test that measures students' academic skills. The information gathered from MAP testing is used to

make decisions that support academic growth.

MULTI-TIERED SYSTEMS OF SUPPORT (MTSS)- An educational framework for continuous improvement, problem-solving and decision-making. It offers a meaningful and effective way to organize instruction and intervention to help improve outcomes for all students in the state.

NATIONALLY NORMED ASSESSMENT- A national normed assessment is a test that has been administered to a national group and reflects the demographics (e.g., fourth graders) throughout the country. The scores of the students tested are then compared against the scores of the group.

NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (NDE)- The Nebraska Department of Education is Nebraska's state education agency responsible for administering public education funding from the US Department of Education and the Nebraska State Legislature. NDE supports Nebraska students in public, private, and nonpublic school systems.

NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION RULE 51- The state regulations for special education programs serving children from birth to age 21.

NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION RULE 10- All public school systems are required by state statute to be accredited. Accreditation is a designation earned by complying with all provisions of Rule 10 which is intended to establish equality of educational opportunity for all students in public elementary and secondary schools. Accreditation is granted for one school year each July 1 through the following June 30. Renewal is based upon the school system's compliance with Rule 10 during the prior school year. Failure to comply with mandatory requirements for legal operation in Section 003 of Rule 10 may cause a school system to lose its accreditation during the school year.

NebraskaREADS- An initiative created to serve the needs of students, educators, and parents along the journey to successful reading. The initiative supports the policies and practices outlined in the Nebraska Reading Improvement Act, which was enacted in 2018 and went into effect during the 2019-2020 school year. The law takes a comprehensive approach to improve the early literacy skills of Nebraska's K-3 students. It emphasizes the importance of strong early reading instruction and individualized support for students who are struggling. The Nebraska Reading Improvement Act values the need to implement, with fidelity, targeted interventions to bring all students to grade-level proficiency.

NeSA (Nebraska State Accountability)- Nebraska's system of student assessment.

NSCAS (Nebraska Student-Centered Assessment System)- pronounced "en-skass"

NSSRS (Nebraska Student and Staff Record System)- School district data-collecting system used by NDE.

NORM-REFERENCED ASSESSMENT- A norm-referenced assessment is an assessment in which an individual or group's academic performance is compared to a larger group. The larger group is representative of a cross-section of students from across the United States.

NWEA (Northwest Evaluation Association)- The testing vendor who provides NSCAS Growth tests and MAP Growth.

PARAPROFESSIONAL (PARA)- Teacher assistants, teacher aides, or paraeducators, provide support to students under the supervision of certified teachers or other licensed and endorsed professionals.

PBL (Project-Based Learning)- Students learn through a long-term project; or Problem-Based Learning, where students learn through solving a problem or question.

P-16- A term used to describe the goal of creating a seamless educational system of public education from pre-school through college completion.

PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT- A test that requires students to respond to a question rather than choose from a set of answers (multiple choice).

PBiS (Positive Behavior Intervention and Support)- An effective and proactive process for improving social competence and academic achievement for all students.

PLP (Personal Learning Plan)- A flexible plan showing career fields and career clusters of interest to the individual, school and community extended learning activities, a plan of courses for high school, and a plan of courses for post-secondary training.

PLAS (Persistently Low Achieving Schools)- Federal regulation from the U.S. Department of Education that requires states to identify "persistently low-achieving schools" to receive federal funding as part of the Statewide Fiscal Stabilization Fund allocations under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.

PLAN®- Predictor of success on the ACT® administered to sophomores.

PLC (Professional Learning Community)- A collegial group of administrators and school staff who are united in their commitment to student learning, share a vision, work, and learn collaboratively, visit, and review other classrooms, and participate in decision making.

PROFICIENCY- A student's ability or success measured against set criteria.

PROGRESS MONITORING- Data collected and used to make decisions about a student's progress and is used to determine if adequate progress is being made toward annual goals.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION- The document received from the newspaper that provides documentation the notice of hearing was published. May also be referred to as the Affidavit of Publication.

P-SAT- A test used to prepare for the SAT®. High scores from this test may qualify an individual for the National Merit Scholarship.

RAW SCORE- The number of questions answered correctly on a test.

RIF (Reduction in Force)—legal process whereby the employment of a teacher is permanently terminated due to a "change of circumstance," such as the loss of state aid or other revenues.

RELIABLE- A measure of consistency when a student takes the same test, but on two

different days the score should be similar.

RTI (Response to Intervention)- State-wide plan for delivering additional instructional service to high-need students.

RULE 10- NDE's regulations and procedures for the accreditation of the state's schools.

