Policy Committee Meeting
Duluth Public Schools, ISD 709
Agenda
Thursday, August 13, 2026
District Services Center
709 Portia Johnson Dr.
Duluth, MN 55811
4:30 PM

1. **AGENDA ITEMS**
2. **POLICIES FOR FIRST READING - None**
3. **POLICIES FOR SECOND READING**
   - A. 533 Wellness 2
   - B. 721 Procurement Policy (replacing 3041 & 3041R) 15
   - C. 903 Visitors to School District Buildings and Site (replacing 1080 & 6025) 61
4. **REGULATIONS - Informational**
   - A. 903R Visitors to School District Buildings and Sites Regulation 69
   - B. Deletion - 3189R Technology Software Copyright and Hardware Management 75
   - C. Deletion - 3189.2R Employee Use of District Licensed Software 81
   - D. Deletion - 3190R Copyright Regulations 84
5. **OTHER**
   - A. Policies that were adopted/updated/reviewed/deleted between 07.01.25 - 06.30.26 88

533 WELLNESS

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to set forth methods that promote student wellness, prevent and reduce childhood obesity, and assure that school meals and other food and beverages sold and otherwise made available on the school campus during the school day are consistent with applicable local, state, and federal standards.

II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY

A. The school board recognizes that nutrition promotion and education, physical activity, and other school-based activities that promote student wellness are essential components of the educational process and that good health fosters student attendance and learning.

B. The school environment should promote all students' health, well-being, and ability to learn by encouraging healthy eating and physical activity.

C. The school district encourages the involvement of parents, students, representatives of the school food authority, teachers, school health professionals, the school board, school administrators, and the general public in the development, implementation, and periodic review and update of the school district's wellness policy.

D. Children need access to healthy foods and opportunities to be physically active in order to grow, learn, and thrive.

E. All students in grades K-12 will have opportunities, support, and encouragement to be physically active on a regular basis.

F. Qualified food service personnel will provide students with access to a variety of affordable, nutritious, and appealing foods that meet the health and nutrition needs of students; try to accommodate the religious, ethnic, and cultural diversity of the student body in meal planning; and will provide clean, safe, and pleasant settings and adequate time for students to eat.

III. WELLNESS GOALS

A. <u>Nutrition Promotion and Education</u>

1. The school district will encourage and support healthy eating by students and engage in nutrition promotion that is:

   a. Offered as part of a comprehensive program designed to provide students with the knowledge and skills necessary to promote and protect their health;

   b. Part of health education classes, as well as classroom instruction in subjects such as math, science, language arts, social sciences, and elective subjects, where appropriate; and

   c. Enjoyable, developmentally appropriate, culturally relevant, and includes participatory activities, such as contests, promotions, taste testings, and field trips.

2. The school district will encourage all students to make age appropriate, healthy selections of foods and beverages, including those sold individually outside the reimbursable school meal programs, such as through a la carte/snack lines, vending machines, fundraising events, concession stands, and student stores.

3. Farm to School Program

a. Farm to School programs enhance the nutritional and educational experience of school children by providing:

1) Nutritious, locally grown food as a part of the school food program to expose students to a variety of fresh food while supporting local farmers, when available and fiscally responsible to do so. That exposure might be a part of the meal itself or a sample the program is highlighting; and

2) Opportunities for educational experiences in classrooms, school gardens and/or at community gardens and local farms to learn about the origins of their food and how their food is grown.

B. Physical Activity

1. Students need opportunities for physical activity and to fully embrace regular physical activity as a personal behavior. Toward that end, health and physical education will reinforce the knowledge and self-management skills needed to maintain a healthy lifestyle and reduce sedentary activities, such as watching televisions or electronics screens;

2. Opportunities for physical activity will be incorporated into other subject lessons, where appropriate; and

3. Classroom teachers will provide short physical activity breaks between lessons or classes, as appropriate.

4. The school district will encourage Safe Routes to School based on age appropriate standards for students living within certain distances of the school.

5. Schools are encouraged to promote and support active transportation to schools including participating in Safe Routes to School programming and activities. Schools are to provide active transportation safety education as required by state law.

