

Dawson-Boyd School Board  
Monday, March 9, 2026 Regular Meeting Time - 6:00 p.m.  
Dawson-Boyd Board Room  
Monthly Board Meeting  
Google Meet joining info:

## Meeting Agenda

1. Call to order - 6:00 p.m.
  - Pledge of Allegiance
2. Adopt/Amend Agenda
3. Public Comments
4. Consent Agenda: THE FOLLOWING ITEMS ARE SUBMITTED FOR CONSENT APPROVAL
  - a. Approval of Meeting Minutes
  - b. Approval of Financial Report and Monthly Claims and Accounts
  - c. Approval of Staffing Matters/Personnel
    - Hirings:
    - Tracy Devorak, daycare - effective 3/2/2026
    - Landry Schmidt - elementary teacher - effective 08/20/2026
    - Reis Mitchell - elementary teacher - effective 08/20/2026
  
    - Resignations:
    - Brooklyn Horst, daycare - effective 03-05-2026
    - Brooke Rassow, paraprofessional / daycare, effective 03/20/2026
    - Loral Webster, concession stand manager / JV Softball coach, effective 02/27/2026
5. Communications: THE FOLLOWING ITEMS ARE SUBMITTED FOR CONSIDERATION
6. Information Items:
  - a. ICS Update  
Chris Ziemer
  - b. Public Data Requests

<p>CT Mills  1309 Coffeen Avenue STE 1200,  Sheridan, WY 82801  984-303-8215  Support@educatorsupportnetwork.org</p>	<p>existing records identifying the employee(s) assigned responsibility for leadership, oversight, coordination, or supervisory authority for the following functional areas at the district or central office level:</p> <p>Curriculum &amp; Instruction / Teaching &amp; Learning</p> <p>Career &amp; Technical Education (CTE) and STEM</p>	<p>Filled  03/04/2026</p>
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	English Language Learner (ELL)  Technology / Information Technology / Computer Science  Library / Media Services  Core Academic Subjects, including:  English Language Arts (ELA)  Mathematics  Science  Social Studies	
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- c. Board Member Reports
  - Policy Committee
  - Personnel Committee
  - Finance and Facilities Committee
- d. Teacher Reports
- e. Principal Reports
- f. Superintendent Report
- g. Policies
  - Policies for 1st Reading:
  - 410 - Family and Medical Leave Policy
  - 503 - Student Attendance
  - 515 - Protection and Privacy of Pupil Records
  - 530 - Immunization Requirements
  - 615 - Testing Accommodations, Modifications, and Exemptions IEPs, Section 504 Plans, and LEP Students
  - 701 - Establishment and Adoption of School District Budget
  - 721 - Procurement
- 7. Discussion/Approval Items:
  - a. Budget Assumptions
  - b. Community Action Council
- 8. Action Items:
  - a. Resolution-District Donations
  - b. Adding 1.0 FTE Elementary Position for 2026-2027  
To alleviate the class sizes in Kindergarten and 1st grade during the 2026-2027 school year, administration is recommending the addition of 1.0 FTE to the elementary to provide instruction in a multi-age K-1 classroom.
  - c. Approval of Achievement and Integration Plan (Ryan will present)
  - d. Summer Ag Grant  
The district received notice of a grant award for a summer agriculture program. This will run half days from June 6 - Aug 6.  
  
The grant offer is \$3,622.17 for FY2026 and \$3,694.69 for FY2027

Summer Ag Program:

- 9-12th graders
- Project based learning centered on agriculture.
- Students can earn up to 2 credits from their expressed area of interest or need including: agriculture, math, science, social studies, English
- Staffing:
  - Agriculture teacher - covered by YST and summer ag grant with no additional cost to the district.
  - English, Math, Science, and Social Studies - Covered by targeted services dollars, paid 1 year after service is provided.

9. Superintendent mid-year review (closed session)

10. Adjournment

Dawson-Boyd Independent School District No. 378

**Regular February Board Meeting**

February 9, 2026

The regular February meeting of the Board of Education was held on February 9, 2026, in the Dawson-Boyd board room. Members present were Lynch, Bothun, Jurgenson, Schindler, and Kelly as well as administrative staff. Marotzke attended the meeting virtually via zoom. Chair Kelly called the meeting to order at 6:01 pm and the Pledge of Allegiance was recited. Shawn Zollner, the newest member of the Dawson-Boyd school board was sworn in and took the Oath of Office under the direction of Board Chair Tonya Kelly. Zollner replaced Chris Schacherer. Dawson Sentinel Publisher Dave Hickey gave a public comment. The meeting agenda was approved (Bothun/Schindler). Cliff Carmody, Executive Director of SW/WC Service Cooperative, award Tonya Kelly with a gift for her service as a past board member.

The Consent Agenda, which included the January minutes, the finance report, monthly claims and accounts, and staffing matters, was approved (Bothun/Jurgenson). Regular claims and accounts totaling \$206,472.29, \$0.00 for student activities, and \$0 for the building project were approved as presented. The Board reviewed electronic transfers and state tax payments made in January 2026. Minutes from January 12, 2026 Regular Board Meeting were approved as presented. In staffing matters, the board approved the resignations of Janelle Stender, elementary teacher, effective May 27, 2026. The board approved the hirings of Jordan Adolph; paraprofessional, effective February 17, 2026; Breah Kosbab, daycare aide, effective February 20, 2026; Lillian Ashling, daycare aide, effective January 12, 2026; Samantha Jo Jones, daycare aide, effective January 26, 2026; Hannah Robertson, substitute teacher, effective January 19, 2026; and Natalie Kallhoff, daycare aide, effective January 26, 2026.

RESOLUTION #R1-95 - NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE DAWSON-BOYD SCHOOL DISTRICT OF DAWSON, MINNESOTA, that the gift of \$600.00 from the Dawson Fire Department, be accepted by the district. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the gift will be used by the school district by the Softball program. Members voting in favor of the resolution were Schindler, Bothun, Lynch, Jurgenson and Kelly. There were no dissenting or abstaining votes.

RESOLUTION #R1-95A - NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE DAWSON-BOYD SCHOOL DISTRICT OF DAWSON, MINNESOTA, that the gift of \$300.00, from the Dawson Fire Department, be accepted by the district. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the gift of \$300.00 will be used by the school district for ECFE Events. Members voting in favor of the resolution were Schindler, Lynch, Bothun, Jurgenson and Kelly. There were no dissenting or abstaining votes. RESOLUTION #R1-95B - NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE DAWSON-BOYD SCHOOL DISTRICT OF DAWSON, MINNESOTA, that the gift of \$100.00, from Al Kvaal, be accepted by the district. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the gift will be used by the school district toward the purchase of the new Championship State Signs.

Members voting in favor of the resolution were Schindler, Lynch, Bothun, Jurgenson and Kelly. There were no dissenting or abstaining votes. RESOLUTION #R1-95C - NOW THEREFORE

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE DAWSON-BOYD SCHOOL DISTRICT OF DAWSON, MINNESOTA, that the gift of \$128.91 from the Daycare Program bake sale be accepted by the district. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the gift will be used toward the Daycare Program. Members voting in favor of the resolution were Schindler, Lynch, Bothun, Jurgenson and Kelly. There were no dissenting or abstaining votes. RESOLUTION #R1-95D - NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE DAWSON-BOYD SCHOOL DISTRICT OF DAWSON, MINNESOTA, that the gift \$32.00, an anonyms donor, be accepted by the district. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the gift will be donated toward the purchase of new choral risers. Members voting in favor of the resolution were Schindler, Lynch, Bothun, Jurgenson and Kelly. There were no dissenting or abstaining votes. RESOLUTION #R1-95E - NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE DAWSON-BOYD SCHOOL DISTRICT OF DAWSON, MINNESOTA, that the gift \$96,258.39 from the Dawson Community Foundation-Dr. Phil Maus family, be accepted by the district. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the gift will be donated toward the Daycare program. Members voting in favor of the resolution were Schindler, Lynch, Bothun, Jurgenson and Kelly. There were no dissenting or abstaining votes.

In Board Member Reports, Carli Bothun presented a brief report on the Finance and Facilities Committee meeting, outlining considerations and potential actions needed to maintain the district's facilities. In teacher reports, Ryan Lund, new Precision Agriculture Instructor under the Youth Skills Training Grant, gave a review on what he has been doing in his classroom along with the showing of a robot/tractor they built in class. Principal Amy Hiedeman discussed preparations for upcoming MCA testing, along with ongoing work to establish achievement goals for both math and reading assessments. Superintendent Holly Ward provided an update focused on staffing needs for the 2026-2027 school year, available grants, VPK funding, and current project funding needs and a potential future Operating Referendum in the future.

In Discussion/Approval Items, the daycare director, Mattiah Kemen, discussed the current daycare waitlist and provided an overview of the upcoming summer schedule. The board was asked to vote on and adopt the 2026-2027 and the 2027-2028 school calendars. The board approved the calendars, roll call Lynch=yes, Bothun=no, Jurgenson=yes, Schindler=yes and Kelly=no. This vote passed 3-2.

In Action Items, the board approved the resolution for district donations (Lynch/Bothun), school fundraiser by FFA selling Valentine Crush sodas (Bothun/Schindler), the recommended policies, Policy 623, Mandatory Summer School Instruction, Policy 710, Extracurricular Transportation, Policy 711, Video Recording on School Buses, Policy 713, Student Activity Accounting, Policy 720, Vending Machines, Policy 807, Health and Safety, Policy 901, Community Education, Policy 905 Advertising, Policy 906 Community Notification of Predatory Offenders, Policy 907, Rewards (Bothun/Zollner), and the SWWC 2026-2027 membership agreement for \$28,377.44 (Lynch/Bothun).

With no other matters, Chair Kelly adjourned the meeting at 7:48 pm (Lynch/Bothun).

Clint Schindler, School Board Clerk



ISD 378 Dawson Boyd Public Schools  
Reconciliation Worksheet Report  
02/28/2026

Audit No	Statement Date	Co	Bank Code	Bank Name/Description
1060	02/28/2026	0378	BNK3	Greater Community Credit Union Student Activities

Statement Amount 91,622.66

Deposits in Transit 0.00

Outstanding Payments

Checks 683.00

Wires 0.00

SHR - Payments 0.00

SHR - Third Party 0.00

Cash 0.00

ACH 0.00

Adjustment Amount

Amount Per Bank 90,939.66

GL Account Balance 90,939.66

Difference 0.00

Co L Fd Org Pro Crs Fin O/S  
0378 B 01 101 030

Ty  
F

Adjustments

00/00/0000

ISD 378 Dawson Boyd Public Schools  
Reconciliation Worksheet Report  
02/28/2026

Audit No	Statement Date	Co	Bank Code	Bank Name/Description
1061	02/28/2026	0378	PMA	PMA/MNTrust PMA Bank

**Worksheet has been Finalized**

Statement Amount	1,758,181.56
Deposits in Transit	0.00
<u>Outstanding Payments</u>	
Checks	0.00
Wires	0.00
SHR - Payments	0.00
SHR - Third Party	0.00
Cash	0.00
ACH	0.00
<b>Adjustment Amount</b>	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
Amount Per Bank	1,758,181.56
<b>GL Account Balance</b>	<u>1,758,181.56</u>
Difference	0.00

<b>Co</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>Fd</b>	<b>Org</b>	<b>Pro</b>	<b>Crs</b>	<b>Fin</b>	<b>O/S</b>	<b>Ty</b>
0378	B	01	104	000				F

**Adjustments**  
00/00/0000

**ISD 378 Dawson Boyd Public Schools**  
**Reconciliation Worksheet Report**  
**02/28/2026**

Audit No	Statement Date	Co	Bank Code	Bank Name/Description
1062	02/28/2026	0378	BNK1	Greater Community Credit Union Finance Checking

**Worksheet has been Finalized**

<b>Statement Amount</b>	166,264.17
<b>Deposits in Transit</b>	0.00
<b><u>Outstanding Payments</u></b>	
<b>Checks</b>	19,105.66
<b>Wires</b>	29,998.24
<b>SHR - Payments</b>	0.00
<b>SHR - Third Party</b>	0.00
<b>Cash</b>	0.00
<b>ACH</b>	0.00

**Adjustment Amount**      (1,974.65)

**Amount Per Bank**      115,185.62

**GL Account Balance**      115,185.62

**Co**    **L**    **Fd**    **Org**    **Pro**    **Crs**    **Fin**    **O/S**  
 0378    B    01    101    000

**Ty**  
 F

**Difference**      0.00

**Adjustments**

Generated    02/28/2026    3795      Wire      (1,974.65)

Adopted: \_\_\_\_\_

MSBA/MASA Model Policy 410

Orig. 1995

Revised: \_\_\_\_\_

Rev. 2026

## **410 FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE POLICY**

**[NOTE: School districts are required by statute to have a policy addressing these issues.]**

### **I. PURPOSE**

The purpose of this policy is to provide for family and medical leave to school district employees in accordance with the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (FMLA).

### **II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY**

The following procedures and policies regarding family and medical leave are adopted by the school district, pursuant to the requirements of the FMLA.

### **III. DEFINITIONS**

A. "Covered active duty" means:

1. in the case of a member of a regular component of the Armed Forces, duty during the deployment of the member with the Armed Forces to a foreign country; and
2. in the case of a member of a reserve component of the Armed Forces, duty during the deployment of the member with the Armed Forces to a foreign country under a call or order to active duty under a provision of law referred to in 10 United States Code, section 101(a)(13)(B).

B. "Covered servicemember" means:

1. a member of the Armed Forces, including a member of the National Guard or Reserves, who is undergoing medical treatment, recuperation, or therapy, is otherwise in outpatient status, or is otherwise on the temporary disability retired list, for a serious injury or illness; or
2. a covered veteran who is undergoing medical treatment, recuperation, or therapy for a serious injury or illness and who was a member of the Armed Forces, including a member of the National Guard or Reserves, and was discharged or released under conditions other than dishonorable, at any time during the period of five years preceding the first date the eligible employee takes FMLA leave to care for the covered veteran.

C. "Eligible employee" means an employee who has been employed by the school district for a total of at least twelve (12) months and who has been employed for at least 1,250 hours of service during the 12-month period immediately preceding the commencement of the leave. An employee returning from fulfilling his or her Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA)-covered service obligation shall be credited with the hours of service that would have been performed but for the period of absence from work due to or necessitated by USERRA-covered service. In determining whether the employee met the hours of service requirement, and to determine the hours that would have been worked during the period of absence from work due to or

necessitated by USERRA-covered service, the employee's pre-service work schedule can generally be used for calculations.

While the twelve (12) months of employment need not be consecutive, employment periods prior to a break in service of seven years or more may not be counted unless: (1) the break is occasioned by the employee's fulfillment of his or her USERRA-covered service obligation; or (2) a written agreement, including a collective bargaining agreement, exists concerning the school district's intention to rehire the employee after the break in service.

- D. "Military caregiver leave" means leave taken to care for a covered servicemember with a serious injury or illness.
  
- E. "Next of kin of a covered servicemember" means the nearest blood relative other than the covered servicemember's spouse, parent, son, or daughter, in the following order of priority: blood relatives who have been granted legal custody of the covered servicemember by court decree or statutory provisions, brothers and sisters, grandparents, aunts and uncles, and first cousins, unless the covered servicemember has specifically designated in writing another blood relative as his or her nearest blood relative for purposes of military caregiver leave under the FMLA. When no such designation is made and there are multiple family members with the same level of relationship to the covered servicemember, all such family members shall be considered the covered servicemember's next of kin, and the employee may take FMLA leave to provide care to the covered servicemember, either consecutively or simultaneously. When such designation has been made, the designated individual shall be deemed to be the covered servicemember's only next of kin.
  
- F. "Outpatient status" means, with respect to a covered servicemember who is a current member of the Armed Forces, the status of a member of the Armed Forces assigned to:
  - 1. a military medical treatment facility as an outpatient; or
  - 2. a unit established for the purpose of providing command and control of members of the Armed Forces receiving care as outpatients.
  
- G. "Qualifying exigency" means a situation where the eligible employee seeks leave for one or more of the following reasons:
  - 1. to address any issues that arise from a short-notice deployment (seven (7) calendar days or less) of a covered military member;
  - 2. to attend military events and related activities of a covered military member;
  - 3. to address issues related to childcare and school activities of a covered military member's child;
  - 4. to address financial and legal arrangements for a covered military member;
  - 5. to attend counseling provided by someone other than a health care provider for oneself, a covered military member, or his/her child;
  - 6. to spend up to fifteen (15) calendar days with a covered military member who is on short-term, temporary rest and recuperation leave during a period of deployment;
  - 7. to attend post-deployment activities related to a covered military member;

8. to address care needs of a covered military member's parent who is incapable of self-care; and
  9. to address other events related to a covered military member that both the employee and school district agree is a qualifying exigency.
- H. "Serious health condition" means an illness, injury, impairment, or physical or mental condition that involves:
1. inpatient care in a hospital, hospice, or residential medical care facility; or
  2. continuing treatment by a health care provider.
- I. "Spouse" means a husband or wife. For purposes of this definition, husband or wife refers to the other person with whom an individual entered into marriage as defined or recognized under state law for purposes of marriage in the state in which the marriage was entered into or, in the case of a marriage entered into outside of any state, if the marriage is valid in the place where entered into and could have been entered into in at least one state. This definition includes an individual in a same-sex or common law marriage that either: (1) was entered into in a state that recognizes such marriages; or (2) if entered into outside of any state, is valid in the place where entered into and could have been entered into in at least one state.
- J. "Veteran" has the meaning given in 38 United States Code, section 101.

#### **IV. LEAVE ENTITLEMENT**

- A. Twelve-week Leave under Federal Law
1. Eligible employees are entitled to a total of twelve (12) work weeks of unpaid family or medical leave during the applicable 12-month period as defined below, plus any additional leave as required by law. Leave may be taken for one (1) or more of the following reasons in accordance with applicable law:
    - a. birth of the employee's child and to care for such child;
    - b. placement of an adopted or foster child with the employee;
    - c. to care for the employee's spouse, son, daughter, or parent with a serious health condition;
    - d. the employee's serious health condition makes the employee unable to perform the functions of the employee's job; and/or
    - e. any qualifying exigency arising from the employee's spouse, son, daughter, or parent being on covered active duty, or notified of an impending call or order to covered active duty in the Armed Forces.
  2. For the purposes of this policy, "year" is defined as a rolling 12-month period measured backward from the date an employee's leave is to commence.
  3. An employee's entitlement to FMLA leave for the birth, adoption, or foster care of a child expires at the end of the 12-month period beginning on the date of the birth or placement.

4. A "serious health condition" typically requires either inpatient care or continuing treatment by or under the supervision of a health care provider, as defined by applicable law. Family and medical leave generally is not intended to cover short-term conditions for which treatment and recovery are very brief.
5. A "serious injury or illness," in the case of a member of the Armed Forces, including a member of the National Guard or Reserves, means:
  - a. injury or illness that was incurred by the member in the line of duty on active duty in the Armed Forces or that existed before the beginning of the member's active duty and was aggravated by service in the line of duty on active duty in the Armed Forces and that may render the member medically unfit to perform the duties of the member's office, grade, rank, or rating; and
  - b. in the case of a covered veteran who was a member of the Armed Forces, including a member of the National Guard or Reserves, at any time, during the period of five (5) years preceding the date on which the veteran undergoes the medical treatment, recuperation, or therapy, means a qualifying injury or illness that was incurred by the member in the line of duty on active duty in the Armed Forces or that existed before the beginning of the member's active duty and was aggravated by service in the line of duty in the Armed Forces and that manifested itself before or after the member became a veteran, and is:
    - (1) a continuation of a serious injury or illness that was incurred or aggravated when the covered veteran was a member of the Armed Forces and rendered the servicemember unable to perform the duties of the servicemember's office, grade, rank, or rating; or
    - (2) a physical or mental condition for which the covered veteran has received a U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs Service-Related Disability (VASRD) rating of fifty (50) percent or greater and such VASRD rating is based, in whole or in part, on the condition precipitating the need for military caregiver leave; or
    - (3) a physical or mental condition that substantially impairs the covered veteran's ability to secure or follow a substantially gainful occupation by reason of a disability or disabilities related to military service, or would do so absent treatment; or
    - (4) an injury, including a psychological injury, on the basis of which the covered veteran has been enrolled in the Department of Veterans Affairs Program of Comprehensive Assistance for Family Caregivers.
6. Eligible spouses employed by the school district are limited to an aggregate of twelve (12) weeks of leave during any 12-month period for the birth and care of a newborn child or adoption of a child, the placement of a child for foster care, or to care for a parent. This limitation for spouses employed by the school district does not apply to leave taken: by one (1) spouse to care for the other spouse who is seriously ill; to care for a child with a serious health condition; because of the employee's own serious health condition; or pursuant to Subparagraph IV.A.1.e. above.