SAT® (Scholastic Aptitude Test)- A test that assesses high school students' general educational development and their ability to complete college-level work. Most colleges in America accept the SAT® as a part of its admissions process.

SCHOOL FISCAL YEAR- Begins on September 1 and ends on August 31.

SIP (School Improvement Plan)- The local school plan for improvement developed through the Continuous Improvement Process.

SECTION 504- The requirement that school districts provide a free appropriate public education (FAPE) to qualified students who have a physical or mental impairment that limits one or more major life activities.

504 PLAN- Plan that provides for a free appropriate public education (FAPE) to qualified students who have a physical or mental impairment that limits one or more major life activities; students with 504 plans do not meet the eligibility requirements for special education under federal law.

SEL (Social-Emotional Learning)- The process through which children and adults acquire and effectively apply the knowledge, attitudes, and skills necessary to understand and manage emotions, set, and achieve positive goals, feel, and show empathy for others, establish, and maintain positive relationships, and make responsible decisions.

SPECIAL EDUCATION- Specially designed instruction that meets the unique needs of a student with a disability. This includes instruction in the classroom, in the home, in hospitals, institutions, and in other settings. This instruction is provided at no cost to the parents.

SPECIALLY DESIGNED INSTRUCTION- Adapting and individualizing the content, methodology, or delivery of instruction to meet the student's unique needs that result from their disability; and ensuring access to the general curriculum so that the student can meet the general educational standards.

STANDARDS- A statement of what all students are expected to know and be able to do. They are clear, measurable, and challenging, and cover content in math, language arts, social studies, science, and other subjects.

STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics)- The nationwide effort to improve STEM education at all levels; the result of a growing concern that the U.S. now lags many countries on several measures related to STEM education.

STANDARDIZED TEST- A test that is the same format for all students taking the test. The test conditions include instruction, time limit, and scoring rubric. It is possible that accommodations may be made for students who have identified learning needs.

STANDARDS-BASED GRADING- Grading system where a subject is broken down into smaller goals and learning is assessed through each smaller target. Example: "I can find the

central idea in a work of fiction.”

STEAM- Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts, and Math.

STEM- Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math.

TEEOSA (Tax Equity and Educational Opportunities Support Act)- The statutory provisions for calculating and certifying State Aid and Budget Factors to school districts.

TIF (Teacher Incentive Fund)- Begun in 2006 and expanded in 2010 with a huge increase in Federal funding, this program supports efforts to develop and implement performance-based teacher and principal compensation systems in high-need schools.

TITLE I- The first section of the ESEA, Title I refers to programs aimed at America's most disadvantaged students. Title I Part A provides assistance to improve the teaching and learning of children in high-poverty schools to enable those children to meet challenging students enrolled in both public and private schools.

TITLE IX- Federal law designed to eliminate discrimination on the basis of gender in any educational program or activity receiving federal financial assistance.

VERIFICATION- Determining a student with a disability is eligible for special education and related services through the process of completing an evaluation by the school district. Verification criteria are defined in Nebraska Rule 51.

LEGISLATIVE BILL TERMINOLOGY

Public Committee Hearing Terminology

ADVANCE – when a legislative bill advances out of committee is an essential step. The committee advances a bill when it is determined to be viable for consideration by the legislative body.

ADVANCE WITH AMENDMENT - refers to a bill moving forward in the legislative process after a committee or legislative body has made changes to its original text. Amendments can range from minor edits to substantial revisions, intended to improve, clarify, or address concerns with the bill.

HOLD – a legislative bill "placed on hold" at the committee level, may infer the bill is "tabled" or "postponed," the committee has decided not to advance for further consideration. This action essentially pauses the bill's progress, either temporarily or indefinitely.

KILL - a legislative bill that does not advance or is "killed" reflects a consensus within the committee that the proposed bill is not viable or does not have enough support to move out of committee.

General File Terminology

AMEND - first stage at which the full legislative body debates a bill after it has passed out of committee. When a bill is amended on General File, it means that lawmakers have proposed and adopted changes to the bill during this stage. Amendments are debated and voted on by the entire legislative body.

BRACKET - to "bracket" a bill on General File means to delay its consideration or debate. When a bill is bracketed, it is set aside for a specific time or indefinitely, often as a strategic move to address issues, allow for further discussion, or await more information. Bracketing does not kill the bill; it merely pauses its progression. The bill can later be brought back for consideration if the legislative body decides to do so.