C. Communications with Parents

1. The school district recognizes that parents and guardians have a primary role in promoting their children's health and well-being.

2. The school district will support parents' efforts to provide a healthy diet and daily physical activity for their children.

3. The school district encourages parents to pack healthy lunches and snacks and refrain from including beverages and foods without nutritional value.

4. The school district will provide information about physical education and other school-based physical activity opportunities and will support parents' efforts to provide their children with opportunities to be physically active outside of school.

5. The school district will include information about the free and reduced educational benefits in it's back to school packets, and on it's website.

IV. STANDARDS AND NUTRITION GUIDELINES

A. School Meals

1. The school district will provide healthy and safe school meal programs that comply with all applicable federal, state, and local laws, rules, and regulations.

2. Food service personnel will provide students with access to a variety of affordable, nutritious, and appealing foods that meet the health and nutrition needs of students.

3. Food service personnel will try to accommodate the religious, ethnic, and cultural diversity of the student body in meal planning.

4. Food service personnel will take every measure to ensure that student access to foods and beverages meets or exceeds all applicable federal, state, and local laws, rules, and regulations and that reimbursable school meals meet USDA nutrition standards.

5. The school district will make every effort to eliminate any social stigma attached to, and prevent the overt identification of, students who are eligible for free and reduced-price school meals. In addition, all students will be fed breakfast and lunch regardless of their lunch balances. Students are never stigmatized about negative lunch balances.

6. The school district will provide students access to hand washing or hand sanitizing before they eat meals or snacks as well as free drinking water available during meals.

7. The school district will make every effort to provide students with sufficient time to eat after sitting down for school meals and will schedule meal periods at appropriate times during the school day.

8. The school district will discourage tutoring, club, or organizational meetings or activities during mealtimes unless students may eat during such activities.

B. School Food Service Program/Personnel

1. The school district shall designate an appropriate person to be responsible for the school district's food service program, whose duties shall include the creation of nutrition guidelines and procedures for the selection of foods and beverages made available on campus to ensure food and beverage choices are consistent with current USDA guidelines.

2. As part of the school district's responsibility to operate a food service program, the school district will provide continuing professional development for all food service personnel in schools.

C. Competitive Foods and Beverages

1. All foods and beverages sold on school grounds to students, outside of reimbursable meals, are considered "competitive foods." Competitive foods include items sold a la carte in the cafeteria, from vending machines, school stores, and for in-school fundraisers.

2. All competitive foods sold during the school day (defined as midnight before school starts and 30 minutes after the end of the official school day) will meet the USDA Smart Snacks in School (Smart Snacks) nutrition standards and any applicable state nutrition standards. Smart Snacks aim to improve student health and well-being, increase consumption of healthful foods during the school day, and create an environment that reinforces the development of healthy eating habits.

3. The Smart Snacks regulation does not have an impact on the culinary education programs curriculum, nor do they have any impact on food sold to adults at any time or to students outside of the school day. However, nutrition standards do apply to all foods sold to students on the school campus during

the school day, including food prepared and sold by the culinary education programs.

4. Caffeinated beverages will comply with the Smart Snack regulations by age group and will only be available in the high schools.

5. Before and Aftercare (child care) programs must also comply with the school district's nutrition standards unless they are reimbursable under USDA school meals program, in which case they must comply with all applicable USDA standards.

6. Here is a link to the Smart Snack calculator to determine which foods fit into the criteria and are allowed during the school day.

   https://foodplanner.healthiergeneration.org/calculator/

D. Other Foods and Beverages Made Available to Students

1. Student wellness will be a consideration for all foods offered, but not sold, to students on the school campus, including those foods provided through:

   a. Celebrations and parties. Classroom parties where snacks are brought in by families must come from an accredited source (a store or restaurant) and can not be homemade in a family's kitchen. For this special event, the product does not have to be Smart Snack qualified. The school district will provide a list of healthy party ideas to families and staff, including non-food celebration ideas.

2. Rewards and incentives. Schools will not use foods or beverages as rewards for academic performance or good behavior (unless this practice is allowed by a student's individual education plan or behavior intervention plan) and will not withhold food or beverages as punishment. This means that pizza parties and special rewards (frozen novelties) are not to be used for rewarding academic performance.

   a. Non food rewards can be substituted in this scenario and ideas can be found by following this link.