7. Depending on the type of leave, intermittent or reduced schedule leave may be granted in the discretion of the school district or when medically necessary. However, part-time employees are only eligible for a pro-rata portion of leave to be used on an intermittent or reduced schedule basis, based on their average hours worked per week. Where an intermittent or reduced schedule leave is foreseeable based on planned medical treatment, the school district may transfer the employee temporarily to an available alternative position for which the employee is qualified and which better accommodates recurring periods of leave than does the employee's regular position, and which has equivalent pay and benefits.
8. If an employee requests a leave for the serious health condition of the employee or the employee's spouse, child, or parent, the employee will be required to submit sufficient medical certification. In such a case, the employee must submit the medical certification within fifteen (15) days from the date of the request or as soon as practicable under the circumstances.
9. If the school district has reason to doubt the validity of a health care provider's certification, it may require a second opinion at the school district's expense. If the opinions of the first and second health care providers differ, the school district may require certification from a third health care provider at the school district's expense. An employee may also be required to present a certification from a health care provider indicating that the employee is able to return to work.
10. Requests for leave shall be made to the school district. When leave relates to an employee's spouse, son, daughter, parent, or covered servicemember being on covered active duty, or notified of an impending call or order to covered active duty pursuant to Subparagraph IV.A.1.e. above, and such leave is foreseeable, the employee shall provide reasonable and practical notice to the school district of the need for leave. For all other leaves, employees must give thirty (30) days' written notice of a leave of absence where practicable. The failure to provide the required notice may result in a delay of the requested leave. Employees are expected to make a reasonable effort to schedule leaves resulting from planned medical treatment so as not to disrupt unduly the operations of the school district, subject to and in coordination with the health care provider.
11. The school district may require that a request for leave under Subparagraph IV.A.1.e. above be supported by a copy of the covered military member's active duty orders or other documentation issued by the military indicating active duty or a call to active duty status and the dates of active duty service. In addition, the school district may require the employee to provide sufficient certification supporting the qualifying exigency for which leave is requested.
12. During the period of a leave permitted under this policy, the school district will provide health insurance under its group health plan under the same conditions coverage would have been provided had the employee not taken the leave. The employee will be responsible for payment of the employee contribution to continue group health insurance coverage during the leave. An employee's failure to make necessary and timely contributions may result in termination of coverage. An employee who does not return to work after the leave may be required, in some situations, to reimburse the school district for the cost of the health plan premiums paid by it.
13. The school district may request or require the employee to substitute accrued

paid leave for any part of the 12-week period. Employees may be allowed to substitute paid leave for unpaid leave by meeting the requirements set out in the administrative directives and guidelines established for the implementation of this policy, if any. Employees eligible for leave must comply with the family and medical leave directives and guidelines prior to starting leave. The superintendent shall be responsible to develop directives and guidelines as necessary to implement this policy. Such directives and guidelines shall be submitted to the school board for annual review.

The school district shall comply with written notice requirements as set forth in federal regulations.

14. Employees returning from a leave permitted under this policy are eligible for reinstatement in the same or an equivalent position as provided by law. However, the employee has no greater right to reinstatement or to other benefits and conditions of employment than if the employee had been continuously employed during the leave.

B. Twenty-six-week Servicemember Family Military Leave

1. An eligible employee who is the spouse, son, daughter, parent, or next of kin of a covered servicemember shall be entitled to a total of twenty-six (26) work weeks of leave during a 12-month period to care for the servicemember. The leave described in this paragraph shall be available only during a single 12-month period. For purposes of this leave, the need to care for a servicemember includes both physical and psychological care.
2. During a single 12-month period, an employee shall be entitled to a combined total of twenty-six (26) work weeks of leave under Paragraphs IV.A. and IV.C. above.
3. The 12-month period referred to in this section begins on the first day the eligible employee takes leave to care for a covered servicemember and ends twelve (12) months after that date.
4. Eligible spouses employed by the school district are limited to an aggregate of twenty-six (26) weeks of leave during any 12-month period if leave is taken for birth of the employee's child or to care for the child after birth; for placement of a child with the employee for adoption or foster care or to care for the child after placement; to care for the employee's parent with a serious health condition; or to care for a covered servicemember with a serious injury or illness.
5. The school district may request or require the employee to substitute accrued paid leave for any part of the 26-week period. Employees may be allowed to substitute paid leave for unpaid leave by meeting the requirements set out in the administrative directives and guidelines established for the implementation of this policy, if any. Employees eligible for leave must comply with the family and medical leave directives and guidelines prior to starting leave.
6. An employee will be required to submit sufficient medical certification issued by the health care provider of the covered servicemember and other information in support of requested leave and eligibility for such leave under this section within fifteen (15) days from the date of the request or as soon as practicable under the circumstances.
7. The provisions of Subparagraphs IV.A.7., IV.A.10., IV.A.12., IV.A.13., and

IV.A.14. above shall apply to leaves under this section.

**V. SPECIAL RULES FOR INSTRUCTIONAL EMPLOYEES**

- A. An instructional employee is one whose principal function is to teach and instruct students in a class, a small group, or an individual setting. This includes, but is not limited to, teachers, coaches, driver's education instructors, and special education assistants.
- B. Instructional employees who request foreseeable medically necessary intermittent or reduced work schedule leave greater than twenty (20) percent of the workdays in the leave period may be required to:
  - 1. take leave for the entire period or periods of the planned medical treatment; or
  - 2. move to an available alternative position for which the employee is qualified, and which provides equivalent pay and benefits, but not necessarily equivalent duties.
- C. Instructional employees who request continuous leave near the end of a semester may be required to extend the leave through the end of the semester. The number of weeks remaining before the end of a semester does not include scheduled school breaks, such as summer, winter, or spring break.
  - 1. If an instructional employee begins leave for any purpose more than five (5) weeks before the end of a semester and it is likely the leave will last at least three (3) weeks, the school district may require that the leave be continued until the end of the semester.
  - 2. If the instructional employee begins leave for a purpose other than the employee's own serious health condition during the last five (5) weeks of a semester, the school district may require that the leave be continued until the end of the semester if the leave will last more than two (2) weeks or if the employee's return from leave would occur during the last two (2) weeks of the semester.
  - 3. If the instructional employee begins leave for a purpose other than the employee's own serious health condition during the last three (3) weeks of the semester and the leave will last more than five (5) working days, the school district may require the employee to continue taking leave until the end of the semester.
  - 4. If the school district requires an instructional employee to extend leave through the end of a semester as set forth in this paragraph, only the period of leave until the employee is ready and able to return to work shall be charged against the employee's FMLA leave entitlement. Any additional leave required by the school district to the end of the school term is not counted as FMLA leave but as an unpaid or paid leave, to the extent the instructional employee has accrued paid leave available and the school district shall maintain the employee's group health insurance and restore the employee to the same or equivalent job, including other benefits, at the conclusion of the leave.

**VI. OTHER**

- A. The provisions of this policy are intended to comply with applicable law, including the FMLA and applicable regulations. Any terms used from the FMLA will have the same

meaning as defined by the FMLA and/or applicable regulations. To the extent that this policy is ambiguous or contradicts applicable law, the language of the applicable law will prevail.

- B. The requirements stated in the collective bargaining agreement between employees in a certified collective bargaining unit and the school district regarding family and medical leaves (if any) shall be followed.

**VII. DISSEMINATION OF POLICY**

- A. A poster prepared by the U.S. Department of Labor summarizing the major provisions of the Family and Medical Leave Act and informing employees how to file a complaint shall be conspicuously posted in each school district building in areas accessible to employees and applicants for employment.
- B. This policy will be reviewed at least annually for compliance with state and federal law.

**[NOTE: The school board may choose a review cycle for this policy.]**

**Legal References:** 10 U.S.C. § 101 *et seq.* (Armed Forces General Military Law)  
29 U.S.C. § 2601 *et seq.* (Family and Medical Leave Act)  
38 U.S.C. § 101 (Definitions)  
29 C.F.R. Part 825 (Family and Medical Leave Act)

**Cross References:** None

Adopted: \_\_\_\_\_

MSBA/MASA Model Policy 503  
Orig. 1995  
Rev. 2025

Revised:

## 503 STUDENT ATTENDANCE

**[NOTE: The provisions of this policy substantially reflect statutory requirements.]**

### I. PURPOSE

- A. The school board believes that regular school attendance is directly related to success in academic work, benefits students socially, provides opportunities for important communications between teachers and students, and establishes regular habits of dependability important to the future of the student. The purpose of this policy is to encourage regular school attendance. It is intended to be positive and not punitive.
- B. This policy also recognizes that class attendance is a joint responsibility to be shared by the student, parent or guardian, teacher, and administrators. This policy will assist students in attending class.

### II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY

#### A. Responsibilities

##### 1. Student's Responsibility

It is the student's right to be in school. It is also the student's responsibility to attend all assigned classes and study halls every day that school is in session and to be aware of and follow the correct procedures when absent from an assigned class or study hall. Finally, it is the student's responsibility to request any missed assignments due to an absence.

##### 2. Parent or Guardian's Responsibility

It is the responsibility of the student's parent or guardian to ensure the student is attending school, to inform the school in the event of a student absence, and to work cooperatively with the school and the student to solve any attendance problems that may arise.

##### 3. Teacher's Responsibility

It is the teacher's responsibility to take daily attendance and to maintain accurate attendance records in each assigned class and study hall. It is also the teacher's responsibility to be familiar with all procedures governing attendance and to apply these procedures uniformly. It is also the teacher's responsibility to provide any student who has been absent with any missed assignments upon request. Finally, it is the teacher's responsibility to work cooperatively with the student's parent or guardian and the student to solve any attendance problems that may arise.

##### 4. Administrator's Responsibility

- a. It is the administrator's responsibility to require students to attend all assigned classes and study halls. It is also the administrator's responsibility to be familiar with all procedures governing attendance and to apply these procedures uniformly to all students, to maintain accurate records on student attendance, and to prepare a list of the previous day's absences stating the status of each. Finally, it is the

administrator's responsibility to inform the student's parent or guardian of the student's attendance and to work cooperatively with them and the student to solve attendance problems.

- b. In accordance with the Minnesota Compulsory Instruction Law, Minnesota Statutes, section 120A.22, the students of the school district are REQUIRED to attend all assigned classes and/or study halls every day school is in session, unless the student has been excused by the school board from attendance because the student has already completed state and school district standards required to graduate from high school, has withdrawn, or has a valid excuse for absence.
- c. The district must count a student as in attendance on each day the student receives supervision, instruction, or services from school staff during scheduled school hours. Minnesota Statutes, section 120A.22 does not remove the school district's responsibility to continue to comply with reporting requirements in Minnesota Statutes, section 126C.05 for the purposes of funding.
- d. The principal must issue and keep a record of attendance, under rules established by the school board.

B. Attendance Procedures

Attendance procedures shall be presented to the school board for review and approval. When approved by the school board, the attendance procedures will be included as an addendum to this policy.

1. Excused Absences

- a. A parent, guardian, or other person having control of a child may apply to a school district to have the child excused from attendance for the whole or any part of the time school is in session during any school year. Application may be made to a truant officer or the school official designated by the principal. A note from a physician or a licensed mental health professional stating that the child cannot attend school is a valid excuse.

**[NOTE: The 2025 Minnesota legislature amended Minnesota Statutes, section 120A.22 as indicated above.]**

- b. To be considered an excused absence, the student's parent or legal guardian may be asked to verify, in writing, the reason for the student's absence from school.
- c. The school board of the district in which the child resides may approve the application under subparagraph (a) above upon a legitimate exception being demonstrated to the satisfaction of that board.
- d. Legitimate Exceptions

The following reasons shall be sufficient to constitute excused absences:

- (1) that the child's physical or mental health is such as to prevent attendance at school or application to study for the period required, which includes:
  - (a) child illness, medical, dental, orthodontic, or counseling

- appointments; including appointments conducted through telehealth
  - (b) family emergencies;
  - (c) the death or serious illness or funeral of an immediate family member;
  - (d) active duty in any military branch of the United States;
  - (e) the child has a condition that requires ongoing treatment for a mental health diagnosis; or
  - (f) Two days per school year for juniors and seniors for college visits with supporting documentation
  - (g) Vacations with family will count as one unexcused absence and the subsequent days will be excused *when the office is notified in advance, or*
  - (h) other exemptions included in this attendance policy.
- (2) that the child has already completed state and district standards required for graduation from high school; or
- (3) that it is the wish of the parent, guardian, or other person having control of the child, that the child attend for a period or periods not exceeding in the aggregate three hours in any week, instruction conducted by a Tribal spiritual or cultural advisor, or a school for religious instruction conducted and maintained by a church, or association of churches, or any Sunday school association incorporated under the laws of this state, or any auxiliary thereof. This instruction must be conducted and maintained in a place other than a public school building, and it must not, in whole or in part, be conducted and maintained at public expense. A child may be absent from school on days that the child attends upon instruction according to this clause.

**[NOTE: Subparagraph iii above incorporates the 2024 amendment to Minnesota Statutes, section 120A.22, subdivision 12.]**

**[NOTE: In 2024, the Minnesota legislature amended Minnesota Statutes, section 120A.22, subdivision 12. The legitimate exceptions set forth above quote this statute. Minnesota law provides that a school board may include other exemptions in the school district's attendance policy. When considering whether to add other exemptions, school boards should consider the intent of the compulsory attendance law, which recognizes the educational value of regular attendance and class participation, and whether the proposed exemption is consistent with the intent of the law.]**

c. Consequences of Excused Absences

- (1) Students whose absences are excused are required to make up all assignments missed or to complete alternative assignments as deemed appropriate by the classroom teacher.

- (2) Work missed because of absence must be made up within two days from the date of the student's return to school. Any work not completed within this period shall result in "no credit" for the missed assignment. However, the building principal or the classroom teacher may extend the time allowed for completion of make-up work in the case of an extended illness or other extenuating circumstances.

2. Unexcused Absences

a. The following are examples of absences which will not be excused:

- (1) Truancy. An absence by a student which was not approved by the parent and/or the school district.
- (2) Any absence in which the student failed to comply with any reporting requirements of the school district's attendance procedures.
- (3) Work at home.
- (4) Work at a business, except under a school-sponsored work release program.
- (5) Vacations with family will count as one unexcused absence regardless of the length of time the student is out of school and all subsequent days will be counted as excused absences *if the office is notified in advance*. If the office receives no advanced notification of the vacation, the duration of the absence will be unexcused.
- (6) Personal trips to schools or colleges beyond allotted two days for juniors and seniors.
- (7) Absences resulting from cumulated unexcused tardies (two tardies equal one unexcused absence).
- (8) Any other absence not included under the attendance procedures set out in this policy.

b. Consequences of Unexcused Absences

- (1) Absences resulting from official suspension will be handled in accordance with the Pupil Fair Dismissal Act, Minnesota Statutes, sections 121A.40-121A.56.
- (2) Days during which a student is suspended from school shall not be counted in a student's total cumulated unexcused absences.
- (3) In cases of recurring unexcused absences, the administration may also request the county attorney to file a petition with the juvenile court, pursuant to Minnesota statutes.
- (4) Students with unexcused absences shall be subject to discipline in the following manner:
  - (a) On the fourth unexcused absence for 7-12 grades, the student's grade will be docked for lack of participation in school activities including daily classes.

- (b) On the 4th failure to participate, a 7% grade reduction will occur in each class.
- (c) Each additional failure to participate will lower the grade by 2% until the grade is 68%. Students will not fail as a result of this policy

C. Tardiness

1. Definition

Students are expected to be in their assigned area at designated times. Failure to do so constitutes tardiness.

2. Procedures for Reporting Tardiness

- a. Students tardy at the start of school must report to the school office for an admission slip.
- b. Tardiness between periods will be handled by the teacher.

3. Excused Tardiness

Valid excuses for tardiness are:

- a. Illness.
- b. Serious illness in the student's immediate family.
- c. A death or funeral in the student's immediate family or of a close friend or relative.
- d. Medical, dental, orthodontic, or mental health treatment.
- e. Court appearances occasioned by family or personal action.
- f. Physical emergency conditions such as fire, flood, storm, etc.
- g. Any tardiness for which the student has been excused in writing by an administrator or faculty member.

4. Unexcused Tardiness

- a. An unexcused tardiness is failing to be in an assigned area at the designated time class period commences without a valid excuse.
- b. For students in grades 7-12, two tardies will equal one unexcused absence for that class.
- c. If a student wishes to remove 2 tardies from their attendance totals, an after-school detention will need to be completed by the student.

D. Participation in Extracurricular Activities and School-Sponsored On-the-Job Training Programs

- 1. This policy applies to all students involved in any extracurricular activity scheduled either during or outside the school day and any school-sponsored on-the-job training programs.
- 2. School-initiated absences will be accepted and participation permitted.
- 3. A student may not participate in any activity or program if he or she has an

unexcused absence from any class during the day.

4. If a student is suspended from any class, he or she may not participate in any activity or program that day.
5. If a student is absent from school due to medical reasons, he or she must present a physician's statement or a statement from the student's parent or guardian clearing the student for participation that day. The note must be presented to the coach or advisor before the student participates in the activity or program.

### **III. RELIGIOUS AND CULTURAL OBSERVANCE ACCOMMODATION**

Reasonable efforts will be made by the school district to accommodate any student who wishes to be excused from a curricular activity for a religious observance or American Indian cultural practice, observance, or ceremony. Requests for accommodation should be directed to the building principal.

### **IV. DISSEMINATION OF POLICY**

- A. Copies of this policy shall be made available to all students and parents at the commencement of each school year. This policy shall also be available upon request in each principal's office.
- B. The school district will provide annual notice to parents of the school district's policy relating to a student's absence from school for a religious or cultural observance.

### **V. REQUIRED REPORTING**

#### **A. Continuing Truant**

Minnesota Statutes, section 260A.02 provides that a continuing truant is a student who is subject to the compulsory instruction requirements of Minnesota Statutes, section 120A.22 and is absent from instruction in a school, as defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 120A.05, without valid excuse within a single school year for:

1. Three (3) days if the child is in elementary school; or
2. Three (3) or more class periods on three (3) days if the child is in middle school, junior high school, or high school.

#### **B. Reporting Responsibility**

When a student is initially classified as a continuing truant, Minnesota Statutes, section 260A.03 provides that the school attendance officer or other designated school official shall notify the student's parent or legal guardian, by first class mail or other reasonable means, of the following:

1. That the child is truant;
2. That the parent or guardian should notify the school if there is a valid excuse for the child's absences;
3. That the parent or guardian is obligated to compel the attendance of the child at school pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, section 120A.22 and parents or guardians who fail to meet this obligation may be subject to prosecution under Minnesota Statutes, section 120A.34;
4. That this notification serves as the notification required by Minnesota Statutes, section 120A.34;

5. That alternative educational programs and services may be available in the child's enrolling or resident district;
6. That the parent or guardian has the right to meet with appropriate school personnel to discuss solutions to the child's truancy;
7. That if the child continues to be truant, the parent and child may be subject to juvenile court proceedings under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 260C;
8. That if the child is subject to juvenile court proceedings, the child may be subject to suspension, restriction, or delay of the child's driving privilege pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, section 260C.201; and
9. That it is recommended that the parent or guardian accompany the child to school and attend classes with the child for one day.

C. Habitual Truant

1. A habitual truant is a child who is at least twelve (12) years old and less than eighteen (18) years old who is absent from attendance at school without lawful excuse for one or more class periods on seven (7) school days per school year if the child is in middle school, junior high school, or high school, or a child who is seventeen (17) years of age who is absent from attendance at school without lawful excuse for one (1) or more class periods on seven (7) school days per school year and who has not lawfully withdrawn from school under Minnesota Statutes, section 120A.22, subdivision 8.

Pursuant to section 260C.163, subdivision 11, habitual truant also means a child under age twelve (12) who has been absent from school for seven (7) school days without lawful excuse, based on a showing by clear and convincing evidence that the child's absence is not due to the failure of the child's parent, guardian, or custodian to comply with compulsory instruction laws.

2. A school district attendance officer shall refer a habitual truant child and the child's parent or legal guardian to appropriate services and procedures, under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 260A.

**Legal References:**

Minn. Stat. § 120A.05 (Definitions)  
Minn. Stat. § 120A.22 (Compulsory Instruction)  
Minn. Stat. § 120A.24 (Reporting)  
Minn. Stat. § 120A.26 (Enforcement and Prosecution)  
Minn. Stat. § 120A.34 (Violations; Penalties)  
Minn. Stat. § 120A.35 (Absence from School for Religious Observance)  
Minn. Stat. §§ 121A.40-121A.56 (Pupil Fair Dismissal Act)  
Minn. Stat. § 260A.02 (Definitions)  
Minn. Stat. § 260A.03 (Notice to Parent or Guardian When Child is a Continuing Truant)  
Minn. Stat. § 260C.007, subd. 19 (Habitual Truant Defined)  
Minn. Stat. § 260C.201 (Dispositions; Children in Need of Protection or Services or Neglected and in Foster Care)  
*Goss v. Lopez*, 419 U.S. 565 (1975)  
*Slocum v. Holton Bd. of Educ.*, 429 N.W.2d 607 (Mich. App. Ct. 1988)  
*Campbell v. Bd. of Educ. of New Milford*, 475 A.2d 289 (Conn. 1984)  
*Hamer v. Bd. of Educ. of Twp. High Sch. Dist. No. 113*, 66 Ill. App.3d 7, 383 N.E.2d 231 (1978)  
*Gutierrez v. Sch. Dist. R-1*, 585 P.2d 935 (Co. Ct. App. 1978)

*Knight v. Bd. of Educ.*, 38 Ill. App. 3d 603, 348 N.E.2d 299 (1976)  
*Dorsey v. Bale*, 521 S.W.2d 76 (Ky. 1975)

**Cross References:** MSBA/MASA Model Policy 506 (Student Discipline)

Adopted: \_\_\_\_\_

MSBA/MASA Model Policy 515

Orig. 1995

Revised: \_\_\_\_\_

Rev. 2026

## **515 PROTECTION AND PRIVACY OF PUPIL RECORDS**

**[NOTE: School districts are required by statute to have a policy addressing these issues.]**

### **I. PURPOSE**

The school district recognizes its responsibility in regard to the collection, maintenance, and dissemination of pupil records and the protection of the privacy rights of students as provided in federal law and state statutes.

### **II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY**

The following procedures and policies regarding the protection and privacy of parents and students are adopted by the school district, pursuant to the requirements of 20 United States Code, section 1232g, *et seq.* (Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA)), 34 Code of Federal Regulations, part 99 and consistent with the requirements of the Minnesota Government Data Practices Act, Minnesota Statutes, chapter 13, and Minnesota Rules, parts 1205.0100-1205.2000.