RE-REFER - to "re-refer" a bill on General File means to send the bill back to a specific committee for further review or consideration, even after it has reached the full legislative body for debate. This action can occur if new information arises, if there are concerns about the bill's content, or if lawmakers believe additional expert input is needed. Re-referring a bill allows the committee to reassess or revise it before potentially advancing it again to General File for debate by the full legislature.

ADVANCE - advancing a bill on General File means that the legislative body has voted to move the bill from General File to the next stage in the legislative process, which is often referred to as "Select File" in the Nebraska Legislature. Advancement signifies that the bill has received sufficient support in its initial full-chamber debate, including any amendments added during this stage, and is ready for further refinement or discussion. The bill will face additional rounds of debate and potential amendment before reaching Final Reading, where it may be voted on for passage.

KILL - to "kill" a bill at the General File stage means that the legislative body has decided to

stop its progression during the initial full-chamber debate. This can happen if a majority votes against advancing the bill or if there is a successful motion to indefinitely postpone it. When a bill is killed at General File, it will not proceed to the next stage, effectively ending its chances of becoming law unless it is reintroduced in a future session.

Select File Terminology

AMEND - to "amend" a bill on Select File means to propose and adopt changes to the bill during the second round of debate by the full legislative body. Select File is typically the stage after General File, where lawmakers have another opportunity to refine the bill, address issues, or make compromises based on prior discussions. Amendments at this stage are debated and voted on by the full legislature, and any adopted amendments are incorporated into the bill. Afterward, the bill may advance to the next stage, often Final Reading, where it is prepared for a final vote.

BRACKET - to "bracket" a bill on Select File means to temporarily set aside the bill during the second round of debate in the legislative process. This action allows lawmakers to pause consideration of the bill, often to allow for further discussion, negotiation, or to gather more information before addressing it again. Bracketing does not kill the bill; it merely delays its progression. The bill can be brought back for debate and consideration at a later date as determined by the legislative body.

RE-REFER - to "re-refer" a bill on Select File means to send the bill back to a specific committee for further review, even though it has already been debated by the full legislative body during the Select File stage. This action is typically taken if lawmakers feel that the bill requires additional examination, modifications, or clarification on certain issues before it can proceed. The committee will review the bill again and may make amendments or recommendations before it is returned to the full legislative body for further consideration in the Select File stage.

ADVANCE - to "advance a bill on Select File" means that the legislative body has voted to move the bill forward from the Select File stage to the next step in the legislative process, often referred to as "Final Reading." Advancing a bill at this stage indicates that it has received sufficient support during the Select File debate, including any amendments that may have been adopted. Once advanced, the bill will be prepared for a final vote, where lawmakers will determine whether to pass the bill into law.

KILL - to "kill a bill on Select File" means that the legislative body has decided to stop the bill's progress during the Select File stage. This can occur through a vote against advancing the bill or by passing a motion to indefinitely postpone it. When a bill is killed at this stage, it effectively ends the bill's chances of becoming law in that legislative session, unless it is reintroduced in a future session. This action reflects a lack of support or agreement among lawmakers regarding the bill's provisions or viability.

Final Reading Terminology

BRACKET - to "bracket" a bill on Final Reading means to temporarily set aside the bill during the final stage of debate before a vote is taken. This action pauses consideration of the bill,

allowing lawmakers to delay its progression. Bracketing at this stage might occur due to a need for further discussion, additional information, or negotiations among legislators. While bracketing does not kill the bill, it prevents it from being voted on at that time. The bill can be brought back for consideration later, depending on the legislative body's decision.

RE-REFER - To "re-refer" a bill on Final Reading means to send the bill back to a specific committee for further review, even though it has reached the final stage of debate before a vote. This action is typically taken if lawmakers believe that the bill needs additional examination, clarification, or amendments before it can be voted on. By re-referring the bill, the committee can analyze the concerns raised during the Final Reading and potentially make changes before it is brought back for a vote in the legislative body. This action allows for further scrutiny and discussion before a final decision is made on the bill.

PASS - to "pass a bill on Final Reading" means that the legislative body has voted to approve the bill during the last stage of the legislative process, after it has been debated and any final amendments have been considered. Passing a bill at this stage signifies that it has received the necessary support from lawmakers to move forward and become law. Once a bill passes Final Reading, it typically awaits the signature of the executive (such as a governor) to be enacted, unless there are other specific procedural steps required by the legislative body.

KILL - to "kill a bill on Final Reading" means that the legislative body has voted against the bill during the last stage of debate before a final vote is taken, effectively ending its chances of becoming law. This can occur if the majority of lawmakers choose not to approve the bill, either by voting it down or through a motion to indefinitely postpone it. Killing a bill at this stage means it will not advance any further, and it cannot be enacted unless it is reintroduced in a future legislative session.