3. Fundraising during the school day must adhere to the Smart Snack rules. Fundraising after the school day and outside of the school does not. The school district will make available to parents and teachers a list of suggested healthy fundraising ideas.

E. Food and Beverage Marketing in Schools

1. School-based marketing will be consistent with nutrition education and health promotion.

2. Schools will restrict food and beverages marketing to the promotion of only those foods and beverages that meet the Smart Snacks nutrition standards.

V. WELLNESS LEADERSHIP AND COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

A. Wellness Coordinator

1. The superintendent will designate a school district official to oversee the school district's wellness-related activities (Wellness Coordinator). The Wellness Coordinator will ensure that each school implements the policy.

2. The principal of each school, or a designated school official, will ensure compliance within the school and will report to the Wellness Coordinator regarding compliance matters upon request.

B. Public Involvement

1. The Wellness Coordinator will permit parents, students, representatives of the school food authority, teachers of physical education, school health professionals, the school board, school administrators, and the general public to participate in the development, implementation, and periodic review and update of the wellness policy.

2. The Wellness Coordinator will hold meetings, from time to time, for the purpose of discussing the development, implementation, and periodic review and update of the wellness policy. All meeting dates and times will be posted on the school district's website and will be open to the public.

C. Employee Wellness

1. The school district will make efforts to promote employee wellness.

   a. Safety committees are formed at each school and meet regularly.

   b. Employees are widely involved in the emergency/disaster planning committees.

   c. There is an annual wellness fair curtailed to employees with various booths and information available.

   d. The employee assistance program is maintained and available to all employees and their families.

VI. POLICY IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

A. Implementation and Publication

1. After approval by the school board, the wellness policy will be implemented throughout the school district.

2. The school district will post its wellness policy on its website, to the extent it maintains a website.

B. Annual Reporting

The Wellness Coordinator will annually inform the public about the content and implementation of the wellness policy and make the policy and any updates to the policy available to the public.

C. Triennial Assessment

1. At least once every three years, the school district will evaluate compliance with the wellness policy to assess the implementation of the policy and create a report that includes the following information:

   a. the extent to which schools under the jurisdiction of the school district are in compliance with the wellness policy;

   b. the extent to which the school district's wellness policy compares to model local wellness policies; and

   c. a description of the progress made in attaining the goals of the school district's wellness policy.

2. The Wellness Coordinator or designee will be responsible for conducting the triennial assessment.

3. The triennial assessment report shall be posted on the school district's website or otherwise made available to the public.

D. Recordkeeping

The school district will retain records to document compliance with the requirements of the wellness policy. The records to be retained include, but are not limited to:

1. The school district's written wellness policy.

2. Documentation demonstrating compliance with community involvement requirements, including requirements to make the local school wellness policy and triennial assessments available to the public.

3. Documentation of the triennial assessment of the local school wellness policy for each school under the school district's jurisdiction efforts to review and update the wellness policy (including an indication of who is involved in the update and methods the school district uses to make stakeholders aware of their ability to participate on the Wellness Committee).

Legal References: Minn. Stat. § 121A.215 (Local School District Wellness Policy; Website)
42 U.S.C. § 1751 *et seq.* (Healthy and Hunger-Free Kids Act)
42 U.S.C. § 1758b (Local School Wellness Policy)
42 U.S.C. § 1771 *et seq.* (Child Nutrition Act)
7 U.S.C. § 5341 (Establishment of Dietary Guidelines)
7 C.F.R. § 210.10 (School Lunch Program Regulations)
7 C.F.R. § 220.8 (School Breakfast Program Regulations)

Cross References: MSBA/MASA Model Policy 534 (School Meals Policy)

Resources: Minnesota Department of Education, https://education.mn.gov/mde/index.htm
Minnesota Department of Health, www.health.state.mn.us
St. Louis County Public Health
Action for Healthy Kids Minnesota, www.actionforhealthykids.org
United States Department of Agriculture, www.fns.usda.gov

Replacing: Policy 6300
Second Reading: 06/20/2017
Adopted: 07/18/2017 ISD 709
First Reading: 06/16/2026
Second Reading: 08/13/2026

533 WELLNESS

I. PURPOSE

~~The purpose of this policy is to assure a school environment that promotes and protects all students' health, well-being, and ability to learn by supporting healthy eating and physical activity.~~

The purpose of this policy is to set forth methods that promote student wellness, prevent and reduce childhood obesity, and assure that school meals and other food and beverages sold and otherwise made available on the school campus during the school day are consistent with applicable minimum local, state, and federal standards.