### **III. DEFINITIONS**

#### **A. Authorized Representative**

“Authorized representative” means any entity or individual designated by the school district, state, or an agency headed by an official of the Comptroller of the United States, the Attorney General of the United States, the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Education, or state and local educational authorities to conduct, with respect to federal or state supported education programs, any audit or evaluation or any compliance or enforcement activity in connection with federal legal requirements that relate to these programs.

#### **B. Biometric Record**

“Biometric record,” as referred to in “Personally Identifiable,” means a record of one or more measurable biological or behavioral characteristics that can be used for automated recognition of an individual (e.g., fingerprints, retina and iris patterns, voiceprints, DNA sequence, facial characteristics, and handwriting).

#### **C. Dates of Attendance**

“Dates of attendance,” as referred to in “Directory Information,” means the period of time during which a student attends or attended a school or schools in the school district, including attendance in person or by paper correspondence, videoconference, satellite, Internet, or other electronic information and telecommunications technologies for students who are not in the classroom, and including the period during which a student is working under a work-study program. The term does not include specific daily records of a student’s attendance at a school or schools in the school district.

#### **D. Directory Information**

1. **[Insert school district definition of “directory information” here]**

**[NOTE: Please see the MSBA ISD Policy Services Newsletter (June 2025) for detailed guidance on creating a definition of “directory information.”]**

E. Education Records

1. What constitutes “education records”

Education records means those records that are: (1) directly related to a student; and (2) maintained by the school district or by a party acting for the school district.

2. What does not constitute education records

The term “education records” does not include:

- a. Records of instructional personnel that are:
  - (1) kept in the sole possession of the maker of the record;
  - (2) used only as a personal memory aid;
  - (3) not accessible or revealed to any other individual except a temporary substitute teacher; and
  - (4) destroyed at the end of the school year.
- b. Records of a law enforcement unit of the school district, provided education records maintained by the school district are not disclosed to the unit, and the law enforcement records are:
  - (1) maintained separately from education records;
  - (2) maintained solely for law enforcement purposes; and
  - (3) disclosed only to law enforcement officials of the same jurisdiction.
- c. Records relating to an individual, including a student, who is employed by the school district which:
  - (1) are made and maintained in the normal course of business;
  - (2) relate exclusively to the individual in that individual’s capacity as an employee; and
  - (3) are not available for use for any other purpose.

However, records relating to an individual in attendance at the school district who is employed as a result of his or her status as a student are education records.

- d. Records relating to an eligible student, or a student attending an institution of postsecondary education, that are:
  - (1) made or maintained by a physician, psychiatrist, psychologist, or other recognized professional or paraprofessional acting in his or her professional or paraprofessional capacity or assisting in that capacity;
  - (2) made, maintained, or used only in connection with the provision of treatment to the student; and
  - (3) disclosed only to individuals providing the treatment; provided that the records can be personally reviewed by a physician or other appropriate professional of the student's choice. For the purpose of this definition, "treatment" does not include remedial educational activities or activities that are a part of the program of instruction within the school district.
- e. Records created or received by the school district after an individual is no longer a student at the school district and that are not directly related to the individual's attendance as a student.
- f. Grades on peer-related papers before the papers are collected and recorded by a teacher.

F. Education Support Services Data

"Education support services data" means data on individuals collected, created, maintained, used, or disseminated relating to programs administered by a government entity or entity under contract with a government entity designed to eliminate disparities and advance equities in educational achievement for youth by coordinating services available to participants, regardless of the youth's involvement with other government services. Education support services data does not include welfare data under Minnesota Statutes, section 13.46.

Unless otherwise provided by law, all education support services data are private data on individuals and must not be disclosed except according to Minnesota Statutes, section 13.05 or a court order.

G. Eligible Student

"Eligible student" means a student who has attained eighteen (18) years of age or is attending an institution of postsecondary education.

H. Juvenile Justice System

"Juvenile justice system" includes criminal justice agencies and the judiciary when involved in juvenile justice activities.

I. Legitimate Educational Interest

"Legitimate educational interest" includes an interest directly related to classroom instruction, teaching, student achievement and progress, discipline of a student, student health and welfare, and the ability to respond to a request for education data. It includes a person's need to know in order to:

1. Perform an administrative task required in the school or employee's contract or position description approved by the school board;
2. Perform a supervisory or instructional task directly related to the student's education;
3. Perform a service or benefit for the student or the student's family such as health care, counseling, student job placement, or student financial aid; or
4. Perform a task directly related to responding to a request for data.

J. Parent

"Parent" means a parent of a student and includes a natural parent, a guardian, or an individual acting as a parent of the student in the absence of a parent or guardian. The school district may presume the parent has the authority to exercise the rights provided herein, unless it has been provided with evidence that there is a state law or court order governing such matters as marriage dissolution, separation or child custody, or a legally binding instrument which provides to the contrary.

K. Personally Identifiable

"Personally identifiable" means that the data or information includes, but is not limited to: (a) a student's name; (b) the name of the student's parent or other family member; (c) the address of the student or student's family; (d) a personal identifier such as the student's social security number or student number or biometric record; (e) other indirect identifiers, such as the student's date of birth, place of birth, and mother's maiden name; (f) other information that, alone or in combination, is linked or linkable to a specific student that would allow a reasonable person in the school community, who does not have personal knowledge of the relevant circumstances, to identify the student with reasonable certainty; or (g) information requested by a person who the school district reasonably believes knows the identity of the student to whom the education record relates.

L. Record

"Record" means any information or data recorded in any way including, but not limited to, handwriting, print, computer media, video or audio tape, film, microfilm, and microfiche.

M. Responsible Authority

"Responsible authority" means Holly Ward, Superintendent.

N. Student

"Student" includes any individual who is or has been in attendance, enrolled, or registered at the school district and regarding whom the school district maintains education records. "Student" also includes applicants for enrollment or registration at the school district and individuals who receive shared time educational services from the school district.

O. School Official

“School official” includes: (a) a person duly elected to the school board; (b) a person employed by the school board in an administrative, supervisory, instructional, or other professional position; (c) a person employed by the school board as a temporary substitute in a professional position for the period of his or her performance as a substitute; and (d) a person employed by, or under contract to, the school board to perform a special task such as a secretary, a clerk, a public information officer or data practices compliance official, an attorney, or an auditor for the period of his or her performance as an employee or contractor.

P. Summary Data

“Summary data” means statistical records and reports derived from data on individuals but in which individuals are not identified and from which neither their identities nor any other characteristic that could uniquely identify the individual is ascertainable.

Q. Other Terms and Phrases

All other terms and phrases shall be defined in accordance with applicable state and federal law or ordinary customary usage.

**IV. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION**

State law provides that all data collected, created, received, or maintained by a school district are public unless classified by state or federal law as not public or private or confidential. State law classifies all data on individuals maintained by a school district which relates to a student as private data on individuals. This data may not be disclosed to parties other than the parent or eligible student without consent, except pursuant to a valid court order, certain state statutes authorizing access, and the provisions of FERPA and the regulations promulgated thereunder.

**V. STATEMENT OF RIGHTS**

A. Rights of Parents and Eligible Students

Parents and eligible students have the following rights under this policy:

1. The right to inspect and review the student’s education records;
2. The right to request the amendment of the student’s education records to ensure that they are not inaccurate, misleading, or otherwise in violation of the student’s privacy or other rights;
3. The right to consent to disclosures of personally identifiable information contained in the student’s education records, except to the extent that such consent is not required for disclosure pursuant to this policy, state or federal law, or the regulations promulgated thereunder;
4. The right to refuse release of names, addresses, and home telephone numbers of students in grades 11 and 12 to military recruiting officers and postsecondary educational institutions;
5. The right to file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Education concerning alleged failures by the school district to comply with the federal law and the regulations promulgated thereunder;

6. The right to be informed about rights under the federal law; and
7. The right to obtain a copy of this policy at the location set forth in Article XXI. of this policy.

B. Eligible Students

All rights and protections given to parents under this policy transfer to the student when he or she reaches eighteen (18) years of age or enrolls in an institution of postsecondary education. The student then becomes an "eligible student." However, the parents of an eligible student who is also a "dependent student" are entitled to gain access to the education records of such student without first obtaining the consent of the student. In addition, parents of an eligible student may be given access to education records in connection with a health or safety emergency if the disclosure meets the conditions of any provision set forth in 34 Code of Federal Regulations, section 99.31(a).

C. Students with a Disability

The school district shall follow 34 Code of Federal Regulations, sections 300.610-300.617 with regard to the privacy, notice, access, recordkeeping, and accuracy of information related to students with a disability.

## **VI. DISCLOSURE OF EDUCATION RECORDS**

A. Consent Required for Disclosure

1. The school district shall obtain a signed and dated written informed consent of the parent of a student or the eligible student before disclosing personally identifiable information from the education records of the student, except as provided herein.
2. The written consent required by this subdivision must be signed and dated by the parent of the student or the eligible student giving the consent and shall include:
  - a. a specification of the records to be disclosed;
  - b. the purpose or purposes of the disclosure;
  - c. the party or class of parties to whom the disclosure may be made;
  - d. the consequences of giving informed consent; and
  - e. if appropriate, a termination date for the consent.
3. When a disclosure is made under this subdivision:
  - a. if the parent or eligible student so requests, the school district shall provide him or her with a copy of the records disclosed; and
  - b. if the parent of a student who is not an eligible student so requests, the school district shall provide the student with a copy of the records disclosed.
4. A signed and dated written consent may include a record and signature in

electronic form that:

- a. identifies and authenticates a particular person as the source of the electronic consent; and
  - b. indicates such person's approval of the information contained in the electronic consent.
5. If the responsible authority seeks an individual's informed consent to the release of private data to an insurer or the authorized representative of an insurer, informed consent shall not be deemed to have been given unless the statement is:
- a. in plain language;
  - b. dated;
  - c. specific in designating the particular persons or agencies the data subject is authorizing to disclose information about the data subject;
  - d. specific as to the nature of the information the subject is authorizing to be disclosed;
  - e. specific as to the persons or agencies to whom the subject is authorizing information to be disclosed;
  - f. specific as to the purpose or purposes for which the information may be used by any of the parties named in Subparagraph e. above, both at the time of the disclosure and at any time in the future; and
  - g. specific as to its expiration date which should be within a reasonable time, not to exceed one (1) year except in the case of authorizations given in connection with applications for: (i) life insurance or noncancellable or guaranteed renewable health insurance and identified as such, two (2) years after the date of the policy, or (ii) medical assistance under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 256B or Minnesota Care under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 256L, which shall be ongoing during all terms of eligibility, for individualized education program health-related services provided by a school district that are subject to third party reimbursement.

6. Eligible Student Consent

Whenever a student has attained eighteen (18) years of age or is attending an institution of postsecondary education, the rights accorded to and the consent required of the parent of the student shall thereafter only be accorded to and required of the eligible student, except as provided in Article V. of this policy.

B. Prior Consent for Disclosure Not Required

The school district may disclose personally identifiable information from the education records of a student without the written consent of the parent of the student or the eligible student unless otherwise provided herein, if the disclosure is:

1. To other school officials, including teachers, within the school district whom the

school district determines have a legitimate educational interest in such records;

2. To a contractor, consultant, volunteer, or other party to whom the school district has outsourced institutional services or functions provided that the outside party:
  - a. performs an institutional service or function for which the school district would otherwise use employees;
  - b. is under the direct control of the school district with respect to the use and maintenance of education records; and
  - c. will not disclose the information to any other party without the prior consent of the parent or eligible student and uses the information only for the purposes for which the disclosure was made;
3. To officials of other schools, school districts, or postsecondary educational institutions in which the student seeks or intends to enroll, or is already enrolled, as long as the disclosure is for purposes related to the student's enrollment or transfer. The records shall include information about disciplinary action taken as a result of any incident in which the student possessed or used a dangerous weapon, and with proper annual notice (see Article XIX.), suspension and expulsion information pursuant to section 7917 of the federal Every Student Succeeds Act, 20 United States Code, section 7917 and, if applicable, data regarding a student's history of violent behavior. The records also shall include a copy of any probable cause notice or any disposition or court order under Minnesota Statutes, section 260B.171, unless the data are required to be destroyed under Minnesota Statutes, section 120A.22, subdivision 7(c) or section 121A.75. On request, the school district will provide the parent or eligible student with a copy of the education records that have been transferred and provide an opportunity for a hearing to challenge the content of those records in accordance with Article XV. of this policy;
4. To authorized representatives of the Comptroller General of the United States, the Attorney General of the United States, the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Education, or the Commissioner of the State Department of Education or his or her representative, subject to the conditions relative to such disclosure provided under federal law;
5. In connection with financial aid for which a student has applied or has received, if the information is necessary for such purposes as to:
  - a. determine eligibility for the aid;
  - b. determine the amount of the aid;
  - c. determine conditions for the aid; or
  - d. enforce the terms and conditions of the aid.

"Financial aid" for purposes of this provision means a payment of funds provided to an individual or a payment in kind of tangible or intangible property to the individual that is conditioned on the individual's attendance at an educational agency or institution;

6. To state and local officials or authorities to whom such information is specifically allowed to be reported or disclosed pursuant to state statute adopted:
  - a. before November 19, 1974, if the allowed reporting or disclosure concerns the juvenile justice system and such system's ability to effectively serve the student whose records are released; or
  - b. after November 19, 1974, if the reporting or disclosure allowed by state statute concerns the juvenile justice system and the system's ability to effectively serve, prior to adjudication, the student whose records are released, provided the officials and authorities to whom the records are disclosed certify in writing to the school district that the data will not be disclosed to any other party, except as provided by state law, without the prior written consent of the parent of the student. At a minimum, the school district shall disclose the following information to the juvenile justice system under this paragraph: a student's full name, home address, telephone number, and date of birth; a student's school schedule, attendance record, and photographs, if any; and parents' names, home addresses, and telephone numbers;
7. To organizations conducting studies for or on behalf of educational agencies or institutions for the purpose of developing, validating, or administering predictive tests, administering student aid programs, or improving instruction; provided that the studies are conducted in a manner which does not permit the personal identification of parents or students by individuals other than representatives of the organization who have a legitimate interest in the information, the information is destroyed when no longer needed for the purposes for which the study was conducted, and the school district enters into a written agreement with the organization that: (a) specifies the purpose, scope, and duration of the study or studies and the information to be disclosed; (b) requires the organization to use personally identifiable information from education records only to meet the purpose or purposes of the study as stated in the written agreement; (c) requires the organization to conduct the study in a manner that does not permit personal identification of parents and students by anyone other than representatives of the organization with legitimate interests; and (d) requires the organization to destroy all personally identifiable information when information is no longer needed for the purposes for which the study was conducted and specifies the time period in which the information must be destroyed.

For purposes of this provision, the term, "organizations," includes, but is not limited to, federal, state, and local agencies and independent organizations. In the event the Department of Education determines that a third party outside of the school district to whom information is disclosed violates this provision, the school district may not allow that third party access to personally identifiable information from education records for at least five (5) years;
8. To accrediting organizations in order to carry out their accrediting functions;
9. To parents of a student eighteen (18) years of age or older if the student is a dependent of the parents for income tax purposes;
10. To comply with a judicial order or lawfully issued subpoena, provided, however, that the school district makes a reasonable effort to notify the parent or eligible student of the order or subpoena in advance of compliance therewith so that the

parent or eligible student may seek protective action, unless the disclosure is in compliance with a federal grand jury subpoena, or any other subpoena issued for law enforcement purposes, and the court or other issuing agency has ordered that the existence or the contents of the subpoena or the information furnished in response to the subpoena not be disclosed, or the disclosure is in compliance with an ex parte court order obtained by the United States Attorney General (or designee not lower than an Assistant Attorney General) concerning investigations or prosecutions of an offense listed in 18 United States Code, section 2332b(g)(5)(B), an act of domestic or international terrorism as defined in 18 United States Code, section 2331, or a parent is a party to a court proceeding involving child abuse and neglect or dependency matters, and the order is issued in the context of the proceeding. If the school district initiates legal action against a parent or student, it may disclose to the court, without a court order or subpoena, the education records of the student that are relevant for the school district to proceed with the legal action as a plaintiff. Also, if a parent or eligible student initiates a legal action against the school district, the school district may disclose to the court, without a court order or subpoena, the student's education records that are relevant for the school district to defend itself;

11. To appropriate parties, including parents of an eligible student, in connection with an emergency if knowledge of the information is necessary to protect the health, including the mental health, or safety of the student or other individuals. The decision is to be based upon information available at the time the threat occurs that indicates that there is an articulable and significant threat to the health or safety of a student or other individuals. In making a determination whether to disclose information under this section, the school district may take into account the totality of the circumstances pertaining to a threat and may disclose information from education records to any person whose knowledge of the information is necessary to protect the health or safety of the student or other students. A record of this disclosure must be maintained pursuant to Paragraph XIII.E. of this policy. In addition, an educational agency or institution may include in the education records of a student appropriate information concerning disciplinary action taken against the student for conduct that posed a significant risk to the safety or well-being of that student, other students, or other members of the school community. This information may be disclosed to teachers and school officials within the school district and/or teachers and school officials in other schools who have legitimate educational interests in the behavior of the student;
12. To the juvenile justice system if information about the behavior of a student who poses a risk of harm is reasonably necessary to protect the health or safety of the student or other individuals;
13. Information the school district has designated as "directory information" pursuant to Article VII. of this policy;
14. To military recruiting officers and postsecondary educational institutions pursuant to Article XI. of this policy;
15. To the parent of a student who is not an eligible student or to the student himself or herself;
16. To appropriate parties, including parents or an eligible student, in connection with an emergency if knowledge of the information is necessary to protect the

health or safety of the student or other individuals (34 Code of Federal Regulations, part 99.36) and for bona fide epidemiologic investigations which the Commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Health determines are necessary to prevent disease or disability to individuals in the public educational agency or institution in which the investigation is being conducted;

17. To volunteers who are determined to have a legitimate educational interest in the data and who are conducting activities and events sponsored by or endorsed by the educational agency or institution for students or former students;
18. To the juvenile justice system, on written request that certifies that the information will not be disclosed to any other person except as authorized by law without the written consent of the parent of the student:
  - a. the following information about a student must be disclosed: a student's full name, home address, telephone number, date of birth; a student's school schedule, daily attendance record, and photographs, if any; and any parents' names, home addresses, and telephone numbers;
  - b. the existence of the following information about a student, not the actual data or other information contained in the student's education record, may be disclosed provided that a request for access must be submitted on the statutory form and it must contain an explanation of why access to the information is necessary to serve the student: (1) use of a controlled substance, alcohol, or tobacco; (2) assaultive or threatening conduct that could result in dismissal from school under the Pupil Fair Dismissal Act; (3) possession or use of weapons or look-alike weapons; (4) theft; or (5) vandalism or other damage to property. Prior to releasing this information, the principal or chief administrative officer of a school who receives such a request must, to the extent permitted by federal law, notify the student's parent or guardian by certified mail of the request to disclose information. If the student's parent or guardian notifies the school official of an objection to the disclosure within ten (10) days of receiving certified notice, the school official must not disclose the information and instead must inform the requesting member of the juvenile justice system of the objection. If no objection from the parent or guardian is received within fourteen (14) days, the school official must respond to the request for information.

The written requests of the juvenile justice system member(s), as well as a record of any release, must be maintained in the student's file;

19. To the principal where the student attends and to any counselor directly supervising or reporting on the behavior or progress of the student if it is information from a disposition order received by a superintendent under Minnesota Statutes, section 260B.171, subdivision 3. The principal must notify the counselor immediately and must place the disposition order in the student's permanent education record. The principal also must notify immediately any teacher or administrator who directly supervises or reports on the behavior or progress of the student whom the principal believes needs the information to work with the student in an appropriate manner, to avoid being needlessly vulnerable, or to protect other persons from needless vulnerability. The principal may also notify other school district employees, substitutes, and volunteers who are in direct contact with the student if the principal determines that these individuals need the information to work with the student in an appropriate

manner, to avoid being needlessly vulnerable, or to protect other persons from needless vulnerability. Such notices from the principal must identify the student, outline the offense, and describe any conditions of probation about which the school must provide information if this information is provided in the disposition order. Disposition order information received is private educational data received for the limited purpose of serving the educational needs of the student and protecting students and staff. The information may not be further disseminated by the counselor, teacher, administrator, staff member, substitute, or volunteer except as necessary to serve the student, to protect students and staff, or as otherwise required by law, and only to the student or the student's parent or guardian;

20. To the principal where the student attends if it is information from a peace officer's record of children received by a superintendent under Minnesota Statutes, section 260B.171, subdivision 5. The principal must place the information in the student's education record. The principal also must notify immediately any teacher, counselor, or administrator directly supervising the student whom the principal believes needs the information to work with the student in an appropriate manner, to avoid being needlessly vulnerable, or to protect other persons from needless vulnerability. The principal may also notify other district employees, substitutes, and volunteers who are in direct contact with the student if the principal determines that these individuals need the information to work with the student in an appropriate manner, to avoid being needlessly vulnerable, or to protect other persons from needless vulnerability. Such notices from the principal must identify the student and describe the alleged offense if this information is provided in the peace officer's notice. Peace officer's record information received is private educational data received for the limited purpose of serving the educational needs of the student and protecting students and staff. The information must not be further disseminated by the counselor, teacher administrator, staff member, substitute, or volunteer except to communicate with the student or the student's parent or guardian as necessary to serve the student, to protect students and staff, or as otherwise required by law.