Governor's Desk Terminology

SIGN - when the "Governor signs a bill," it means that the state's executive official (the governor) has officially approved and authorized the proposed legislation, thereby enacting it into law. This action typically occurs after the bill has passed the legislature. Once signed, the bill becomes law and is implemented according to its provisions.

DECLINE TO SIGN - when the Governor "declines to sign" a bill, it means that the governor has chosen not to approve the proposed legislation, but also not to issue a formal veto.

VETO - When the Governor "vetoes" a bill, it means that the governor has formally rejected the proposed legislation, preventing it from becoming law. A veto is typically accompanied by a written statement outlining the reasons for the rejection.

There are different types of vetoes, including:

1. **REGULAR VETO**: The governor opposes the bill and officially declines to sign it.
2. **LINE-ITEM VETO**: In some states, the governor can veto specific provisions or items within a larger appropriations bill while allowing other parts to become law.
3. **POCKET VETO**: If the governor takes no action on a bill and the legislative session ends before the bill can be voted on again, it does not become law.

After a veto, the legislature may have the option to override the governor's decision, typically requiring a supermajority vote. If successful, the bill can still become law despite the veto.

VETO OVERRIDE - veto override by the legislature" refers to the process in which a legislature votes to reverse or nullify a governor's veto of a bill. This action allows the bill to become law despite the governor's objection.

The process usually involves the following steps:

1. **VETO ISSUED:** The governor formally vetoes the bill, providing reasons for the rejection.
2. **LEGISLATIVE RESPONSE:** The legislature can hold a vote to determine whether to override the veto. The specific requirements for a successful override vary by state but typically require a supermajority vote.
3. **OUTCOME:** If the override is successful, the bill becomes law despite the governor's veto. If the override fails, the veto stands, and the bill does not become law.

This process reflects the system of checks and balances, allowing the legislature to assert its authority even against the governor's decision.

Secondary Board Report
03/03/25

- 1) CIP
 - a) Met to discuss our Action Plan and Next Steps
 - i) Need to Update Curriculum and Resources in Action Plan
 - b) Will need to bring assessment data together for our staff to review in May
- 2) Hiring
 - a) Math Teacher
 - b) Part-Time Activities Director
 - c) Spanish Teacher, EL Coordinator
- 3) Schedule
 - a) Have to hold off until we fill positions and know what their endorsements are
- 4) Spring Testing
 - a) Will be working with Teachers to schedule NWEA and NSCAS Testing
- 5) Walkthroughs and Evaluations
 - a) Evaluations are almost finished up, will be finished by the end of this week
 - b) Continuing to work with ESU#1 to develop a walkthrough tool

Upcoming Events:

03/04/25: Spring Practices Start
03/04/25: Music Showcase - Postponed
03/10/25: 9:00am Conference Speech at Homer
03/11/25: 7:00pm Community Speech Night
03/14/25: Registration Deadline for April 12th ACT
03/17/25: 9:00am District Speech at Wausa
03/17/25: 7:00pm Wrestling Awards Night at Crofton
03/19/25: 10:00am Late Start - CIP External Team Meeting
03/24/25: Spring Testing Window Opens
03/25/25: Juniors State ACT Test
03/27/25: Conference Art Show at WSC
03/27/25: State Speech at Kearney
04/02-04/25: State FFA Convention at Lincoln

SPED Board Report
03/03/25

- 1) Continuing to Work Through our Corrective Action Plan from NDE
- 2) Have a follow-up NorthStar meeting on March 13th at 4:00pm to discuss how the program has been working now that our students are at their duplex
- 3) Policies and Procedures must be submitted to NDE by March 31st

Counselor Report
March 3rd, 2025
Board Meeting
Angie Guenther

Item 1:
John Baylor

The juniors have been working hard on their John Baylor. We have completed the English section and are working on Science. Last week we worked on a grammar Kahoot and Quizlet. I was impressed with how a few were “Hammering The Grammar,” as John Baylor says. A couple of them have even asked for me to print off the extra practice worksheets for them to do on their own time. Proud of their initiative! Just a reminder they will be testing on March 25th, and we are taking the test paper pencil this year.

Item 2:
College Fair

Next fall we have been chosen again to host the Knox/Cedar County Area College Fair on **Thursday, September 18th from 1:30pm-3:00pm**. We are also hosting a volleyball game that night against Winsde at 6pm but Darrel assured me that we can tear down from the college fair and set up for the game in plenty of time. So thank you, Darrel. This past fall some of the juniors and seniors helped take down tables/chairs and put them away so we will plan to do the same.