II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY

A. The school board recognizes that nutrition promotion and education, physical activity, and other school-based activities that promote student wellness are essential components of the educational process and that good health fosters student attendance and learning.

B. The school environment should promote all students' health, well-being, and ability to learn by encouraging healthy eating and physical activity.

C. The school district encourages the involvement of parents, students, representatives of the school food authority, teachers, school health professionals, the school board, school administrators, and the general public in the development, implementation, and periodic review and update of the school district's wellness policy.

D. ~~Because all~~ ~~c~~Children need access to healthy foods and opportunities to be physically active in order to grow, ~~the school district will provide an optimal~~ learn~~ing environment whereby:~~ and thrive.

E. All students in grades K-12 will have opportunities, support, and encouragement to be physically active on a regular basis.

F. Qualified food service personnel will provide students with access to a variety of affordable, nutritious, and appealing foods that meet the health and nutrition needs of students; try to accommodate the religious, ethnic, and cultural diversity ~~and diverse needs~~ of the student body in meal planning; and will provide clean, safe, and pleasant settings and adequate time for students to eat.

III. WELLNESS GOALS

A. Nutrition Promotion and Education

1. The school district will encourage and support healthy eating by students and engage in nutrition promotion that is:

   a. ~~o~~Offered as part of a comprehensive program designed to provide students with the knowledge and skills necessary to promote and protect their health;

   b. ~~p~~Part of health education classes, as well as classroom instruction in subjects such as math, science, language arts, social sciences, and elective subjects, where appropriate; and

   c. ~~e~~Enjoyable, developmentally appropriate, culturally relevant, and includes participatory activities, such as contests, promotions, taste testings, and field trips. ~~educational experiences~~

2. The school district will encourage all students to make age appropriate, healthy selections of foods and beverages, including those sold individually outside the reimbursable school meal programs, such as through a la carte/snack lines, vending machines, fundraising events, concession stands, and student stores.

3. Farm to School Program

a. Farm to School programs enhance the nutritional and educational experience of school children by providing:

1) Nutritious, locally grown food as a part of the school food program to expose students to a variety of fresh food while supporting local farmers, when available and fiscally responsible to do so. That exposure might be a part of the meal itself or a sample the program is highlighting; and

2) Opportunities for educational experiences in classrooms, school gardens and/or at community gardens and local farms to learn about the origins of their food and how their food is grown. ~~These experiences serve as an interdisciplinary teaching tool to influence student food choices and lifelong healthy eating habits.~~

~~b. Farm to School programs provide students with the opportunity to eat healthy, locally grown foods and be exposed to a variety of fresh produce that reflects the ethnic and cultural diversity of the student population. The school district will support the development of Farm to School programs to help students eat more nutritious foods and promote healthier lifelong eating patterns; support the local economy and local farmers; and teach students about the origins of their foods and how their food is grown.~~

~~c. Farm to School Programs will adhere to the recommended USDA Sanitation and Safety guidelines of Traceability of Fresh Produce from local farmers and school gardens. This process includes but is not limited to a review of Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) and Good Handling Practices (GHPs). Farm to School items served in the Cafeteria, the Child Nutrition Department will maintain traceability records from the source of the product through the serving of the product. This documentation will include information on suppliers including local farms, purchasing records, and the specific source of the product.~~

B. Physical Activity

1. Students need opportunities for physical activity and to fully embrace regular physical activity as a personal behavior. Toward that end, health and physical education will reinforce the knowledge and self-management skills needed to maintain a healthy lifestyle and reduce sedentary activities, such as watching televisions or electronics screens;