The principal must delete the peace officer's record from the student's education record, destroy the data, and make reasonable efforts to notify any teacher, counselor, staff member, administrator, substitute, or volunteer who received information from the peace officer's record if the county attorney determines not to proceed with a petition or directs the student into a diversion or mediation program or if a juvenile court makes a decision on a petition and the county attorney or juvenile court notifies the superintendent of such action;

21. To the Secretary of Agriculture, or authorized representative from the Food and Nutrition Service or contractors acting on behalf of the Food and Nutrition Service, for the purposes of conducting program monitoring, evaluations, and performance measurements of state and local educational and other agencies and institutions receiving funding or providing benefits of one or more programs authorized under the National School Lunch Act or the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 for which the results will be reported in an aggregate form that does not identify any individual, on the conditions that: (a) any data collected shall be protected in a manner that will not permit the personal identification of students and their parents by other than the authorized representatives of the Secretary; and (b) any personally identifiable data shall be destroyed when the data are no longer needed for program monitoring, evaluations, and performance measurements; or

22. To an agency caseworker or other representative of a State or local child welfare agency, or tribal organization (as defined in 25 United States Code, section 5304), who has the right to access a student's case plan, as defined and determined by the State or tribal organization, when such agency or organization is legally responsible, in accordance with State or tribal law, for the care and protection of the student, provided that the education records, or the personally identifiable information contained in such records, of the student will not be disclosed by such agency or organization, except to an individual or entity engaged in addressing the student's education needs and authorized by such agency or organization to receive such disclosure and such disclosure is consistent with the State or tribal laws applicable to protecting the confidentiality of a student's education records.
23. When requested, and in accordance with requirements for parental consent in 34 Code of Federal Regulations, section 300.622(b)(2), and part 99, educational agencies or institutions may share personal student contact information and directory information for students served in special education with postsecondary transition planning and services under Minnesota Statutes, section 125A.08, paragraph (b), clause (1), whether public or private, with the Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development, as required for coordination of services to students with disabilities under Minnesota Statutes, sections 125A.08, paragraph (b), clause (1); 125A.023; and 125A.027.

C. Nonpublic School Students

The school district may disclose personally identifiable information from the education records of a nonpublic school student, other than a student who receives shared time educational services, without the written consent of the parent of the student or the eligible student unless otherwise provided herein, if the disclosure is:

1. Pursuant to a valid court order;
2. Pursuant to a statute specifically authorizing access to the private data;
3. To appropriate health authorities to the extent necessary to administer immunization programs and for bona fide epidemiological investigations which the Commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Health determines are necessary to prevent disease or disability to individuals in the public educational agency or institution in which the investigation is being conducted; or
4. to appropriate parties, including parents or an eligible student, in connection with an emergency if knowledge of the information is necessary to protect the health or safety of the student or other individuals.

**VII. RELEASE OF DIRECTORY INFORMATION**

A. Educational Data

1. Educational data designated as directory information is public data on individuals to the extent required under federal law. Directory information must be designated pursuant to the provisions of:
  - a. Minnesota Statutes, section 13.32, subdivision 5; and

- b. 20 United States Code, section 1232g, and 34 Code of Federal Regulations, section 99.37, which were in effect on January 3, 2012.
2. The school district may not designate a student's home address, telephone number, email address, or other personal contact information as directory information under Minnesota Statutes, section 13.32.
3. A parent's personal contact information must be treated as private data on individuals regardless of whether that contact information was previously designated as or treated as directory information under Minnesota Statutes, section 13.32, subdivision 2.
4. When requested, the school district must share personal contact information and directory information, whether public or private, with the Minnesota Department of Education, as required for federal reporting purposes.

B. Former Students

Unless a former student validly opted out of the release of directory information while the student was in attendance and has not rescinded the opt out request at any time, the school district may disclose directory information from the education records generated by it regarding the former student without meeting the requirements of Paragraph C. of this Article. In addition, under an explicit exclusion from the definition of an "education record," the school district may release records that only contain information about an individual obtained after he or she is no longer a student at the school district and that are not directly related to the individual's attendance as a student (e.g., a student's activities as an alumnus of the school district).

C. Present Students and Parents

The school district may disclose directory information from the education records of a student and information regarding parents without prior written consent of the parent of the student or eligible student, except as provided herein.

1. When conducting the directory information designation and notice process required by federal law, the school district shall give parents and students notice of the right to refuse to let the district designate specified data about the student as directory information.
2. The school district shall give annual notice by any means that are reasonably likely to inform the parents and eligible students of:
  - a. the types of personally identifiable information regarding students and/or parents that the school district has designated as directory information;
  - b. the parent's or eligible student's right to refuse to let the school district designate any or all of those types of information about the student and/or the parent as directory information; and
  - c. the period of time in which a parent or eligible student has to notify the school district in writing that he or she does not want any or all of those types of information about the student and/or the parent designated as directory information.

**[NOTE: Federal law allows a school district to specify that the disclosure of directory information will be limited to specific parties, for specific purposes, or both. If the school district chooses to impose these limitations, it is advisable to add a new Subparagraph VII.C.3. that specifies that disclosures of directory information will be limited to specific parties and/or for specific purposes and identify those parties and/or purposes.**

**To the extent a school district adds these restrictions, it must then limit its directory information disclosures to those individuals and/or purposes specified in this public notice. Procedures to address how these restrictions will be enforced by the school district are advised. This is an important policy decision for the local school board which must balance not only the privacy interests of the student against public disclosure, but also the additional administrative requirements such restrictions will place on the school district.]**

3. Allow a reasonable period of time after such notice has been given for a parent or eligible student to inform the school district in writing that any or all of the information so designated should not be disclosed without the parent's or eligible student's prior written consent, except as provided in Article VI. of this policy.
4. A parent or eligible student may not opt out of the directory information disclosures to:
  - a. prevent the school district from disclosing or requiring the student to disclose the student's name, ID, or school district e-mail address in a class in which the student is enrolled; or
  - b. prevent the school district from requiring a student to wear, to display publicly, or to disclose a student ID card or badge that exhibits information that may be designated as directory information and that has been properly designated by the school district as directory information.
5. The school district shall not disclose or confirm directory information without meeting the written consent requirements contained in Paragraph VI.A. of this policy if a student's social security number or other non-directory information is used alone or in combination with other data elements to identify or help identify the student or the student's records.

D. Procedure for Obtaining Nondisclosure of Directory Information

The parent's or eligible student's written notice shall be directed to the responsible authority and shall include the following:

1. Name of the student and/or parent, as appropriate;
2. Home address;
3. School presently attended by student;
4. Parent's legal relationship to student, if applicable; and
5. Specific categories of directory information to be made not public without the

parent's or eligible student's prior written consent, which shall only be applicable for that school year.

E. Duration

The designation of any information as directory information about a student or parents will remain in effect for the remainder of the school year unless the parent or eligible student provides the written notifications provided herein.

**VIII. DISCLOSURE OF PRIVATE RECORDS**

A. Private Records

For the purposes herein, education records are records which are classified as private data on individuals by state law and which are accessible only to the student who is the subject of the data and the student's parent if the student is not an eligible student. The school district may not disclose private records or their contents except as summary data, or except as provided in Article VI. of this policy, without the prior written consent of the parent or the eligible student. The school district will use reasonable methods to identify and authenticate the identity of parents, students, school officials, and any other party to whom personally identifiable information from education records is disclosed.

B. Private Records Not Accessible to Parent

In certain cases, state law intends, and clearly provides, that certain information contained in the education records of the school district pertaining to a student be accessible to the student alone, and to the parent only under special circumstances, if at all.

1. The responsible authority may deny access to private data by a parent when a minor student who is the subject of that data requests that the responsible authority deny such access. The minor student's request must be submitted in writing setting forth the reasons for denying access to the parent and must be signed by the minor. Upon receipt of such request the responsible authority shall determine if honoring the request to deny the parent access would be in the best interest of the minor data subject. In making this determination the responsible authority shall consider the following factors:
  - a. whether the minor is of sufficient age and maturity to be able to explain the reasons for and understand the consequences of the request to deny access;
  - b. whether the personal situation of the minor is such that denying parental access may protect the minor data subject from physical or emotional harm;
  - c. whether there are grounds for believing that the minor data subject's reasons for precluding parental access are reasonably accurate;
  - d. whether the data in question is of such a nature that disclosure of it to the parent may lead to physical or emotional harm to the minor data subject; and
  - e. whether the data concerns medical, dental or other health services provided pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, sections 144.341-144.347, in

which case the data may be released only if the failure to inform the parent would seriously jeopardize the health of the minor.

C. Private Records Not Accessible to Student

Students shall not be entitled to access to private data concerning financial records and statements of the student's parent or any information contained therein.

D. Military-Connected Youth Identifier

When a school district updates its enrollment forms in the ordinary course of business, the school district must include a box on the enrollment form to allow students to self-identify as a military-connected youth. For purposes of this Paragraph, a "military-connected youth" means having an immediate family member, including a parent or sibling, who is currently in the armed forces either as a reservist or on active duty or has recently retired from the armed forces. Data collected under this provision is private data on individuals, but summary data may be published by the Department of Education.

**IX. DISCLOSURE OF CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS**

A. Confidential Records

Confidential records are those records and data contained therein which are made not public by state or federal law, and which are inaccessible to the student and the student's parents or to an eligible student.

B. Reports Under the Maltreatment of Minors Reporting Act

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, chapter 260E, written copies of reports pertaining to a neglected and/or physically and/or sexually abused child shall be accessible only to the appropriate welfare and law enforcement agencies. In respect to other parties, such data shall be confidential and will not be made available to the parent or the subject individual by the school district. The subject individual, however, may obtain a copy of the report from either the local welfare agency, county sheriff, or the local police department subject to the provisions of Minnesota Statutes, chapter 260E.

Regardless of whether a written report is made under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 260E, as soon as practicable after a school receives information regarding an incident that may constitute maltreatment of a child in a school facility, the school shall inform the parent, legal guardian, or custodian of the child that an incident occurred that may constitute maltreatment of the child, when the incident occurred, and the nature of the conduct that may constitute maltreatment.

C. Investigative Data

Data collected by the school district as part of an active investigation undertaken for the purpose of the commencement or defense of pending civil legal action, or are retained in anticipation of a pending civil legal action are classified as protected nonpublic data in the case of data not on individuals, and confidential data in the case of data on individuals.

1. The school district may make any data classified as protected non-public or confidential pursuant to this subdivision accessible to any person, agency, or the public if the school district determines that such access will aid the law

enforcement process, promote public health or safety, or dispel widespread rumor or unrest.

2. A complainant has access to a statement he or she provided to the school district.
3. Parents or eligible students may have access to investigative data of which the student is the subject, but only to the extent the data is not inextricably intertwined with data about other school district students, school district employees, and/or attorney data as defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 13.393.
4. Once a civil investigation becomes inactive, civil investigative data becomes public unless the release of the data would jeopardize another pending civil legal action, except for those portions of such data that are classified as not public data under state or federal law. Any civil investigative data presented as evidence in court or made part of a court record shall be public. For purposes of this provision, a civil investigation becomes inactive upon the occurrence of any of the following events:
  - a. a decision by the school district, or by the chief attorney for the school district, not to pursue the civil legal action. However, such investigation may subsequently become active if the school district or its attorney decides to renew the civil legal action;
  - b. the expiration of the time to file a complaint under the statute of limitations or agreement applicable to the civil legal action; or
  - c. the exhaustion or expiration of rights of appeal by either party to the civil legal action.
5. A "pending civil legal action" for purposes of this subdivision is defined as including, but not limited to, judicial, administrative, or arbitration proceedings.

D. Chemical Abuse Records

To the extent the school district maintains records of the identity, diagnosis, prognosis, or treatment of any student which are maintained in connection with the performance of any drug abuse prevention function conducted, regulated, or directly or indirectly assisted by any department or agency of the United States, such records are classified as confidential and shall be disclosed only for the purposes and under the circumstances expressly authorized by law.

**X. DISCLOSURE OF SCHOOL RECORDS PRIOR TO EXCLUSION OR EXPULSION HEARING**

At a reasonable time prior to any exclusion or expulsion hearing, the student and the student's parent or guardian or representative shall be given access to all school district records pertaining to the student, including any tests or reports upon which the action proposed by the school district may be based, pursuant to the Minnesota Pupil Fair Dismissal Act, Minnesota Statutes, section 121A.40, *et seq.*

**XI. DISCLOSURE OF DATA TO MILITARY RECRUITING OFFICERS AND POSTSECONDARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

- A. The school district will release the names, addresses, electronic mail address (which

shall be the electronic mail addresses provided by the school district, if available, that may be released to military recruiting officers only), and home telephone numbers of students in grades 11 and 12 to military recruiting officers and postsecondary educational institutions within sixty (60) days after the date of the request unless a parent or eligible student has refused in writing to release this data pursuant to Paragraph C. below.

- B. Data released to military recruiting officers under this provision:
1. may be used only for the purpose of providing information to students about military service, state and federal veterans' education benefits, and other career and educational opportunities provided by the military;
  2. cannot be further disseminated to any other person except personnel of the recruiting services of the armed forces; and
  3. copying fees shall not be imposed.
- C. A parent or eligible student has the right to refuse the release of the name, address, electronic mail addresses (which shall be the electronic mail addresses provided by the school, if available, that may be released to military recruiting officers only) or home telephone number to military recruiting officers and postsecondary educational institutions. To refuse the release of the above information to military recruiting officers and postsecondary educational institutions, a parent or eligible student must notify the responsible authority, the building principal, in writing by September 15 each year. The written request must include the following information:
1. Name of student and parent, as appropriate;
  2. Home address;
  3. Student's grade level;
  4. School presently attended by student;
  5. Parent's legal relationship to student, if applicable;
  6. Specific category or categories of information which are not to be released to military recruiting officers and postsecondary educational institutions; and
  7. Specific category or categories of information which are not to be released to the public, including military recruiting officers and postsecondary educational institutions.
- D. Annually, the school district will provide public notice by any means that are reasonably likely to inform the parents and eligible students of their rights to refuse to release the names, addresses, and home phone numbers of students in grades 11 and 12 without prior consent.
- E. A parent or eligible student's refusal to release the above information to military recruiting officers and postsecondary educational institutions does not affect the school district's release of directory information to the rest of the public, which includes military recruiting officers and postsecondary educational institutions. In order to make any directory information about a student private, the procedures contained in Article VII. of this policy also must be followed. Accordingly, to the extent the school district has

designated the name, address, home phone number, and grade level of students as directory information, absent a request from a parent or eligible student not to release such data, this information will be public data and accessible to members of the public, including military recruiting officers and postsecondary educational institutions.

## **XII. LIMITS ON REDISCLOSURE**

### A. Redisdisclosure

Consistent with the requirements herein, the school district may only disclose personally identifiable information from the education records of a student on the condition that the party to whom the information is to be disclosed will not disclose the information to any other party without the prior written consent of the parent of the student or the eligible student, except that the officers, employees, and agents of any party receiving personally identifiable information under this Article may use the information, but only for the purposes for which the disclosure was made.

### B. Redisdisclosure Not Prohibited

1. Paragraph A. of this Article does not prevent the school district from disclosing personally identifiable information under Article VI. of this policy with the understanding that the party receiving the information may make further disclosures of the information on behalf of the school district provided:

- a. The disclosures meet the requirements of Article VI. of this policy; and
- b. The school district has complied with the record-keeping requirements of Article XIII. of this policy.

2. Paragraph A. of this Article does not apply to disclosures made pursuant to court orders or lawfully issued subpoenas or litigation, to disclosures of directory information, to disclosures to a parent or student or to parents of dependent students, or to disclosures concerning sex offenders and other individuals required to register under 42 United States Code, section 14071. However, the school district must provide the notification required in Paragraph XII.D. of this policy if a redisdisclosure is made based upon a court order or lawfully issued subpoena.

**[NOTE: 42 United States Code, section 14071 was repealed. School districts should retain this statutory reference, however, as it remains a reference in FERPA and the Minnesota Government Data Practices Act and still may apply to individuals required to register prior to the repeal of this law.]**

### C. Classification of Disclosed Data

The information disclosed shall retain the same classification in the hands of the party receiving it as it had in the hands of the school district.

### D. Notification

The school district shall inform the party to whom a disclosure is made of the requirements set forth in this section, except for disclosures made pursuant to court orders or lawfully issued subpoenas, disclosure of directory information under Article VII. of this policy, disclosures to a parent or student, or disclosures to parents of a

dependent student. In the event that the Family Policy Compliance Office determines that a state or local educational authority, a federal agency headed by an official listed in 34 Code of Federal Regulations, section 99.31(a)(3), or an authorized representative of a state or local educational authority or a federal agency headed by an official listed in section 99.31(a)(3), or a third party outside of the school district improperly rediscloses personally identifiable information from education records or fails to provide notification required under this section of this policy, the school district may not allow that third party access to personally identifiable information from education records for at least five (5) years.

### **XIII. RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY; RECORD SECURITY; AND RECORD KEEPING**

#### **A. Responsible Authority**

The responsible authority shall be responsible for the maintenance and security of student records.

#### **B. Record Security**

The principal of each school subject to the supervision and control of the responsible authority shall be the records manager of the school, and shall have the duty of maintaining and securing the privacy and/or confidentiality of student records.

#### **C. Plan for Securing Student Records**

The building principal shall submit to the responsible authority a written plan for securing students records by September 1 of each school year. The written plan shall contain the following information:

1. A description of records maintained;
2. Titles and addresses of person(s) responsible for the security of student records;
3. Location of student records, by category, in the buildings;
4. Means of securing student records; and
5. Procedures for access and disclosure.

#### **D. Review of Written Plan for Securing Student Records**

The responsible authority shall review the plans submitted pursuant to Paragraph C. of this Article for compliance with the law, this policy, and the various administrative policies of the school district. The responsible authority shall then promulgate a chart incorporating the provisions of Paragraph C. which shall be attached to and become a part of this policy.

#### **E. Record Keeping**

1. The principal shall, for each request for and each disclosure of personally identifiable information from the education records of a student, maintain a record, with the education records of the student, that indicates:
  - a. the parties who have requested or received personally identifiable information from the education records of the student;

- b. the legitimate interests these parties had in requesting or obtaining the information; and
  - c. the names of the state and local educational authorities and federal officials and agencies listed in Subparagraph VI.B.4. of this policy that may make further disclosures of personally identifiable information from the student's education records without consent.
- 2. In the event the school district discloses personally identifiable information from an education record of a student pursuant to Paragraph XII.B. of this policy, the record of disclosure required under this Article shall also include:
  - a. the names of the additional parties to which the receiving party may disclose the information on behalf of the school district;
  - b. the legitimate interests under Article VI. of this policy which each of the additional parties has in requesting or obtaining the information; and
  - c. a copy of the record of further disclosures maintained by a state or local educational authority or federal official or agency listed in Subparagraph VI.B.4. of this policy in accordance with 34 Code of Federal Regulations, section 99.32 and to whom the school district disclosed information from an education record. The school district shall request a copy of the record of further disclosures from a state or local educational authority or federal official or agency to whom education records were disclosed upon a request from a parent or eligible student to review the record of requests for disclosure.
- 3. Subparagraph XIII.E.1. does not apply to requests by or disclosure to a parent of a student or an eligible student, disclosures pursuant to the written consent of a parent of a student or an eligible student, requests by or disclosures to other school officials under Subparagraph VI.B.1. of this policy, to requests for disclosures of directory information under Article VII. of this policy, or to a party seeking or receiving the records as directed by a federal grand jury or other law enforcement subpoena and the issuing court or agency has ordered that the existence or the contents of the subpoena or the information provided in response to the subpoena not be disclosed or as directed by an ex parte court order obtained by the United States Attorney General (or designee not lower than an Assistant Attorney General) concerning investigations or prosecutions of an offense listed in 18 United States Code, section 2332b(g)(5)(B) or an act of domestic or international terrorism.

**[NOTE: While Subparagraph XIII.E.1. does not apply to requests for or disclosures of directory information under Article VII. of this policy, to the extent the school district chooses to limit the disclosure of directory information to specific parties, for specific purposes, or both, it is advisable that records be kept to identify the party to whom the disclosure was made and/or purpose for the disclosure.]**

- 4. The record of requests of disclosures may be inspected by:
  - a. the parent of the student or the eligible student;
  - b. the school official or his or her assistants who are responsible for the

custody of the records; and

- c. the parties authorized by law to audit the record-keeping procedures of the school district.
5. The school district shall record the following information when it discloses personally identifiable information from education records under the health or safety emergency exception:
- a. the articulable and significant threat to the health or safety of a student or other individual that formed the basis for the disclosure; and
  - b. the parties to whom the school district disclosed the information.
6. The record of requests and disclosures shall be maintained with the education records of the student as long as the school district maintains the student's education records.

#### **XIV. RIGHT TO INSPECT AND REVIEW EDUCATION RECORDS**

A. Parent of a Student, an Eligible Student or the Parent of an Eligible Student Who is Also a Dependent Student

The school district shall permit the parent of a student, an eligible student, or the parent of an eligible student who is also a dependent student who is or has been in attendance in the school district to inspect or review the education records of the student, except those records which are made confidential by state or federal law or as otherwise provided in Article VIII. of this policy.

B. Response to Request for Access

The school district shall respond to any request pursuant to Paragraph A. of this Article immediately, if possible, or within ten (10) days of the date of the request, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays.

C. Right to Inspect and Review

The right to inspect and review education records under Paragraph A. of this Article includes:

1. The right to a response from the school district to reasonable requests for explanations and interpretations of records; and
2. If circumstances effectively prevent the parent or eligible student from exercising the right to inspect and review the education records, the school district shall provide the parent or eligible student with a copy of the records requested or make other arrangements for the parent or eligible student to inspect and review the requested records.
3. Nothing in this policy shall be construed as limiting the frequency of inspection of the education records of a student with a disability by the student's parent or guardian or by the student upon the student reaching the age of majority.