Item 3:
Sophomores

This past week Meri Schneider, with NECC came to visit with our sophomores. They filled out their first college application to NECC for Early College Entrance. It was good practice for them to go through the process

and begin thinking about the possibility of taking dual credit college classes next fall.

Item 5:

Other Dates:

March 11th we have a UNL rep coming to visit with sophomores and juniors during Hives time.

March 17th Second semester NECC dual credit classes start.

Unfortunately, that means that our boys that have been going to the elementary to help out for the last hour, will now have to work on their college classes. (I am wondering how many of them will find time to complete their college work on their own time so they can continue going to the elementary-they love working with the kids!)

March 17th Wrestling Awards night at 7pm in Crofton at the school if any of you would like to attend.

March 19th is the NECC Scholastic contest and we have close to 22 students signed up for 32 events.

Professional Development

Tomorrow- The last restorative practices zoom for our group that started this past summer. March 12th I will be attending the ESU 1 counselor workshop. On March 28th I will attend the Nebraska Elementary School Counselor's conference in Nebraska City.

Technology Report

Date: March March 3rd, 2025

News/Notes

- On February 27th, the tech team had a LAN meeting in Wakefield. Some big takeaways are listed below. These quarterly trips to the ESU provide immense value from the information shared by vendors and speakers they bring in, as well as the networking and collaboration opportunities.
 - Currently, there is legislation being proposed that may help provide schools with funding for cybersecurity—both for incident prevention and financial support if an incident were to occur.
 - Many schools struggle with printing (specifically with the PaperCut software, which we use), and several of us are exploring other options and services.
- On February 28th, Tyler worked with Gary Eisenhauer to learn how to use the Dashr laser timing system, which the Track and Field team will utilize for athlete speed testing this upcoming week.
- We discovered late in the basketball season that some of our sports-designated equipment had become outdated—specifically, the iPad minis provided to us through Hudl. These serve as backups when teams travel to a school without a Hudl camera or a way to share film, allowing our teams to record manually. However, the iPads are now too outdated to support the updated Hudl app. Because of this, I plan to speak with all of our coaches before summer to address any other tech needs they anticipate.
- The NETA conference will be May 1st and 2nd, and the schedule is out, so if anyone is interested in seeing some of the sessions, just copy and paste the link below!

<https://neta2025.sched.com/>

Contract Agreement

The contract agreement is hereby entered into between School District 54-0586, of Knox County, Nebraska (the school district) and the City of Bloomfield, Knox County, Nebraska (City) to allow the School District to utilize the baseball – football area of the fairgrounds complex for the purpose of playing high school, reserve, and junior high football.

The School District shall:

1. Have access to the football field beginning on the Tuesday following the completion of the Knox County Fair.
2. Be responsible for installing, removing, maintaining, cleaning, and repairing the facilities (including restrooms and supplies) and parking lot during their time of access and resulting from the use of the facility, including mowing.
3. Be responsible for liability insurance coverage for any injuries directly resulting from the use of the facility.
4. Be responsible for property damage insurance coverage on district owned property and any resulting from the use or misuse of facility.
5. Have access to the football field until the end of football season.
6. Coordinate the fertilizing, weed killing, and aerating of the facility with the city and pay the cost of such work.
7. Be responsible for the operation of the sprinkler system from May 1 through October 31.

The City shall:

1. Be responsible for maintaining, cleaning, and repairing the facilities during the time that the School District does not have responsibility.
2. Be responsible for liability insurance coverage involving the facility and the City's equipment.
3. Be responsible for property damage insurance on the facility and the City's equipment.
4. Be responsible for property damages insurance on the facility and the City's equipment.
5. Be responsible for maintenance of the sprinkler system.

This agreement shall call the School District to annually pay the city \$700.00, payable by November 15 each year for the use of the field as specified above, plus the actual cost of the metered lights and metered water during football activities or use of sprinklers during the football season. The cost shall be paid by December 15 of each year. This agreement replaces any previous agreements and will cover a time period from April 2025 to April 2026. This contract may be terminated at any time by mutual

agreement by either party with a year's notice. This contract may also be edited to fit changing needs by mutual agreement.

Mayor

Date

School Superintendent

Date

ATTEST: _____

City Administrator

Buildings and Ground Report

HighSchool:

- Pads in the old gym have been installed through Blazer
- Domestic hot water return pump has been installed
- Electrical work in common's area, both locker room ice machines, ESports room, and the RO system in the teacher's lounge has been completed.
- Called Rasmussens on March 3rd, and we are set to have insulation installed in the first floor Women's bathroom mid-April.
- Flag in the weight room has been hung.