2. Opportunities for physical activity will be incorporated into other subject lessons, where appropriate; and

3. Classroom teachers will provide short physical activity breaks between lessons or classes, as appropriate.

~~4. Schools will limit withholding physical activity and recess as a behavioral consequence.~~

~~5. Schools will proactively teach and encourage positive recess behavior and indoor active recess throughout the school year.~~

~~6. Extended periods (i.e., periods of two or more hours of inactivity) are discouraged. When activities, such as school-wide testing, making necessary for students to remain indoors for long periods of time, students will be given periodic breaks (before, during, and after) during which they are encouraged to stand and be moderately active.~~

~~7~~4. The school district will encourage Safe Routes to School ~~walking and biking to and from school~~ based on age appropriate standards for students living within certain distances of the school.

5. Schools are encouraged to promote and support active transportation to schools including participating in Safe Routes to School programming and activities. Schools are to provide active transportation safety education as required by state law.

C. Communications with Parents

1. The school district recognizes that parents and guardians have a primary role in promoting their children's health and well-being.

2. The school district will support parents' efforts to provide a healthy diet and daily physical activity for their children.

3. The school district encourages parents to pack healthy lunches and snacks and refrain from including beverages and foods without nutritional value.

~~3~~4. The school district will provide information about physical education and other school-based physical activity opportunities and will support parents' efforts to provide their children with opportunities to be physically active outside of school.

5. The school district will include information about the free and reduced educational benefits in it's back to school packets, and on it's website.

IV. STANDARDS AND NUTRITION GUIDELINES

A. School Meals

1. The school district will provide healthy and safe school meal programs that comply with all applicable federal, state, and local laws, rules, and regulations.

2. Food service personnel will provide students with access to a variety of affordable, nutritious, and appealing foods that meet the health and nutrition needs of students.

3. Food service personnel will try to accommodate the religious, ethnic, and cultural ~~and diverse~~ diversity ~~needs~~ of the student body in meal planning.

~~4. Food service personnel will provide clean, safe, and pleasant settings and adequate time for students to eat.~~

~~5~~4. Food service personnel will take every measure to ensure that student access to foods and beverages meets or exceeds all applicable federal, state, and local laws, rules, and regulations and that reimbursable school meals meet USDA nutrition standards.

~~6. Food service personnel shall adhere to all applicable federal, state, and local food safety and security guidelines.~~

~~7~~5. The school district will make every effort to eliminate any social stigma attached to, and prevent the overt identification of, students who are eligible

for free and reduced-price school meals. In addition, all students will be fed breakfast and lunch regardless of their lunch balances. Students are never stigmatized about negative lunch balances.

~~8~~6. The school district will provide students access to hand washing or hand sanitizing before they eat meals or snacks as well as free drinking water available during meals.

~~9~~7. The school district will make every effort to provide students with sufficient time to eat after sitting down for school meals and will schedule meal periods at appropriate times during the school day.

~~10~~8. The school district will discourage tutoring, club, or organizational meetings or activities during mealtimes unless students may eat during such activities.

B. School Food Service Program/Personnel

1. The school district shall designate an appropriate person to be responsible for the school district's food service program, whose duties shall include the creation of nutrition guidelines and procedures for the selection of foods and beverages made available on campus to ensure food and beverage choices are consistent with current USDA guidelines.

2. As part of the school district's responsibility to operate a food service program, the school district will provide continuing professional development for all food service personnel in schools.

C. Competitive Foods and Beverages

1. All foods and beverages sold on school grounds to students, outside of reimbursable meals, are considered "competitive foods." Competitive foods include items sold a la carte in the cafeteria, from vending machines, school stores, and for in-school fundraisers.

2. All competitive foods sold during the school day (defined as midnight before school starts and 30 minutes after the end of the official school day) will meet the USDA Smart Snacks in School (Smart Snacks) nutrition standards and any applicable state nutrition standards~~, at a minimum~~. Smart Snacks aim to improve student health and well-being, increase consumption of healthful foods during the school day, and create an environment that reinforces the development of healthy eating habits.