D. Form of Request

Parents or eligible students shall submit to the school district a written request to inspect education records which identify as precisely as possible the record or records he or she wishes to inspect.

E. Collection of Student Records

If a student's education records are maintained in more than one (1) location, the responsible authority may collect copies of the records or the records themselves from the various locations so they may be inspected at one (1) site. However, if the parent or eligible student wishes to inspect these records where they are maintained, the school district shall attempt to accommodate those wishes. The parent or eligible student shall be notified of the time and place where the records may be inspected.

F. Records Containing Information on More Than One Student

If the education records of a student contain information on more than one (1) student, the parent or eligible student may inspect and review or be informed of only the specific information which pertains to that student.

G. Authority to Inspect or Review

The school district may presume that either parent of the student has authority to inspect or review the education records of a student unless the school district has been provided with evidence that there is a legally binding instrument or a state law or court order governing such matters as marriage dissolution, separation, or custody which provides to the contrary.

H. Fees for Copies of Records

1. The school district shall charge a reasonable fee for providing photocopies or printed copies of records unless printing a copy is the only method to provide for the inspection of data. In determining the amount of the reasonable fee, the school district shall consider the following:
  - a. the cost of materials, including paper, used to provide the copies;
  - b. the cost of the labor required to prepare the copies;
  - c. any schedule of standard copying charges established by the school district in its normal course of operations;
  - d. any special costs necessary to produce such copies from machine-based record-keeping systems, including but not limited to computers and microfilm systems; and
  - e. mailing costs.
2. If one hundred (100) or fewer pages of black and white, letter or legal size paper copies are requested, actual costs shall not be used, and, instead, the charge shall be no more than twenty-five (25) cents for each page copied.
3. The cost of providing copies shall be borne by the parent or eligible student.
4. The responsible authority, however, may not impose a fee for a copy of an education record made for a parent or eligible student if doing so would

effectively prevent or, in the case of a student with a disability, impair the parent or eligible student from exercising their right to inspect or review the student's education records.

## **XV. REQUEST TO AMEND RECORDS; PROCEDURES TO CHALLENGE DATA**

### **A. Request to Amend Education Records**

The parent of a student or an eligible student who believes that information contained in the education records of the student is inaccurate, misleading, or violates the privacy rights of the student may request that the school district amend those records.

1. The request shall be in writing, shall identify the item the requestor believes to be inaccurate, misleading, or in violation of the privacy or other rights of the student, shall state the reason for this belief, and shall specify the correction the requestor wishes the school district to make. The request shall be signed and dated by the requestor.
2. The school district shall decide whether to amend the education records of the student in accordance with the request within thirty (30) days after receiving the request.
3. If the school district decides to refuse to amend the education records of the student in accordance with the request, it shall inform the parent of the student or the eligible student of the refusal and advise the parent or eligible student of the right to a hearing under Paragraph B. of this Article.

### **B. Right to a Hearing**

If the school district refuses to amend the education records of a student, the school district, on request, shall provide an opportunity for a hearing in order to challenge the content of the student's education records to ensure that information in the education records of the student is not inaccurate, misleading, or otherwise in violation of the privacy or other rights of the student. A hearing shall be conducted in accordance with Paragraph C. of this Article.

1. If, as a result of the hearing, the school district decides that the information is inaccurate, misleading, or otherwise in violation of the privacy or other rights of the student, it shall amend the education records of the student accordingly and so inform the parent of the student or the eligible student in writing.
2. If, as a result of the hearing, the school district decides that the information is not inaccurate, misleading, or otherwise in violation of the privacy or other rights of the student, it shall inform the parent or eligible student of the right to place a statement in the record commenting on the contested information in the record or stating why he or she disagrees with the decision of the school district, or both.
3. Any statement placed in the education records of the student under Paragraph B. of this Article shall:
  - a. be maintained by the school district as part of the education records of the student so long as the record or contested portion thereof is maintained by the school district; and

- b. if the education records of the student or the contested portion thereof is disclosed by the school district to any party, the explanation shall also be disclosed to that party.

C. Conduct of Hearing

1. The hearing shall be held within a reasonable period of time after the school district has received the request, and the parent of the student or the eligible student shall be given notice of the date, place, and time reasonably in advance of the hearing.
2. The hearing may be conducted by any individual, including an official of the school district who does not have a direct interest in the outcome of the hearing. The school board attorney shall be in attendance to present the school board's position and advise the designated hearing officer on legal and evidentiary matters.
3. The parent of the student or eligible student shall be afforded a full and fair opportunity for hearing to present evidence relative to the issues raised under Paragraphs A. and B. of this Article and may be assisted or represented by individuals of his or her choice at his or her own expense, including an attorney.
4. The school district shall make a decision in writing within a reasonable period of time after the conclusion of the hearing. The decision shall be based solely on evidence presented at the hearing and shall include a summary of evidence and reasons for the decision.

D. Appeal

The final decision of the designated hearing officer may be appealed in accordance with the applicable provisions of Minnesota Statutes, chapter 14 relating to contested cases.

**XVI. PROBLEMS ACCESSING DATA**

- A. The data practices compliance official is the designated employee to whom persons may direct questions or concerns regarding problems in obtaining access to data or other data practices problems.
- B. Data practices compliance official means Superintendent, Holly Ward.
- C. Any request by an individual with a disability for reasonable modifications of the school district's policies or procedures for purposes of accessing records shall be made to the data practices compliance official.

**XVII. COMPLAINTS FOR NONCOMPLIANCE WITH FERPA**

A. Where to File Complaints

Complaints regarding alleged violations of rights accorded parents and eligible students by FERPA, and the rules promulgated thereunder, shall be submitted in writing to the U.S. Department of Education, Student Privacy Policy Office, 400 Maryland Avenue S.W., Washington, D.C. 20202-8520.

B. Content of Complaint

A complaint filed pursuant to this Article must contain specific allegations of fact giving reasonable cause to believe that a violation of FERPA and the rules promulgated thereunder has occurred.

#### **XVIII. WAIVER**

A parent or eligible student may waive any of his or her rights provided herein pursuant to FERPA. A waiver shall not be valid unless in writing and signed by the parent or eligible student. The school district may not require such a waiver.

#### **XIX. ANNUAL NOTIFICATION OF RIGHTS**

##### **A. Contents of Notice**

The school district shall give parents of students currently in attendance and eligible students currently in attendance annual notice by such means as are reasonably likely to inform the parents and eligible students of the following:

1. That the parent or eligible student has a right to inspect and review the student's education records and the procedure for inspecting and reviewing education records;
2. That the parent or eligible student has a right to seek amendment of the student's education records to ensure that those records are not inaccurate, misleading, or otherwise in violation of the student's privacy or other rights and the procedure for requesting amendment of records;
3. That the parent or eligible student has a right to consent to disclosures of personally identifiable information contained in the student's education records, except to the extent that federal and state law and the regulations promulgated thereunder authorize disclosure without consent;
4. That the parent or eligible student has a right to file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Education regarding an alleged failure by the school district to comply with the requirements of FERPA and the rules promulgated thereunder;
5. The criteria for determining who constitutes a school official and what constitutes a legitimate educational interest for purposes of disclosing education records to other school officials whom the school district has determined to have legitimate educational interests; and
6. That the school district forwards education records on request to a school in which a student seeks or intends to enroll or is already enrolled as long as the disclosure is for purposes related to the student's enrollment or transfer and that such records may include suspension and expulsion records pursuant to the federal Every Student Succeeds Act and, if applicable, a student's history of violent behavior.

##### **B. Notification to Parents of Students Having a Primary Home Language Other Than English**

The school district shall provide for the need to effectively notify parents of students identified as having a primary or home language other than English.

##### **C. Notification to Parents or Eligible Students Who are Disabled**

The school district shall provide for the need to effectively notify parents or eligible students identified as disabled.

**XX. DESTRUCTION AND RETENTION OF RECORDS**

Destruction and retention of records by the school district shall be controlled by state and federal law.

**XXI. COPIES OF POLICY**

Copies of this policy may be obtained by parents and eligible students at the superintendent's office.

- Legal References:**
- Minn. Stat. Ch. 13 (Minnesota Government Data Practices Act)
  - Minn. Stat. § 13.32, Subd. 5 (Directory Information)
  - Minn. Stat. § 13.393 (Attorneys)
  - Minn. Stat. Ch. 14 (Administrative Procedures Act)
  - Minn. Stat. § 120A.22 (Compulsory Instruction)
  - Minn. Stat. § 121A.40-121A.56 (The Pupil Fair Dismissal Act)
  - Minn. Stat. § 121A.75 (Receipt of Records; Sharing)
  - Minn. Stat. § 127A.852 (Military-Connected Youth Identifier)
  - Minn. Stat. § 144.341-144.347 (Consent of Minors for Health Services)
  - Minn. Stat. Ch. 256B (Medical Assistance for Needy Persons)
  - Minn. Stat. Ch. 256L (MinnesotaCare)
  - Minn. Stat. § 260B.171, Subds. 3 and 5 (Disposition Order and Peace Officer Records of Children)
  - Minn. Stat. Ch. 260E (Reporting of Maltreatment of Minors)
  - Minn. Stat. § 363A.42 (Public Records; Accessibility)
  - Minn. Stat. § 480.40 (Personal Information, Dissemination)
  - Minn. Stat. § 626.557 (Reporting of Maltreatment of Vulnerable Adults)
  - Minn. Rules Parts 1205.0100-1205.2000 (Data Practices)
  - 10 U.S.C. § 503(b) and (c) (Enlistments: Recruiting Campaigns; Compilation of Directory Information)
  - 18 U.S.C. § 2331 (Definitions)
  - 18 U.S.C. § 2332b (Acts of Terrorism Transcending National Boundaries)
  - 20 U.S.C. § 1232g *et seq.* (Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act)
  - 20 U.S.C. § 6301 *et seq.* (Every Student Succeeds Act)
  - 20 U.S.C. § 7908 (Armed Forces Recruiting Information)
  - 20 U.S.C. § 7917 (Transfer of School Disciplinary Records)
  - 25 U.S.C. § 5304 (Definitions – Tribal Organization)
  - 26 U.S.C. §§ 151 and 152 (Internal Revenue Code)
  - 42 U.S.C. § 1711 *et seq.* (Child Nutrition Act)
  - 42 U.S.C. § 1751 *et seq.* (Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act)
  - 34 C.F.R. §§ 99.1-99.67 (Family Educational Rights and Privacy)
  - 34 C.F.R. § 300.610-300.627 (Confidentiality of Information)
  - 42 C.F.R. § 2.1 *et seq.* (Confidentiality of Drug Abuse Patient Records)
  - Gonzaga University v. Doe*, 536 U.S. 273 309 (2002)
  - Dept. of Admin. Advisory Op. No. 21-008 (December 8, 2021)

- Cross References:**
- MSBA/MASA Model Policy 414 (Mandated Reporting of Child Neglect or Physical or Sexual Abuse)
  - MSBA/MASA Model Policy 417 (Chemical Use and Abuse)
  - MSBA/MASA Model Policy 506 (Student Discipline)
  - MSBA/MASA Model Policy 519 (Interviews of Students by Outside Agencies)
  - MSBA/MASA Model Policy 520 (Student Surveys)

MSBA/MASA Model Policy 711 (Video Recording on School Buses)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 722 (Public Data Requests)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 906 (Community Notification of Predatory Offenders)

## **Resources**

U.S. Department of Education: *FAQs on Photos and Videos under FERPA* | *Protecting Student Privacy* (accessed 012926)

U.S. Department of Education: *Letter to Wachter Regarding Surveillance Video of Multiple Students* | *Protecting Student Privacy* (accessed 012926)

U.S. Department of Education: *School Resource Officers, School Law Enforcement Units, and the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA)* | *Protecting Student Privacy* (accessed 012926)

U.S. Department of Education: *Protecting Student Privacy While Using Online Educational Services: Requirements and Best Practices* | *Protecting Student Privacy* (accessed 012926)

U.S. Department of Education: *FERPA/IDEA Crosswalk* | *Protecting Student Privacy* (accessed 012926)

U.S. Department of Education: *What is the Protection of Pupil Rights Amendment?* | *Protecting Student Privacy* (accessed 012926)

Minnesota Department of Health: *The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) and Immunization Data* (including *Possible School Consent Language for Sharing Immunization Data with Registries*) (accessed 012926)

Adopted: \_\_\_\_\_

MSBA/MASA Model Policy 530

Orig. 1999

Revised: \_\_\_\_\_

Rev. 2026

## **530 IMMUNIZATION REQUIREMENTS**

**[NOTE: The provisions of this policy substantially reflect statutory requirements.]**

### **I. PURPOSE**

The purpose of this policy is to require that all students receive the proper immunizations as mandated by law to ensure the health and safety of all students.

### **II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY**

All students are required to provide proof of immunization, or appropriate documentation exempting the student from such immunization, and such other data necessary to ensure that the student is free from any communicable diseases, as a condition of enrollment.

### **III. STUDENT IMMUNIZATION REQUIREMENTS**

- A. No student may be enrolled or remain enrolled, on a full-time, part-time, or shared-time basis, in any elementary or secondary school within the school district until the student or the student's parent or guardian has submitted to the designated school district administrator the required proof of immunization. Prior to the student's first date of attendance, the student or the student's parent or guardian shall provide to the designated school district administrator one of the following statements:
  - 1. a statement from a physician, advanced practice registered nurse, physician assistant, or a public clinic which provides immunizations (hereinafter "medical statement"), affirming that the student received the immunizations required by law, consistent with medically acceptable standards; or
  - 2. a medical statement affirming that the student received the primary schedule of immunizations required by law and has commenced a schedule of the remaining required immunizations, indicating the month and year each immunization was administered, consistent with medically acceptable standards.
- B. The statement of a parent or guardian of a student or an emancipated student may be substituted for the medical statement. If such a statement is substituted, this statement must indicate the month and year each immunization was administered. Upon request, the designated school district administrator will provide information to the parent or guardian of a student or an emancipated student of the dosages required for each vaccine according to the age of the student.
- C. The parent or guardian of persons receiving instruction in a home school shall submit one of the statements set forth in Paragraph III.A. or III.B., above, or statement of immunization set forth in Article IV., below, to the superintendent of the school district by October 1 of the first year of their home schooling in Minnesota and the grade 7 year.
- D. When there is evidence of the presence of a communicable disease, or when required by any state or federal agency and/or state or federal law, students and/or their parents or guardians may be required to submit such other health care data as is necessary to ensure that the student has received any necessary immunizations and/or is free of any

communicable diseases. No student may be enrolled or remain enrolled in any elementary or secondary school within the school district until the student or the student's parent or guardian has submitted the required data.

- E. The school district may allow a student transferring into a school a maximum of thirty (30) days to submit a statement specified in Paragraph III.A. or III.B., above, or Article IV., below. Students who do not provide the appropriate proof of immunization or the required documentation related to an applicable exemption of the student from the required immunization within the specified time frames shall be excluded from school until such time as the appropriate proof of immunizations or exemption documentation has been provided.
- F. If a person who is not a Minnesota resident enrolls in a school district online learning course or program that delivers instruction to the person only by computer and does not provide any teacher or instructor contact time or require classroom attendance, the person is not subject to the immunization, statement, and other requirements of this policy.

#### **IV. EXEMPTIONS FROM IMMUNIZATION REQUIREMENTS**

Students will be exempt from the foregoing immunization requirements under the following circumstances:

- A. The parent or guardian of a minor student or an emancipated student submits a signed medical statement affirming that the immunization of the student is contraindicated for medical reasons or that laboratory confirmation of the presence of adequate immunity exists; or
- B. The parent or guardian of a minor student or an emancipated student submits a notarized statement stating the student has not been immunized because of the conscientiously held beliefs of the parent, guardian, or emancipated student.

#### **V. NOTICE OF IMMUNIZATION REQUIREMENTS**

- A. The school district will develop and implement a procedure to:
  - 1. notify parents and students of the immunization and exemption requirements by use of a form approved by the Minnesota Department of Health;
  - 2. notify parents and students of the consequence for failure to provide required documentation regarding immunizations;
  - 3. review student health records to determine whether the required information has been provided; and
  - 4. make reasonable arrangements to send a student home when the immunization requirements have not been met and advise the student and/or the student's parent or guardian of the conditions for re-enrollment.

**[Note: See Attachments A, B, C, and D.]**

- B. The notice provided shall contain written information describing the exemptions from immunization as permitted by law. The notice shall be in a font size at least equal to the font size and style as the immunization requirements and on the same page as the immunization requirements.

## **VI. IMMUNIZATION RECORDS**

- A. The school district will maintain a file containing the immunization records for each student in attendance at the school district for at least five (5) years after the student attains the age of majority.
- B. Student immunization records maintained by the school district are generally considered education records subject to the Family Education Records and Privacy Act (FERPA). The school district may not disclose personally identifiable information (PII), including immunization records, without parent or eligible student consent unless a permissible exception applies.
- C. The designated school district administrator will assist a student and/or the student's parent or guardian in the transfer of the student's immunization file to the student's new school within thirty (30) days of the student's transfer.
- D. Upon request of a public or private postsecondary educational institution as defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 135A.14, the designated school district administrator shall assist in the transfer of the student's immunization file to the postsecondary educational institution.

## **VII. OTHER**

Within sixty (60) days of the commencement of each new school term, the school district will forward a report to the Commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Education stating the number of students attending each school in the school district, including the number of students receiving instruction in a home school, the number of students who have not been immunized, and the number of students who received an exemption. The school district also will forward a copy of all exemption statements received by the school district to the Commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Health.

**Legal References:** Minn. Stat. § 13.32 (Educational Data)  
Minn. Stat. § 121A.15 (Health Standards; Immunizations; School Children)  
Minn. Stat. § 121A.17 (School Board Responsibilities)  
Minn. Stat. § 144.29 (Health Records; Children of School Age)  
Minn. Stat. § 144.3351 (Immunization Data)  
Minn. Stat. § 144.441 (Tuberculosis Screening in Schools)  
Minn. Stat. § 144.442 (Testing in Schools)  
Minn. Rules Parts 4604.0100-4604.1020 (Immunization)  
20 U.S.C. § 1232g (Family Educational and Privacy Rights Act)  
*McCarthy v. Ozark Sch. Dist.*, 359 F.3d 1029 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2004)  
Op. Atty. Gen. 169-W (July 23, 1980)  
Op. Atty. Gen. 169-W (Jan. 17, 1968)

**Cross References:** MSBA/MASA Model Policy 515 (Protection and Privacy of Pupil Records)

**Resources:** MN Department of Health: [School Health Personnel Immunization and Disease Reporting](#) (accessed 12/15/25)

**SAMPLE LETTER A**

[TO BE PLACED ON SCHOOL DISTRICT STATIONERY]

[date]

[Parent(s)]

[Address]

Re: Immunizations

Dear Parent:

As you know, school begins on [date]. Before your child, [name of child], can be enrolled, however, we must receive proof that he/she has received immunization against a number of diseases as required by state law or is excepted therefrom. To date, we have no immunization records for your child nor a claim of exception.

Please complete the enclosed form verifying that [name of child] has received the required immunizations, consistent with medically acceptable standards and return the form to [name of school official], *before school begins*. By state law, we cannot allow [name of child] to stay in school longer than thirty days unless we have received proof that he/she has had the required immunizations or is excepted therefrom.

If you cannot submit a statement from a physician or public clinic regarding your elementary or secondary school child, you may submit your own statement on the enclosed form detailing the precise dosages given for each required immunization and the month and year each immunization was given. If you elect to submit your own statement in lieu of one from a health care provider, please contact [name of school official] at [telephone number] to determine the precise vaccinations required for your child, as the requirements vary according to the child's age.

If you are claiming an exception for medical reasons that an immunization is contraindicated or because of your conscientiously held beliefs, you must either submit a statement from a physician stating the immunization is contraindicated or you must submit a notarized statement, signed by you as the parent/guardian, or if the student is an emancipated person, by the emancipated person, stating that the student has not been immunized because of conscientiously held beliefs. The enclosed form may be used for this purpose.

If we do not receive proof of immunization or exception by [date], your child will be sent home from school and discharged from enrollment. It will then be necessary for you to re-enroll the child after immunization requirements have been met before the child can return to school. If you have any questions, please contact [name of school official] at [telephone number].

Thank you for your cooperation.

Very truly yours,

[School District Official]

[TO BE PLACED ON SCHOOL DISTRICT STATIONERY]

[date]

[Parent(s)]

[Address]

Re: Immunizations

Dear Parent:

As you know, school began today. To date, we have no immunization records for your child nor any record of a request for an exception. In order for your child, [name of child], to remain enrolled, we must receive proof that he/she has received immunization against a number of diseases as required by state law or that he/she qualifies for one of the statutory exceptions. By this letter, we wish to verify that our records concerning your child are accurate and complete.

Please submit a statement on the enclosed form to [name of school official] from a physician or a public clinic verifying that [name of child] has received the required immunizations, consistent with medically acceptable standards. By state law, we cannot allow [name of child] to stay in school unless we have received proof that he/she has had the required immunizations or has satisfied one of the statutorily recognized exceptions.

If you cannot submit a statement from a physician or public clinic regarding your elementary or secondary school child, you may submit your own statement on the enclosed form detailing the precise dosages given for each required immunization and the month and year each immunization was given. If you elect to submit your own statement in lieu of one from a health care provider, please contact [name of school official] at [telephone number] to determine the precise vaccinations required for your child, as the requirements vary according to the child's age.

If you are claiming an exception for medical reasons that an immunization is contraindicated or because of your conscientiously held beliefs, you must either submit a statement from a physician stating the immunization is contraindicated or you must submit a notarized statement, signed by you as the parent/guardian, or if the student is an emancipated person by the emancipated person, stating that the student has not been immunized because of conscientiously held beliefs. The enclosed form may be used for this purpose.

If you have already submitted a statement to us, please indicate how the statement was submitted (i.e. hand-delivered, mailed), when it was delivered and to whom. It may be necessary for you to obtain a duplicate statement if the original cannot be found. If additional time to obtain a duplicate is required, please so indicate in your response.

If we do not receive proof of immunization or exception by [ten school days], your child will be sent home from school and discharged from enrollment. It will then be necessary for you to re-enroll the child after immunization requirements have been met before the child can return to school. If you have any questions, please contact [name of school official] at [telephone number].

Thank you for your cooperation.

Very truly yours,

[School District Official]

**SAMPLE LETTER C**

[TO BE PLACED ON SCHOOL DISTRICT STATIONERY]

[date]

[Parent(s)]

[Address]

Re: Non-Enrollment for Lack of Immunization Proof

Dear Parent:

We are sending your child, [name of child], home today because we have not yet received proof that he or she has received appropriate immunizations or is excepted therefrom. Minnesota law does not allow us to enroll an elementary or secondary school student without proof that the student has received the required immunizations or is excepted therefrom.

As we advised earlier, State law and School District policy allow for a thirty-day grace period and a ten-day due process period during which your child may attend school. Those grace periods have now expired.

[Name of child] may re-enroll as soon as we have received appropriate proof of immunizations. If you have any questions about the proof or the immunizations required, please contact [name of school official] at [telephone number] as soon as possible.

We look forward to having [name of child] back in school soon.

Very truly yours,

[School District Official]

*DISTRICT NOTES:*

Previous notices sent on \_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_

Phone contacts on \_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_

Adopted: \_\_\_\_\_

MSBA/MASA Model Policy 615

Orig. 1997

Revised: \_\_\_\_\_

Rev. 2026

## **615 TESTING ACCOMMODATIONS, MODIFICATIONS, AND EXEMPTIONS FOR IEPs, SECTION 504 PLANS, AND LEP STUDENTS**

### **I. PURPOSE**

The purpose of the policy is to provide adequate opportunity for students identified as having individualized education program (IEP), Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Section 504 accommodation plan (504 plan), or English Learner (EL) needs to participate in statewide assessment systems designed to hold schools accountable for the academic performance of all students.

### **II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY**

- A. The federal Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) and Minnesota statutes require that public school students be assessed annually in reading, mathematics, and science. The Minnesota Comprehensive Assessment (MCA), the Minnesota Test of Academic Skills (MTAS), and Alternate Minnesota Comprehensive Assessment (Alt MCA) are the standards-based accountability assessments used to meet this requirement.

The MCA and MTAS/Alt MCA are criterion-referenced assessments, which means they measure a snapshot of student learning of a fixed set of criteria: the Minnesota Academic Standards. The Minnesota K-12 Academic Standards are revised every ten (10) years, according to a schedule determined by the state legislature. When standards are updated, the statewide assessments are also updated with a new series to align to the new standards. The new assessments are administered when the new academic standards are fully implemented.

- B. The Minnesota Test of Academic Skills (MTAS) and the Alternate Minnesota Comprehensive Assessment (Alt MCA)

1. The Minnesota Test of Academic Skills (MTAS) and Alternate Minnesota Comprehensive Assessment (Alt MCA) are the standards-based accountability assessments designed for, and limited to, students with the most significant cognitive disabilities. They are designed to measure student progress toward Minnesota's academic standards and meet the requirements of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA). Students who receive special education services and meet the [eligibility criteria](#) may take the MTAS/Alt MCA.

2. In compliance with the transition to new Minnesota academic standards, the Minnesota Department of Education (MDE) is developing alternative assessments, the Alt MCA, to replace the MTAS, according to the following schedule:

- a. Science Alternate MCA (2024-25 school year);
- b. Reading Alternate MCA (2025-26 school year); and

- c. Mathematics Alternate MCA (2027-28 school year).

### **III. DEFINITIONS**

#### **A. Most Significant Cognitive Disability**

This term describes students whose cognitive impairments may prevent them from attaining grade-level achievement standards, even with the very best instruction. IEP teams may use the following characteristics to identify if a student has a most significant cognitive disability:

1. The student's cognitive functioning is significantly below age expectations. The IEP team can determine that a student may be significantly below the average cognitive functioning of typically developing peers by
  - a. a standardized norm-referenced measure of cognitive functioning, or
  - b. when formal cognitive assessments are inappropriate, invalid or documented in other ways, other data-based measures may be used to document functioning significantly below age expectations as referenced in the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA).
2. The student's disability has a significant impact on their ability to function in multiple environments, including home, school and community.
3. The student needs explicit and intensive instruction and/or extensive supports in multiple settings to acquire, maintain and generalize academic and life skills to actively participate in school, work, home and community environments.

- B. Other key terms are defined in the current MDE *Procedures Manual for the Minnesota Assessments* (see Resources).

### **IV. ALTERNATIVE ASSESSMENT**

#### **A. Initial Steps**

1. The school district will utilize the existing annual review of IEPs or 504 plans to review, on a case-by-case basis, and determine how a student with a disability will participate in statewide testing.
2. The IEP must review the student's instructional program to ensure that the student is receiving instruction linked to the general education curriculum to the extent appropriate. If instruction is not linked to the general education curriculum, the IEP team must review the student's goals and determine how access to the general curriculum will be provided.
3. The IEP team must first consider the student's ability to participate in the MCA, with or without accommodations. The IEP team must document, in the IEP, the reasons why the MCA is or is not an appropriate measure of the student's academic progress and how the student would participate in statewide testing.

If the IEP team establishes that the MCA is not an appropriate measure of the student's knowledge and skills on grade-level content standards, even when the student is provided allowable and appropriate accommodations, the IEP team may consider the administration of an alternate assessment.

4. Participation decisions will be made separately for mathematics, reading, and science. Participation decisions must be made annually and documented in a student's IEP.

**B. Alternate Assessment Eligibility Requirements**

1. For a student with a significant cognitive disability to be eligible for an alternative assessment, the IEP team must determine that the following are true:
  - a. the student's cognitive functioning to be significantly below age expectations;
  - b. the student's disability has a significant impact on their ability to function in multiple environments, including home, school, and community; and
  - c. the student needs explicit and intensive instruction and/or extensive supports in multiple settings to acquire, maintain, and generalize academic and life skills to actively participate in school, work, home, and community environments.
2. Alternate assessment participation decisions must not be made on the following factors:
  - a. Student's disability category as defined in Minnesota Rules, part 3525.1325-1348;
  - b. Educational environment or instructional setting;
  - c. Participation in a separate, specialized curriculum;
  - d. An expectation that the student will receive a low score on the MCA;
  - e. Language, social, cultural, or economic differences;
  - f. Concern for participation rate calculations at the district level.

**V. ALTERNATE ACCESS FOR ELs**

**A. ACCESS for ELs**

1. All English learners in grades K–12 in public schools are required to participate annually in an English language proficiency assessment. With very few exceptions, all English learners take the ACCESS for ELs.

Minnesota students identified as English learners (ELs) require an additional assessment to determine their progress toward English language proficiency. These students take the WIDA ACCESS assessment annually. English learners who receive special education services and meet alternate assessment participation guidelines may take the WIDA Alternate ACCESS.

The school district will utilize the existing annual review of IEPs or 504 plans to review, on a case-by-case basis, and determine how an identified EL student with a disability will participate in statewide testing. Some students with significant cognitive disabilities may be eligible to take the Alternate ACCESS for ELLs instead of the ACCESS for ELL.

**B. Eligibility Requirements**

1. The student is identified as an English learner (EL) and is reported as EL in student enrollment data submitted in the Minnesota Automated Reporting Student System (MARSS);
2. The student must have a most significant cognitive disability;
3. The student cannot meaningfully participate in the WIDA ACCESS, even with allowable accommodations.
4. The IEP team must document, in the IEP, reasons the MCA is or is not an appropriate English language proficiency assessment for the student.

**C. Alternate ACCESS participation decisions must not be made on the following factors:**

1. The student's disability category alone;
2. The student's placement or instructional setting;
3. The student's language background, or other social, cultural, or economic factors;
4. An expectation that the student will receive a low score on the WIDA ACCESS ; and
5. A desire to simplify test administration, which may include behavioral concerns or anticipated emotional distress.

**VI. GRANTING AND DOCUMENTING ACCOMMODATIONS, MODIFICATIONS, OR EXEMPTIONS FOR TESTING**

See Chapter 5 of the current "Procedures Manual for the Minnesota Assessments" and Guidelines for Administration of Accommodations and Linguistic Supports.

**VII. RECORDS**

All test accommodations, modifications, or exemptions shall be reported to the school district test administrator. The school district test administrator shall be responsible for keeping a list

of all such test accommodations, modifications, and exemptions for school district audit purposes. Testing results will be documented and reported.

- Legal References:** Minn. Stat. § 120B.11 (School District Process for Reviewing Curriculum, Instruction, and Student Achievement Goals; Striving for Comprehensive Achievement and Civic Readiness)  
Minn. Stat. § 120B.30 (Statewide Testing and Reporting System)  
Minn. Stat. § 125A.08 (Individualized Education Programs)  
Minn. Rules Parts 3501.0660 (Academic Standards for Language Arts)  
Minn. Rules Parts 3501.0700-3501.0745 (Academic Standards for Mathematics)  
Minn. Rules Parts 3501.0820 (Academic Standards for the Arts)  
Minn. Rules Parts 3501.0900-3501.0960 (Academic Standards in Science)  
Minn. Rules Parts 3501.1300-3501.1345 (Academic Standards for Social Studies)  
Minn. Rules Parts 3501.1400-3501.1410 (Academic Standards for Physical Education)
- Cross References:** MSBA/MASA Model Policy 104 (School District Mission Statement)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 601 (School District Curriculum and Instruction Goals)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 613 (Graduation Requirements)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 614 (School District Testing Plan and Procedure)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 616 (School District System Accountability)
- Resources:** Minnesota Department of Education (MDE): [Alternate Assessments](#) (accessed 12/31/25)  
MDE: [Statewide Assessments Policies and Procedures](#) (accessed 12/31/25)  
MDE: [Eligibility Requirements and Decision-Making Tool for Minnesota Alternative Assessment](#) (MTAS/Alternate MCA) (accessed 12/31/25)  
MDE: [English Learner Education](#) (accessed 1/1/26)  
MDE: [Minnesota's Assessments for English Learners](#) (accessed 1/1/26)  
WIDA: [WIDA Alternate ACCESS Participation Decision Tree](#) (accessed 1/1/26)

Adopted: \_\_\_\_\_

MSBA/MASA Model Policy 701

Orig. 1995

Revised: \_\_\_\_\_

Rev. 2026

## **701 ESTABLISHMENT AND ADOPTION OF SCHOOL DISTRICT BUDGET**

**[NOTE: The provisions of this policy substantially reflect the requirements of Minnesota Statutes.]**

### **I. PURPOSE**

The purpose of this policy is to establish lines of authority and procedures for the establishment of the school district's revenue and expenditure budgets.

### **II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY**

The policy of the school district is to establish its revenue and expenditure budgets in accordance with the applicable provisions of law. Budget planning is an integral part of program planning so that the annual budget will effectively express and implement school board goals and the priorities of the school district.

### **III. REQUIREMENTS**

- A. The superintendent or such other school official as designated by the superintendent or the school board shall each year prepare preliminary revenue and expenditure budgets for review by the school board or its designated committee or committees. When projected expenditures exceed projected revenues, the school board may consider use of an available fund balance, if one exists.
- B. Expenditures shall be reported in compliance with Minnesota Statutes, section 123B.76.
- C. Prior to July 1 of each year, the school board must approve and adopt its revenue and expenditure budgets for the next school year. The budget document so adopted must be considered an expenditure-authorizing or appropriations document. No funds shall be expended for any purpose in any school year prior to the adoption of the budget document which authorizes that expenditure for that year, or prior to the adoption of an amendment to that budget document by the school board to authorize that expenditure for that year.
- D. Each year, the school district must publish its adopted revenue and expenditure budgets for the current year, the actual revenues, expenditures, and fund balances for the prior year, and the projected fund balances for the current year in the form prescribed by the Commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Education (Commissioner) within one week of the acceptance of the final audit by the school board, or November 30, whichever is earlier. A statement must be included in the publication that the complete budget in detail may be inspected by any resident of the school district upon request to the superintendent. At the same time as this publication, the school district shall publish the other information required by Minnesota Statutes, section 123B.10.
- E. At the public hearing on the adoption of the school district's proposed property tax levy, the school board shall review its current budget and the proposed property taxes payable in the following calendar year.
- F. The school district must also post the materials specified in Paragraph III.D. above in a conspicuous place on the school district's official website, including a link to the school

district's school report card on the Minnesota Department of Education's website, and publish a summary of information and the address of the school district's website where the information can be found in a qualified newspaper of general circulation in the district.

#### **IV. IMPLEMENTATION**

- A. The school board places the responsibility for administering the adopted budget with the superintendent. The superintendent may delegate duties related thereto to other school officials, but the superintendent maintains the ultimate responsibility for this function.
- B. The program-oriented budgeting system will be supported by a program-oriented accounting structure organized and operated on a fund basis as provided for in Minnesota statutes through the Uniform Financial Accounting and Reporting Standards for Minnesota School Districts (UFARS).
- C. The superintendent or the superintendent's designee is authorized to make payments of claims or salaries authorized by the adopted or amended budget prior to school board approval.
- D. Supplies and capital equipment can be ordered prior to budget adoption only by authority of the school board. If additional personnel are provided in the proposed budget, actual hiring may not occur until the budget is adopted unless otherwise approved by the school board. Other funds to be expended in a subsequent school year may not be encumbered prior to budget adoption unless specifically approved by the school board.
- E. The school district shall make such reports to the Commissioner as required relating to initial allocations of revenue, reallocations of revenue, and expenditures of funds.

**Legal References:** Minn. Stat. § 123B.10 (Publication of Financial Information)  
Minn. Stat. § 123B.76 (Expenditures; Reporting)  
Minn. Stat. § 123B.77 (Accounting, Budgeting, and Reporting Requirements)

**Cross References:** MSBA/MASA Model Policy 701.1 (Modification of School District Budget)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 702 (Accounting)

## **721 PROCUREMENT POLICY**

**[NOTE: School districts are required by the federal Uniform Grant Guidance (UGG) regulations, 2 Code of Federal Regulations, part 200, to have the policies that establish uniform administrative requirements, cost principles, and audit requirements for federal awards to non-federal entities including school districts. In June 2018, the United States Office of Management and Budget increased the threshold dollar amounts for both simplified acquisition costs (\$250,000) and micro-purchases (\$10,000). In addition, school districts must comply with Minnesota laws on procurement.]**

### **I. PURPOSE**

The purpose of this policy is to ensure compliance with the requirements of the federal Uniform Grant Guidance regulations by establishing uniform administrative requirements, cost principles, and audit requirements for federal grant awards received by the school district. This policy also seeks to ensure compliance with Minnesota procurement laws governing school districts.

### **II. DEFINITIONS**

- A. "Compensation for personal services" includes all remuneration, paid currently or accrued, for services of employees rendered during the period of performance under the federal award, including, but not necessarily limited to, wages and salaries. Compensation for personal services may also include fringe benefits which are addressed in 2 Code of Federal Regulations, section 200.431 (Compensation - Fringe Benefits).
- B. "Competitive procurement process" means a process for procurement by sealed bids or by proposals under Minnesota Statutes, section 471.345.
- C. "Contract" means a legal instrument by which the school district purchases property or services needed to carry out the project or program under a federal award. The term, as used in 2 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 200, does not include a legal instrument, even if the school district considers it a contract, when the substance of the transaction meets the definition of a federal award or subaward.
- D. "Direct costs" are those costs that can be identified specifically with a particular final cost objective, such as a federal award, or other internally or externally funded activity, or that can be directly assigned to such activities relatively easily with a high degree of accuracy.
- E. "Equipment" means tangible personal property (including information technology systems) having a useful life of more than one year and a per-unit acquisition cost which exceeds the lesser of the capitalization level established by the school district for financial statement purposes, or \$10,000.
- F. "Federal award" has the meaning, depending on the context, in either paragraph 1. or 2. below:
  - 1.
    - a. The federal financial assistance that the school district receives directly from a federal awarding agency or indirectly from a pass-through entity, as described in 2 Code of Federal Regulations, section 200.101; or

- b. The cost-reimbursement contract under the federal Acquisition Regulations that the school district receives directly from a federal awarding agency or indirectly from a pass-through entity, as described in 2 Code of Federal Regulations, section 200.101.
  - 2. The instrument setting forth the terms and conditions. The instrument is the grant agreement, cooperative agreement, other agreement for assistance covered in paragraph (2) of the definition of *Federal financial assistance* in 2 Code of Federal Regulations 200.1, or the cost-reimbursement contract awarded under the federal Acquisition Regulations.
  - 3. "Federal award" does not include other contracts that a federal agency uses to buy goods or services from a contractor or a contract to operate federal-government-owned, contractor-operated facilities.
- G. "Grants" includes
  - 1. "State-administered grants" are those grants that pass through a state agency such as the Minnesota Department of Education (MDE).
  - 2. "Direct grants" are those grants that do not pass through another agency such as MDE and are awarded directly by the federal awarding agency to the grantee organization. These grants are usually discretionary grants that are awarded by the U.S. Department of Education (DOE) or by another federal awarding agency.

**[NOTE: All requirements outlined in this policy apply to both direct grants and state-administered grants.]**

- H. "Non-federal entity" means a state, local government, Indian tribe, institution of higher education, or nonprofit organization that carries out a federal award as a recipient or subrecipient.
- I. "Post-retirement health plans" refer to costs of health insurance or health services not included in a pension plan covered by 2 Code of Federal Regulations, section 200.431(g) for retirees and their spouses, dependents, and survivors.
- J. "Severance pay" is a payment in addition to regular salaries and wages by the school district to workers whose employment is being terminated.
- K. "Travel costs" are the expenses for transportation, lodging, subsistence, and related items incurred by employees who are in travel status on official business of the school district.

### **III. PROCUREMENT METHOD OPTIONS**

#### **A. Procurement by micro-purchase**

The acquisition of supplies or services when the aggregate dollar amount of the procurement transaction does not exceed the micro-purchase threshold (generally \$10,000, except as otherwise discussed in 48 Code of Federal Regulations, subpart 2.1 or as periodically adjusted for inflation).

**[NOTE: Minnesota school districts may choose to increase their federal micro-purchase threshold to \$25,000, which would align with the Minnesota limit. School districts choosing to adopt this increase must annually certify the higher threshold. The annual certification must include a justification, clear identification of the threshold, and supporting documentation of any of the following: (1) a qualification as a low-risk auditee, in accordance with the criteria established in 2 Code of Federal Regulations, section 200.520 for the**

**most recent audit; (2) an annual internal institutional risk assessment to identify, mitigate, and manage financial risks; or (3) a higher threshold consistent with state law.]**

B. Procurement by small purchase procedures

This procurement method may be used when the value of the procurement transaction does not exceed the federal simplified acquisition threshold and is within the state threshold of \$175,000. If a small purchase procedure is used, price or rate quotations must be obtained from an adequate number of qualified sources. Unless specified by the Federal agency, the school district may exercise judgment in determining what number is adequate.

**[NOTE: Despite the federal government's increase in the dollar cap for small purchases to \$250,000, Minnesota Statutes, section 471.345 limits the cap for small purchase procedures to \$175,000.]**

C. Procurement by sealed bids (formal advertising)

This procurement method involves a publicly solicited and a firm, fixed-price contract (lump sum or unit price) awarded to the responsible bidder whose bid, conforming to all the material terms and conditions of the invitation for bids, is the lowest in price.

D. Procurement by competitive proposals

This procurement method is normally conducted with more than one source submitting an offer, and either a fixed-price or cost-reimbursement type contract is awarded. Competitive proposals are generally used when conditions are not appropriate for the use of sealed bids.

E. Procurement by noncompetitive proposals

This procurement method involves solicitation of a proposal from only one source.

**[NOTE: Article IV. on Conflict of Interest has been moved to Article XI. to create a seamless set of Articles regarding procurement.]**

#### **IV. GENERAL PROCUREMENT STANDARDS**

- A. The school district must use its own documented procurement procedures that reflect applicable state laws, provided that the procurements conform to the applicable federal law and the standards identified in the Uniform Grant Guidance.
- B. The school district must maintain oversight to ensure that contractors perform in accordance with the terms, conditions, and specifications of their contracts or purchase orders.
- C. The school district's procedures must avoid acquisition of unnecessary or duplicative items. Consideration should be given to consolidating or breaking out procurements to obtain a more economical purchase. Where appropriate, an analysis will be made of lease versus purchase alternatives and any other appropriate analysis to determine the most economical approach. Breaking up a procurement into smaller components to avoid the thresholds established in this policy is prohibited.
- D. The school district must award contracts only to responsible contractors possessing the ability to perform successfully under the terms and conditions of a proposed procurement. Consideration will be given to such matters as contractor integrity, compliance with public policy, record of past performance, and financial and technical resources.

- E. The school district must maintain records sufficient to detail the history of procurement. These records will include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following: rationale for the method of procurement; selection of the contract type; contractor selection or rejection; and the basis for the contract price.
- F. The school district alone must be responsible, in accordance with good administrative practice and sound business judgment, for the settlement of all contractual and administrative issues arising out of procurements. These issues include, but are not limited to, source evaluation, protests, disputes, and claims. These standards do not relieve the school district of any contractual responsibilities under its contracts.
- G. The school district must take all necessary affirmative steps to assure that minority businesses, women's business enterprises, veteran-owned businesses, and labor surplus area firms are considered.

H. Thresholds for Employee Purchases

The superintendent and/or the Director of Finance, in conjunction with the school board, is responsible for overseeing the procurement process, including establishment of procedures, internal controls, quality assurance, methods of greatest economy, and compliance with all applicable laws. To be valid, all contracts must be approved by the board, except as otherwise provided in this policy.

Individual school district employees may incur expenditures in the following amounts without prior board approval so long as such expenditures are consistent with the school board-approved budget, provided that in all cases the school board retains authority to disapprove any expenditure for any reason at its sole discretion:

- 1. Any school district employee may make a purchase for use in connection with school district operations when the expenditure is less than \$1,000 and is consistent with this policy's requirements.
- 2. In addition to the foregoing, the following school district employees may execute a purchase or procurement that requires the expenditure of up to the following amounts:
  - a. Superintendent: Up to \$5,000.
  - b. Director of Finance: Up to \$5,000.

**V. PROCUREMENT METHODS WHEN USING STATE FUNDS**

The school district must use one of the following methods of procurement when using state funds:

A. Procurements for \$25,000 or less

If the amount of the contract is estimated to be \$25,000 or less, the contract may be made either upon quotation or in the open market, in the school district's discretion. If the contract is made upon quotation it shall be based, so far as practicable, on at least two (2) quotations which shall be kept on file for a period of at least one (1) year after their receipt.

Alternatively, the school district may award a contract for construction, alteration, repair, or maintenance work to the vendor or contractor offering the best value under a request for proposals as described in Minnesota Statutes, section 16C.28, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), clause (2), and paragraph (c).

Procurements for \$25,000 or less also may be conducted by micro-purchase.

B. Procurements Exceeding \$25,000 but not \$175,000

1. Sealed Bids or Direct Negotiation

If the amount of the contract is estimated to exceed \$25,000 but not to exceed \$175,000, the contract may be made either upon sealed bids or by direct negotiation, by obtaining two (2) or more quotations for the purchase or sale when possible, and without advertising for bids or otherwise complying with the requirements of competitive bidding. All quotations obtained shall be kept on file for a period of at least one (1) year after receipt thereof.

2. Best Value Alternative

As an alternative to the procurement method described in Subparagraph B.1 above, the school district may award a contract for construction, alteration, repair, or maintenance work to the vendor or contractor offering the best value under a request for proposals as described in Minnesota Statutes, section 16C.28, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), clause (2), and paragraph (c).

C. Procurements Exceeding \$175,000

If the amount of the contract is estimated to exceed \$175,000, sealed bids shall be solicited by public notice in the manner and subject to the requirements of the law governing school district contracts.

Procurement by Sealed Bids

Procurement by sealed bids means a process in which bids are publicly solicited and a firm fixed price contract by lump sum or unit price is awarded to the responsible bidder whose bid, conforming with all material terms and conditions of the invitation for bids, is the lowest in price. If sealed bids are used, the following requirements apply:

1. bids must be solicited from an adequate number of qualified sources, providing bidders sufficient response time prior to the date set for opening bids;
2. the invitation for bids, which includes any specifications and pertinent attachments, must define the items or services in order for the bidder to properly respond;
3. all bids will be opened at the time and place prescribed in the invitation for bids, and the bids must be opened publicly;
4. a firm fixed price contract award will be made in writing to the lowest responsive and responsible bidder. Where specified in bidding documents, factors such as discounts, transportation cost, and life cycle costs must be considered in determining which bid is lowest. Payment discounts will only be used to determine the low bid when prior experience indicates that the discounts are usually taken advantage of;
5. any or all bids may be rejected if there is a sound documented reason; and
6. in order for a sealed bid to be feasible, the following conditions must be present:
  - a. a complete, adequate, and realistic specification or purchase description is available;

- b. two (2) or more responsible bidders are willing and able to compete effectively for the business; and
- c. the procurement lends itself to a firm fixed price contract and the selection of the successful bidder can be made principally on the price.

D. Procurement by Proposals

"Procurement by proposals" means a process in which either a fixed price or cost-reimbursement type contract is awarded. Proposals are generally used when conditions are not appropriate for the use of sealed bids. They are awarded in accordance with the following requirements:

- 1. requests for proposals must be publicized and identify all evaluation factors and their relative importance. Proposals must be solicited from an adequate number of qualified offerors. Any response to publicized requests for proposals must be considered to the maximum extent practical;
- 2. the school district must have a written method for conducting technical evaluations of the proposals received and for making selections; and
- 3. contracts must be awarded to the responsible offeror whose proposal is most advantageous to the school district, with price and other factors considered.

**VI. PROCUREMENT METHODS WHEN USING FEDERAL FUNDS**

A. Procurement by Competitive Proposals

This is a procurement method used when conditions are not appropriate for using sealed bids. This procurement method may result in either a fixed-price or cost-reimbursement contract. If this method is used, the following requirements apply:

- 1. Requests for proposals require public notice, and all evaluation factors and their relative importance must be identified. Proposals must be solicited from multiple qualified entities. To the maximum extent practicable, any proposals submitted in response to the public notice must be considered;
- 2. Proposals must be solicited from an adequate number of qualified sources;
- 3. The school district must have a written method for conducting technical evaluations of the proposals received and for selecting recipients;
- 4. Contracts must be awarded to the responsible firm whose proposal is most advantageous to the program, with price and other factors considered; and
- 5. The school district may use competitive proposal procedures for qualifications-based procurement of architectural/engineering (A/E) professional services whereby competitors' qualifications are evaluated and the most qualified competitor is selected, subject to negotiation of fair and reasonable compensation. The method where price is not used as a selection factor can only be used in procurement of A/E professional services; it cannot be used to purchase other types of services, though A/E firms are a potential source to perform the proposed effort.

B. Procurement by Noncompetitive Proposals

Procurement by noncompetitive proposals may be used only when one (1) or more of the following circumstances apply:

1. The aggregate amount of the procurement transaction does not exceed the micro-purchase threshold;
2. The item is available only from a single source;
3. The public exigency or emergency for the requirement will not permit a delay resulting from competitive solicitation;
4. The DOE or MDE expressly authorizes noncompetitive proposals in response to a written request from the school district; or
5. After solicitation of a number of sources, competition is determined inadequate.

C. Competition

1. All procurement transactions under the Federal award must be conducted in a manner that provides full and open competition and is consistent with the standards of 2 Code of Federal Regulations, sections 200.319 and .320.
  2. The school district must have written procedures for procurement transactions. These procedures must ensure that all solicitations:
    - a. are made in accordance with 2 Code of Federal Regulations, section 200.319(b);
    - b. incorporate a clear and accurate description of the technical requirements for the material, product, or service to be procured. Such description must not, in competitive procurements, contain features which unduly restrict competition. The description may include a statement of the qualitative nature of the material, product, or service to be procured and, when necessary, must set forth those minimum essential characteristics and standards to which it must conform if it is to satisfy its intended use. Detailed product specifications should be avoided if at all possible. When making a clear and accurate description of the technical requirements is impractical or uneconomical, a "brand name or equivalent" description may be used as a means to define the performance or other salient requirements of procurement. The specific features of the named brand which must be met by offers must be clearly stated; and
    - c. identify all requirements which the offerors must fulfill and all other factors to be used in evaluating bids or proposals.
- D. The school district must ensure that all prequalified lists of persons, firms, or products used in procurement transactions are current and include enough qualified sources to ensure maximum open competition. When establishing or amending prequalified lists, the school district must consider objective factors that evaluate price and cost to maximize competition. The school must not preclude potential bidders from qualifying during the solicitation period.
- E. The school district is prohibited from contracting with or making subawards under "covered transactions" to parties that are suspended or debarred or whose principals are suspended or debarred. "Covered transactions" include procurement contracts for goods and services awarded under a grant or cooperative agreement that are expected to equal or exceed \$25,000.
- F. All nonprocurement transactions entered into by a recipient (i.e., subawards to subrecipients), irrespective of award amount, are considered covered transactions, unless they are exempt as provided in 2 Code of Federal Regulations, section 180.215.

**[NOTE: Thresholds are now set in Article IV.H above.]**

G. Managing Property and Equipment and Safeguarding Assets

1. Property Standards

The school district must, at a minimum, provide the equivalent insurance coverage for real property and equipment acquired or improved with federal funds as provided to other property owned by the school district. Federally owned property need not be insured unless required by the terms and conditions of the federal award.

The school district must adhere to the requirements concerning real property, equipment, supplies, and intangible property set forth in 2 Code of Federal Regulations, sections 200.311, 200.314, and 200.315.

2. Managing Equipment

Procedures for managing equipment (including replacement equipment), whether acquired in whole or in part under a federal award, until disposition takes place will, at a minimum, meet the following requirements:

- a. Property records must be maintained that include a description of the property; a serial number or other identification number; the source of the funding for the property (including the federal award identification number (FAIN)); who holds title; the acquisition date; the cost of the property; the percentage of the federal participation in the project costs for the federal award under which the property was acquired; the location, use, and condition of the property; and any ultimate disposition data, including the date of disposition and sale price of the property.
- b. A physical inventory of the property must be taken and the results reconciled with the property records at least once every two (2) years.
- c. A control system must be developed to ensure adequate safeguards to prevent loss, damage, or theft of the property. Any loss, damage, or theft must be investigated.
- d. Adequate maintenance procedures must be developed to keep property in good condition.
- e. If the school district is authorized or required to sell the property, proper sales procedures must be established to ensure the highest possible return.

H. Cybersecurity

The school district must take reasonable cybersecurity and other measures to safeguard

1. Personally identifiable information;
2. Information that the federal agency or pass-through entity designates as sensitive; and
3. other information that the school district considers sensitive and is consistent with applicable federal, state, local, and tribal laws regarding privacy and responsibility over confidentiality.

**[NOTE: See 2 Code of Federal Regulations, section 200.303, which establishes internal controls that the school district must implement.]**

## **VII. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS**

### **A. Financial Management**

The school district's financial management systems, including records documenting compliance with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the federal award, must be sufficient to permit the preparation of reports required by general and program-specific terms and conditions; and tracking expenditures to establish that funds have been used in accordance with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the federal award.

### **B. Payment**

The school district must be paid in advance, provided it maintains or demonstrates the willingness to maintain both written procedures that minimize the time elapsing between the transfer of funds and disbursement between the school district and the financial management systems that meet the standards for fund control and accountability.

Advance payments to the school district must be limited to the minimum amounts needed and be timed with actual, immediate cash requirements of the school district in carrying out the purpose of the approved program or project. The timing and amount of advance payments must be as close as is administratively feasible to the actual disbursements by the school district for direct program or project costs and the proportionate share of any allowable indirect costs. The school district must make timely payment to contractors in accordance with the contract provisions.

### **C. Internal Controls**

The school district must establish and maintain effective internal control over the federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the school district is managing the federal award in compliance with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the federal award. These internal controls should align with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, or the "Internal Control Integrated Framework," issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

The school district must comply with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the federal award.

The school district must evaluate and monitor the school district's compliance with statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the federal award.

The school district must take prompt action when instances of noncompliance are identified, including noncompliance identified in audit findings.

The school district must take reasonable measures to safeguard protected personally identifiable information and other information considered sensitive consistent with applicable federal and state laws regarding privacy and obligations of confidentiality.

## **VIII. ALLOWABLE USE OF FUNDS AND COST PRINCIPLES**

### **A. Allowable Use of Funds**

The school district administration and school board will enforce appropriate procedures and penalties for program, compliance, and accounting staff responsible for the

allocation of federal grant costs based on their allowability and their conformity with federal cost principles to determine the allowability of costs.

B. Definitions

1. "Advance payment" means a payment that a federal agency or pass-through entity makes by any appropriate payment mechanism and payment method before the school district disburses the funds for program purposes.
2. "Allowable cost" means a cost that complies with all legal requirements that apply to a particular federal education program, including statutes, regulations, guidance, applications, and approved grant awards.
3. "Education Department General Administrative Regulations (EDGAR)" means a compilation of regulations that apply to federal education programs. These regulations contain important rules governing the administration of federal education programs and include rules affecting the allowable use of federal funds (including rules regarding allowable costs, the period of availability of federal awards, documentation requirements, and grants management requirements).
4. "Omni Circular"(also known as 2 Code of Federal Regulations, part 200, the Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, or the Uniform Grant Guidance means federal cost principles that provide standards for determining whether costs may be charged to federal grants.

C. Allowable Costs

The following items are costs that may be allowable under the 2 Code of Federal Regulations, part 200, subpart E under specific conditions (review the specific part of 2 Code of Federal Regulations 200, subpart E for allowability requirements for the specific cost):

1. Advertising and public relations;
2. Advisory councils;
3. Audit costs and related services;
4. Bonding costs;
5. Compensation - personal services;
6. Compensation – fringe benefits;
7. Conferences;
8. Contingency provisions;
9. Depreciation;
10. Employee health and welfare costs;
11. Equipment and other capital expenditures;
12. Gains and losses on disposition of depreciable assets;
13. Insurance and indemnification;

14. Intellectual property;
15. Maintenance and repair costs;
16. Materials and supplies costs, including costs of computing devices;
17. Memberships, subscriptions, and professional activity costs;
18. Organization costs;
19. Participant costs;
20. Plant and security costs;
21. Pre-award costs;
22. Professional service costs;
23. Proposal costs;
24. Publication and printing costs;
25. Rearrangement and reconversion costs;
26. Recruiting costs;
27. Relocation costs of employees;
28. Rental costs of buildings and equipment;
29. Scholarships, student aid costs, and tuition remission;
30. Specialized service facilities;
31. Taxes;
32. Telecommunication and video surveillance costs;
33. Termination and standard closeout costs;
34. Training and education costs;
35. Transportation costs; and
36. Travel costs.

D. Costs Forbidden by Federal Law

2 Code of Federal Regulations, part 200 and EDGAR identify certain costs that may never be paid with federal funds. The list below provides examples of such costs. If a cost is on this list, it may not be supported with federal funds unless an exception exists (review the specific part of 2 Code of Federal Regulations 200, subpart E for possible exceptions to unallowable costs). The fact that a cost is not on this list does not mean it is necessarily permissible. Other important restrictions apply to federal funds, such as those items detailed in the 2 Code of Federal Regulations, part 200, subpart E; thus, the following list is not exhaustive:

1. Alcoholic beverages;

2. Bad debts;
3. Contingency provisions (with limited exceptions);
4. Contributions and donations
5. Entertainment (with limited exception);
6. Fines, penalties, damages, and other settlements;
7. Fundraising and investment management costs (with limited exceptions);
8. General costs of government (with limited exceptions pertaining to Indian tribal governments and Councils of Government (COGs));
9. Goods or services for personal use;
10. Interest (except interest specifically stated in 2 Code of Federal Regulations, section 200.449 as allowable);
11. Lobbying;
12. Losses on other Federal awards or contracts;
13. Selling and marketing;
14. Student activity costs;
15. Religious use;
16. The acquisition of real property (unless specifically permitted by programmatic statute or regulations, which is very rare in federal education programs);
17. Construction (unless specifically permitted by programmatic statute or regulations, which is very rare in federal education programs); and
18. Tuition charged or fees collected from students applied toward meeting matching, cost sharing, or maintenance of effort requirements of a program.

E. Program Allowability

1. Any cost paid with federal education funds must be permissible under the federal program that would support the cost.
2. Many federal education programs detail specific required and/or allowable uses of funds for that program. Issues such as eligibility, program beneficiaries, caps or restrictions on certain types of program expenses, other program expenses, and other program specific requirements must be considered when performing the programmatic analysis.
3. The two largest federal K-12 programs, Title I, Part A, and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), do not contain a use of funds section delineating the allowable uses of funds under those programs. In those cases, costs must be consistent with the purposes of the program in order to be allowable.

F. Federal Cost Principles

The Omni Circular defines the parameters for the permissible uses of federal funds. While many requirements are contained in the Omni Circular, it includes core principles that serve as an important guide for effective grant management. These core principles require all costs to be:

1. Necessary for the proper and efficient performance or administration of the program.
2. Reasonable. An outside observer should clearly understand why a decision to spend money on a specific cost made sense in light of the cost, needs, and requirements of the program.
3. Allocable to the federal program that paid for the cost. A program must benefit in proportion to the amount charged to the federal program – for example, if a teacher is paid 50% with Title I funds, the teacher must work with the Title I program/students at least 50% of the time. Recipients also need to be able to track items or services purchased with federal funds so they can prove they were used for federal program purposes.
4. Authorized under state and local rules. All actions carried out with federal funds must be authorized and not prohibited by state and local laws and policies.
5. Adequately documented. A recipient must maintain proper documentation so as to provide evidence to monitors, auditors, or other oversight entities of how the funds were spent over the lifecycle of the grant.

G. Program Specific Fiscal Rules

The Omni Circular also contains specific rules on selected items of costs. Costs must comply with these rules in order to be paid with federal funds.

1. All federal education programs have certain program specific fiscal rules that apply. Determining which rules apply depends on the program; however, rules such as supplement, not supplant, maintenance of effort, comparability, caps on certain uses of funds, etc., have an important impact when analyzing whether a particular cost is permissible.
2. Many state-administered programs require school districts to use federal program funds to supplement the amount of state, local, and, in some cases, other federal funds they spend on education costs and not to supplant (or replace) those funds. Generally, the “supplement, not supplant” provision means that federal funds must be used to supplement the level of funds from non-federal sources by providing additional services, staff, programs, or materials. In other words, federal funds normally cannot be used to pay for things that would otherwise be paid for with state or local funds (and, in some cases, with other federal funds).
3. Auditors generally presume supplanting has occurred in three (3) situations:
  - a. The school district uses federal funds to provide services that the school district is required to make available under other federal, state, or local laws.
  - b. The school district uses federal funds to provide services that the school district provided with state or local funds in the prior year.
  - c. The school district uses Title I, Part A, or Migrant Education Program funds to provide the same services to Title I or Migrant students that

the school district provides with state or local funds to nonparticipating students.

4. These presumptions apply differently in different federal programs and also in schoolwide program schools. Staff should be familiar with the supplement not supplant provisions applicable to their program.

H. Approved Plans, Budgets, and Special Conditions

1. As required by the Omni Circular, all costs must be consistent with approved program plans and budgets.
2. Costs must also be consistent with all terms and conditions of federal awards, including any special conditions imposed on the school district's grants.

I. Training

1. The school district will provide training on the allowable use of federal funds to all staff involved in federal programs.
2. The school district will promote coordination between all staff involved in federal programs through activities, such as routine staff meetings and training sessions.

J. Employee Sanctions

Any school district employee who violates this policy will be subject to discipline, as appropriate, up to and including the termination of employment.

K. Reduction in Aid

If the school district makes a purchase without a procurement policy adopted by the school board or makes a purchase not in conformity with the school district's procurement policy, the Commissioner may reduce that school district's state aid in an amount equal to the purchase.

L. Property, Financial Investments, and Contracting

The school district is subject to and must comply with Minnesota Statutes, sections 15.054 and 118A.01 to 118A.06 governing government property and financial investments and sections 471.38, 471.391, 471.392, and 471.425 governing municipal contracting.

M. Mandatory Disclosures

The school district must promptly disclose whenever, in connection with the federal award (including any activities or subawards thereunder), it has credible evidence of the commission of a violation of federal criminal law involving fraud, conflict of interest, bribery, or gratuity violations found in 18 United States Code or a violation of the civil False Claims Act (31 United States Code, sections 3729–3733).

The disclosure must be made in writing to the DOE, MDE, and the MDE Office of Inspector General (if applicable). School districts are also required to report matters related to school district integrity and performance in accordance with Appendix XII of 2 Code of Federal Regulations, part 200. Failure to make required disclosures can result in any of the remedies described in 2 Code of Federal Regulations, section 200.339.

**IX. COMPENSATION – PERSONAL SERVICES EXPENSES AND REPORTING**

A. Compensation – Personal Services

Costs of compensation are allowable to the extent that they satisfy the specific requirements of the Uniform Grant Guidance and that the total compensation for individual employees:

1. Is reasonable for the services rendered and conforms to the established written school district policy consistently applied to both federal and non-federal activities; and
2. Follows an appointment made in accordance with the school district's written policies and meets the requirements of federal statute, where applicable.

Unless an arrangement is specifically authorized by a federal awarding agency, the school district must follow its written non-federal, entity wide policies and practices concerning the permissible extent of professional services that can be provided outside the school district for non-organizational compensation.

B. Compensation – Fringe Benefits

1. During leave

The costs of fringe benefits in the form of regular compensation paid to employees during periods of authorized absences from the job, such as for annual leave, family-related leave, sick leave, holidays, court leave, military leave, administrative leave, and other similar benefits, are allowable if all of the following criteria are met:

- a. They are provided under established written leave policies;
  - b. The costs are equitably allocated to all related activities, including federal awards; and
  - c. The accounting basis (cash or accrual) selected for costing each type of leave is consistently followed by the school district.
2. The costs of fringe benefits in the form of employer contributions or expenses for social security; employee life, health, unemployment, and worker's compensation insurance (except as indicated in 2 Code of Federal Regulations, section 200.447(d)); pension plan costs; and other similar benefits are allowable, provided such benefits are granted under established written policies. Such benefits must be allocated to federal awards and all other activities in a manner consistent with the pattern of benefits attributable to the individuals or group(s) of employees whose salaries and wages are chargeable to such federal awards and other activities and charged as direct or indirect costs in accordance with the school district's accounting practices.
  3. Actual claims paid to or on behalf of employees or former employees for workers' compensation, unemployment compensation, severance pay, and similar employee benefits (e.g., post-retirement health benefits) are allowable in the year of payment provided that the school district follows a consistent costing policy.
  4. Pension plan costs may be computed using a pay-as-you-go method or an acceptable actuarial cost method in accordance with the school district's written policies.

5. Post-retirement costs may be computed using a pay-as-you-go method or an acceptable actuarial cost method in accordance with established school district written policies.
6. Costs of severance pay are allowable only to the extent that, in each case, severance pay is required by law; employer-employee agreement; established policy that constitutes, in effect, an implied agreement on the school district's part; or circumstances of the particular employment.

C. Insurance and Indemnification

Types and extent and cost of coverage are in accordance with the school district's policy and sound business practice.

D. Recruiting Costs

Short-term, travel visa costs (as opposed to longer-term, immigration visas) may be directly charged to a federal award, so long as they are:

1. Critical and necessary for the conduct of the project;
2. Allowable under the cost principles set forth in the Uniform Grant Guidance;
3. Consistent with the school district's cost accounting practices and school district policy; and
4. Meeting the definition of "direct cost" in the applicable cost principles of the Uniform Grant Guidance.

E. Travel Costs

Under 2 Code of Federal Regulations, section 200.475, travel costs include the transportation, lodging, subsistence, and related items incurred by employees who are in travel status on official business of the school district.

Travel costs may be charged on an actual cost basis, on a per diem or mileage basis, or on a combination of the two, provided the method used is applied to an entire trip and not to selected days of the trip. The method used must be consistent with those normally allowed in like circumstances in the school district's other activities and in accordance with the school district's established written policies.

Costs incurred by employees and officers for travel, including costs of lodging, other subsistence, and incidental expenses, must be considered reasonable and otherwise allowable only to the extent such costs do not exceed charges normally allowed by the school district in its regular operations as a result of the school district's written policy.

In addition, when costs are charged directly to the federal award, documentation must justify that:

1. Participation of the individual is necessary to the federal award; and
2. The costs are reasonable and consistent with the school district's established written policy.

Temporary dependent care costs above and beyond regular dependent care are allowable provided that these costs are:

1. A direct result of the individual's travel for the federal award;

2. Consistent with the school district's established written policy for all school district travel; and
3. Only temporary during the travel period.

**[NOTE: Noncompliance. If a school district fails to comply with federal statutes, regulations, or the terms and conditions of a federal award, the DOE or MDE may impose additional conditions, as described in 2 Code of Federal Regulations, section 200.208 (Specific Conditions).**

**If the DOE or MDE determines that noncompliance cannot be remedied by imposing specific conditions, the DOE or MDE may take one or more of the following actions, as appropriate under the circumstances: (1) Temporarily withhold payments until the school district takes corrective action;; (2) Disallow (that is, deny both use of funds and any applicable matching credit for) costs for all or part of the activity associated with the noncompliance; (3) Wholly or partly suspend or terminate the federal award; (4) Initiate suspension or debarment proceedings as authorized under 2 Code of Federal Regulations, part 180 and DOE regulations (or, in the case of MDE, recommend such a proceeding be initiated by the DOE); (5) Withhold further federal awards (new awards or continuation funding) for the project or program; and/or (6) Take other remedies that may be legally available.]**

#### **X. SUBRECIPIENT MONITORING**

**[NOTE: MDE auditors have stated that subrecipient monitoring must be covered in policy.]**

- A. The school district will:
  1. Verify that the subrecipient is not excluded or disqualified in accordance with 2 Code of Federal Regulations, section 180.300. Verification methods are provided in section 180.300, which include confirming in *SAM.gov* that a potential subrecipient is not suspended, debarred, or otherwise excluded from receiving federal funds.
  2. Ensure that every subaward is clearly identified to the subrecipient as a subaward and includes the information provided below. A pass-through entity must provide the best available information when some of the information below is unavailable. A pass-through entity must provide the unavailable information when it is obtained.
    - a. Required information includes:
      - (1) Federal award identification
        - i. Subrecipient's name (must match the name associated with its unique entity identifier);
        - ii. Subrecipient's unique entity identifier;
        - iii. Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN);
        - iv. Federal Award Date;
        - v. Subaward Period of Performance Start and End Date;
        - vi. Subaward Budget Period Start and End Date;

- vii. Amount of Federal Funds Obligated in the subaward;
  - viii. Total Amount of Federal Funds Obligated to the subrecipient by the pass-through entity, including the current financial obligation;
  - ix. Total Amount of the Federal Award committed to the subrecipient by the pass-through entity;
  - x. Federal award project description, as required by the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA);
  - xi. Name of the Federal agency, pass-through entity, and contact information for awarding official of the pass-through entity;
  - xii. Assistance Listings title and number; the pass-through entity must identify the dollar amount made available under each Federal award and the Assistance Listings Number at the time of disbursement;
  - xiii. Identification of whether the federal award is for research and development; and
  - xiv. Indirect cost rate for the federal award (including if the de minimis rate is used in accordance with 2 Code of Federal Regulations, section 200.414).
- (2) All requirements of the subaward, including requirements imposed by Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the Federal award;
  - (3) Any additional requirements that the pass-through entity imposes on the subrecipient for the pass-through entity to meet its responsibilities under the Federal award. This includes information and certifications (see 2 Code of Federal Regulations, section 200.415) required for submitting financial and performance reports that the pass-through entity must provide to the federal agency;
  - (4) Indirect cost rate:
  - (5) A requirement that the subrecipient permit the pass-through entity and auditors to access the subrecipient's records and financial statements for the pass-through entity to fulfill its monitoring requirements; and
  - (6) Appropriate terms and conditions concerning the closeout of the subaward.
- 3. Evaluate each subrecipient's fraud risk and risk of noncompliance with a subaward to determine the appropriate subrecipient monitoring described in 2 Code of Federal Regulations, section 200.332, paragraph (f). When evaluating a subrecipient's risk, a pass-through entity should consider the following:
    - a. The subrecipient's prior experience with the same or similar subawards;

- b. The results of previous audits. This includes considering whether or not the subrecipient receives a Single Audit in accordance with 2 Code of Federal Regulations, part 200, subpart F and the extent to which the same or similar subawards have been audited as a major program;
  - c. Whether the subrecipient has new personnel or new or substantially changed systems; and
  - d. The extent and results of any federal agency monitoring (for example, if the subrecipient also receives federal awards directly from the federal agency).
- 4. If appropriate, consider implementing specific conditions in a subaward as described in 2 Code of Federal Regulations, section 200.208 and notify the Federal agency of the specific conditions.
- 5. Monitor the activities of a subrecipient as necessary to ensure that the subrecipient complies with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the subaward. The pass-through entity is responsible for monitoring the overall performance of a subrecipient to ensure that the goals and objectives of the subaward are achieved. In monitoring a subrecipient, a pass-through entity must:
  - a. Review financial and performance reports.
  - b. Ensure that the subrecipient takes corrective action on all significant developments that negatively affect the subaward. Significant developments include Single Audit findings related to the subaward, other audit findings, site visits, and written notifications from a subrecipient of adverse conditions which will impact their ability to meet the milestones or the objectives of a subaward. When significant developments negatively impact the subaward, a subrecipient must provide the pass-through entity with information on their plan for corrective action and any assistance needed to resolve the situation.
  - c. Issue a management decision for audit findings pertaining only to the Federal award provided to the subrecipient from the pass-through entity as required by 2 Code of Federal Regulations, section 200.521.
  - d. Resolve audit findings specifically related to the subaward. However, the pass-through entity is not responsible for resolving cross-cutting audit findings that apply to the subaward and other Federal awards or subawards. If a subrecipient has a current Single Audit report and has not been excluded from receiving Federal funding (meaning, has not been debarred or suspended), the pass-through entity may rely on the subrecipient's cognizant agency for audit or oversight agency for audit to perform audit follow-up and make management decisions related to cross-cutting audit findings in accordance with 2 Code of Federal Regulations, section 200.513(a)(4)(viii). Such reliance does not eliminate the responsibility of the pass-through entity to issue subawards that conform to agency and award-specific requirements, to manage risk through ongoing subaward monitoring, and to monitor the status of the findings that are specifically related to the subaward.
- 6. Depending upon the pass-through entity's assessment of the risk posed by the subrecipient (as described in 2 Code of Federal Regulations, section 200.332, paragraph (c)), the following monitoring tools may be useful for the pass-through entity to ensure proper accountability and compliance with program requirements and achievement of performance goals:

- a. Providing subrecipients with training and technical assistance on program-related matters;
  - b. Performing site visits to review the subrecipient's program operations; and
  - c. Arranging for agreed-upon-procedures engagements as described in 2 Code of Federal Regulations, section 200.425.
- 7. Verify that a subrecipient is audited as required by 2 Code of Federal Regulations, part 200, subpart F.
  - 8. Consider whether the results of a subrecipient's audit, site visits, or other monitoring necessitate adjustments to the pass-through entity's records.
  - 9. Consider taking enforcement action against noncompliant subrecipients as described in 2 Code of Federal Regulations, section 200.339 and in program regulations.

**XI. CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

A. Standards of Conduct

The school district will maintain written standards of conduct covering conflicts of interest and governing the actions of its employees engaged in the selection, award and administration of contracts.

- B. No employee, officer, agent, or board member may participate in the selection, award, or administration of a contract supported by a federal award if he or she has a real or apparent conflict of interest. Such a conflict of interest would arise when the employee, officer, agent, or board member, any member of his or her immediate family, his or her partner, or an organization which employs or is about to employ any of the parties indicated herein, has a financial or other interest in or a tangible personal benefit from a firm considered for a contract. The employees, officers, agents, and board members of the school district may neither solicit nor accept gratuities, favors, or anything of monetary value from contractors or parties to subcontracts. However, the school district may set standards for situations in which the financial interest is not substantial or the gift is an unsolicited item of nominal value. The standards of conduct must provide for disciplinary actions to be applied for violations of such standards by employees, officers, agents, or board members of the school district. Disciplinary actions may be undertaken pursuant to the school district's Discipline, Suspension, and Dismissal of School Employees policy.

The school district's Conflict of Interest policies and procedures provide additional measures regarding conflicts of interest.

**[Note: The Minnesota Department of Education confirmed that the "written standards of conduct" required under 2 Code of Federal Regulations, section 200.318(c)(1) may appear in this policy, another policy and/or in an employee handbook. School boards may decide whether to adopt this section or address written standards of conduct elsewhere.]**

C. Organizational Conflicts of Interest

If the school district has a parent, affiliate, or subsidiary organization that is not a state, local government, or Indian tribe, the school district must maintain written standards concerning organizational conflicts of interest. Organizational conflicts of interest means that because of relationships with a parent company, affiliate, or subsidiary

organization, the school district is unable or appears to be unable to be impartial in conducting a procurement action involving the related organization.

D. Disclosing Conflicts of Interest

The school district will disclose in writing any potential conflict of interest to MDE in accordance with established federal agency policies.

- Legal References:**
- Minn. Stat. § 15.054 (Sale or Purchase of State Property; Penalty)
  - Minn. Stat. § 16C.28 (Contracts; Awards)
  - Minn. Stat. § 118A.01-.06 (Deposit and Investment of Local Public Funds)
  - Minn. Stat. § 123B.52 (Contracts)
  - Minn. Stat. § 471.345 (Uniform Municipal Contracting Law)
  - Minn. Stat. § 471.38 (Claims)
  - Minn. Stat. § 471.391 (Declaration Form)
  - Minn. Stat. § 471.392 (Penalty)
  - Minn. Stat. § 471.425 (Prompt Payment of Local Government Bills)
  - 18 U.S.C. (Crimes and Criminal Procedures)
  - 31 U.S.C. §§ 3729–3733 (False Claims)
  - 2 C.F.R. § 180.215 (Which Nonprocurement Transactions are Not Covered Transactions)
  - 2 C.F.R. § 180.300 (What Must I Do before I Enter Into a Covered Transaction with Another Person at the Next Lower Tier?)
  - 2 C.F.R. 200 Subpart E (Cost Principles)
  - 2 C.F.R. 200 Subpart F (Audit Requirements)
  - 2 C.F.R. § 200.1 (Definitions)
  - 2 C.F.R. § 200.101 (Applicability)
  - 2 C.F.R. § 200.112 (Conflict of Interest)
  - 2 C.F.R. § 200.113 (Mandatory Disclosures)
  - 2 C.F.R. § 200.205(d) (Federal Awarding Agency Review of Merit of Proposals)
  - 2 C.F.R. § 200.208 (Specific Conditions)
  - 2 C.F.R. § 200.214 (Suspension and Debarment)
  - 2 C.F.R. § 200.300(b) (Statutory and National Policy Requirements)
  - 2 C.F.R. § 200.302 (Financial Management)
  - 2 C.F.R. § 200.303 (Internal Controls)
  - 2 C.F.R. § 200.305(b)(1) (Federal Payment)
  - 2 C.F.R. § 200.310 (Insurance Coverage)
  - 2 C.F.R. § 200.311 (Real Property)
  - 2 C.F.R. § 200.312 (Federally-owned and Exempt Property)
  - 2 C.F.R. § 200.313(d) (Equipment)
  - 2 C.F.R. § 200.314 (Supplies)
  - 2 C.F.R. § 200.315 (Intangible Property)
  - 2 C.F.R. § 200.318 (General Procurement Standards)
  - 2 C.F.R. § 200.319 (Competition)
  - 2 C.F.R. § 200.320 (Methods of Procurement to be Followed)
  - 2 C.F.R. § 200.321 (Contracting with Small and Minority Businesses, Women’s Business Enterprises, and Labor Surplus Area Firms)
  - 2 C.F.R. § 200.328 (Financial Reporting)
  - 2 C.F.R. § 200.332 (Requirements for Pass-Through Entities)
  - 2 C.F.R. § 200.339 (Remedies for Noncompliance)
  - 2 C.F.R. § 200.403(c) (Factors Affecting Allowability of Costs)
  - 2 C.F.R. § 200.413 (Direct Costs)
  - 2 C.F.R. § 200.414 (Indirect Costs)
  - 2 C.F.R. § 200.415 (Required Certifications)
  - 2 C.F.R. § 200.425 (Audit Services)
  - 2 C.F.R. § 200.430 (Compensation – Personal Services)
  - 2 C.F.R. § 200.431 (Compensation – Fringe Benefits)
  - 2 C.F.R. § 200.447 (Insurance and Indemnification)
  - 2 C.F.R. § 200.463 (Recruiting Costs)

2 C.F.R. § 200.464 (Relocation Costs of Employees)  
2 C.F.R. § 200.474 (Transportation Costs)  
2 C.F.R. § 200.475 (Travel Costs)  
2 C.F.R. § 200.513 (Responsibilities)  
2 C.F.R. § 200.521 (Management Decisions)  
45 C.F.R. § 75.2 (Definitions)  
45 C.F.R. § 75.317 (Insurance Coverage)  
45 C.F.R. § 75.320 (Equipment)  
48 C.F.R. Subpart 2.1 (Definitions)

**Cross References:** MSBA/MASA Model Policy 208 (Development, Adoption, and Implementation of Policies)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 210 (Conflict of Interest-School Board Members)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 412 (Expense Reimbursement)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 701 (Establishment and Adoption of School District Budget)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 701.1 (Modification of School District Budget)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 702 (Accounting)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 703 (Annual Audit)

**Resources:** Minnesota Department of Education (MDE): [Procurement Handbook](#) [January 8, 2025] (accessed 01/07/26)  
MDE: [Competitive Proposal Method](#) [April 2020] (accessed 01/07/26)  
Office of Management and Budget: [OMB Guidance for Federal Financial Assistance \(Uniform Guidance\)](#) (accessed 02/20/26)  
U.S. DOE: [Education Department General Administrative Regulations \(EDGAR\) and Other Applicable Grant Regulations](#) (accessed 01/09/26)  
U.S. DOE: [Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards](#) (accessed 01/09/26)

## 2026-2027 SCHOOL YEAR BUDGET DEVELOPMENT ASSUMPTIONS/PARAMETERS

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<u>Assumption/Parameter</u>	<u>Proposed Assumptions/Parameter Details</u>
Student Enrollment	The district will continue to project enrollment based on current enrollment numbers, historical data for student/grade progression, the most recent census information, and projections from other sources, while continuing to be aware of additional relevant factors. <b>FORECASTING WILL BE CONSERVATIVE, BUT REALISTIC, IN PROJECTING STUDENT ENROLLMENT FOR 2026-2027.</b>
Fund Balance	The overall general fund balance has had slow growth over the past two years increasing by 8.4 percent. The unrestricted general fund has shown a decline over the past year of 25% ending the 2025 fiscal year at 5.53%. The district's <b>FUND BALANCE POLICY</b> indicates an unassigned general fund balance of two months expenses, approximately 15%. This means prioritizing a <b>BALANCED BUDGET</b> and <b>CONTINUED UNASSIGNED FUND BALANCE GROWTH.</b>
Staffing	<b>STAFFING LEVELS WILL BE DETERMINED TO ALIGN WITH ENROLLMENT</b> and appropriate class sizes. Priority will be given to <b>REDUCING KINDERGARTEN AND 1ST GRADE CLASS SIZE.</b> Negotiations concluded with a 2% (FY25) and 2%(FY26) salary increases for teachers resulting in an overall package cost of 8.55% over 2 years. An affordable care act (ACA) adjustment for 9 and 12 month employees <b>INCREASED MONTHLY INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS FROM \$625/MO TO \$725/MO</b> to assure <b>COMPLIANCE WITH ACA.</b> This adjustment was <b>RETROACTIVE TO JULY 1, 2025.</b> We have incorporated a reasonable cost-of-living adjustment and insurance contribution for other staff into the preliminary budget. <b>THE DISTRICT WILL CONTINUE TO BE DILIGENT IN NEGOTIATING FAIR AND EQUITABLE CONTRACTS WITH OUR BARGAINING UNITS AND INDIVIDUALS.</b>
Inflation	The district will include a <b>3.5% INFLATION RATE</b> based on information from multiple sources, and other expenses may be adjusted higher or lower than 3.5% during a <b>LINE-BY-LINE ANALYSIS OF EXPENSES.</b>
State Funding	The 2024 Legislature provided schools with an annual CPI index formula increase of 2-3%. This resulted in a <b>2.69% INCREASE ON THE GENERAL EDUCATION FORMULA ALLOWANCE FOR 2026-2027. A 2.69% INCREASE ON THE FORMULA ALLOWANCE WOULD RESULT IN APPROXIMATELY AN ADDITIONAL \$32,028 AID.</b>

## 2026-2027 SCHOOL YEAR BUDGET DEVELOPMENT ASSUMPTIONS/PARAMETERS

<u>Parameter Area</u>	<u>Proposed Parameter Details</u>
Employee Retirement	The TRA district contribution <b>INCREASED TO 9.81%</b> on July 1, 2025. The district contribution rate for <b>PERA REMAINS THE SAME [7.5%]</b> as previous years. The district contribution to <b>MN PAID FAMILY LEAVE</b> was added on Jan 1, 2026 at a current rate of <b>.39%</b> .
Long Term Facilities Maintenance Planning	Long Term Facilities Maintenance (LTFM) revenue provides support for different deferred maintenance areas and facility needs. <b>THE DISTRICT ANNUALLY RECEIVES APPROXIMATELY \$234,536 LTFM FUNDING. A SIGNIFICANT PORTION OF THAT FUNDING WILL BE USED FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS ON PREVIOUS PROJECTS AND MAINTENANCE.</b> Selecting projects to potentially utilize remaining Long-Term Facilities Maintenance revenue for facility needs will be coordinated through the Facilities and Finance Committee and presented to the School Board for their consideration using the 10-year LTFM expenditure plan.
Special Education Funding	There is not a reliable Special Education Aid projection model available for use in budgeting. Consequently, estimating revenue for this component of the district’s budget continues to be a “work in-progress” and predictability of future funding is a challenge. The State of MN initiated a Blue Ribbon Commission on Special Education tasked with reducing special education expenditures by \$250 million. The uncertain status of this funding model makes it challenging to project what our 2026-2027 funding levels will be; consequently, the district will <b>USE ALL INFORMATION AND RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO TAKE A MEASURED APPROACH IN THE 2026-2027 PRELIM BUDGET.</b>
Overall Budgeting Priorities	On a [very] preliminary basis, the <b>DISTRICT WILL LIKELY PROJECT A LIMITED SURPLUS BUDGET –</b> and subsequent increase in the general fund – for the 2026-2027 school year. As the preliminary budget is created, many additional factors – including [but not limited to] those listed below – will need to be considered and may impact this preliminary outlook: <b>1) A NEED TO BE OR REMAIN COMPETITIVE IN A CHALLENGING LABOR MARKET.</b> <b>2) ENROLLMENT FLUCTUATIONS, BOTH OVER THE SUMMER AND DURING THE SCHOOL YEAR.</b> <b>3) LONG-RANGE PROGRAMMING AND FACILITIES PLANNING.</b> <b>4) NEEDS IDENTIFIED THROUGH BUDGET PLANNING AND REVIEW DISCUSSIONS AND DECISION MAKING.</b> <b>5) RISING COSTS OF UTILITIES AND FOR OTHER ‘TANGIBLE’ ITEMS DUE TO SIGNIFICANTLY-HIGH INFLATION.</b> <b>6) STUDENT PROGRAMMING AND STAFFING CHANGES BASED ON PROJECTED ENROLLMENT.</b> <b>7) THE ONGOING POTENTIAL UNFUNDED MANDATES RESULTING FROM THE 2026 LEGISLATIVE SESSION.</b>

2/11/2026	ECFE reserve account	The Vine-Pizza sales	\$100.00	
2/11/2026	Youth Basketball tshirts for Comm Ed	Greater Community Credit Union	\$546.00	
2/20/2026	Choral Risers	Midwest Cattleman's Association	\$100.00	
3/2/2026	Band Program	Tim & Ann Borstad	\$400.00	
	Band Program-In memory of Tom			
3/4/2026	Grosland	Steve & Kelly Tufto	\$50.00	Approved @ the 3/9/26 mtg.