3. The Smart Snacks regulation does not have an impact on the culinary education programs curriculum, nor do they have any impact on food sold to adults at any time or to students outside of the school day. However, nutrition standards do apply to all foods sold to students on the school campus during the school day, including food prepared and sold by the culinary education programs.

4. Caffeinated beverages will comply with the Smart Snack regulations by age group and will only be available in the high schools.

~~3~~5. Before and Aftercare (child care) programs must also comply with the school district's nutrition standards unless they are reimbursable under USDA school meals program, in which case they must comply with all applicable USDA standards.

6. Here is a link to the Smart Snack calculator to determine which foods fit into the criteria and are allowed during the school day.

https://foodplanner.healthiergeneration.org/calculator/

D. Other Foods and Beverages Made Available to Students

1. Student wellness will be a consideration for all foods offered, but not sold, to students on the school campus. ~~Caution will be exercised when offering foods that may cause allergic reactions or adversely impact students with health conditions~~, including those foods provided through:

   a. Celebrations and parties. Classroom parties where snacks are brought in by families must come from an accredited source (a store or restaurant) and can not be homemade in a family's kitchen. For this special event, the product does not have to be Smart Snack qualified. ~~A celebration or party is a special and enjoyable occasion (birthdays, holidays, etc.).~~ The school district will provide a list of healthy party ideas to families and staff, including non-food celebration ideas.

   ~~b. Classroom snacks brought by parents to be distributed to the class. A snack is food eaten between usual meals to supplement the nutritional needs of student intended to make a positive contribution to the child's health and diet. The school district will provide parents to families and staff a list of suggested foods and beverages that meet Smart Snacks nutrition standards.~~

2. Rewards and incentives. Schools will not use foods or beverages as rewards for academic performance or good behavior (unless this practice is allowed by a student's individual education plan or behavior intervention plan) and will not withhold food or beverages as punishment. This means that pizza parties and special rewards (frozen novelties) are not to be used for rewarding academic performance.

   a. Non food rewards can be substituted in this scenario and ideas can be found by following this link.

3. Fundraising during the school day must adhere to the Smart Snack rules. Fundraising after the school day and outside of the school does not. The school district will make available to parents and teachers a list of suggested healthy fundraising ideas. ~~Foods and beverages sold as fundraisers during the school day must comply with standards listed in C1 and C2. No restrictions are placed on the sale of food/beverage items sold outside of the school day.~~

E. Food and Beverage Marketing in Schools

1. School-based marketing will be consistent with nutrition education and health promotion.

2. Schools will restrict food and beverages marketing to the promotion of only those foods and beverages that meet the Smart Snacks nutrition standards.

V. WELLNESS LEADERSHIP AND COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

A. Wellness Coordinator

1. The superintendent will designate a school district official to oversee the school district's wellness-related activities (Wellness Coordinator). The Wellness Coordinator will ensure that each school implements the policy.

2. The principal of each school, or a designated school official, will ensure compliance within the school and will report to the Wellness Coordinator regarding compliance matters upon request.

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1. The Wellness Coordinator will permit parents, students, representatives of the school food authority, teachers of physical education, school health professionals, the school board, school administrators, and the general public to participate in the development, implementation, and periodic review and update of the wellness policy.

2. The Wellness Coordinator will hold meetings, from time to time, for the purpose of discussing the development, implementation, and periodic review and update of the wellness policy. All meeting dates and times will be posted on the school district's website and will be open to the public.

C. Employee Wellness

1. The school district will make efforts to promote employee wellness.

a. Safety committees are formed at each school and meet regularly.

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c. There is an annual wellness fair curtailed to employees with various booths and information available.

d. The employee assistance program is maintained and available to all employees and their families.

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2. The school district will post its wellness policy on its website, to the extent it maintains a website.

B. Annual Reporting

The Wellness Coordinator will annually inform the public about the content and implementation of the wellness policy and make the policy and any updates to the policy available to the public.

C. Triennial Assessment

1. At least once every three years, the school district will evaluate compliance with the wellness policy to assess the implementation of the policy and create a report that includes the following information:

a. the extent to which schools under the jurisdiction of the school district are in compliance with the wellness policy;

b. the extent to which the school district's wellness policy compares to model local wellness policies; and

c. a description of the progress made in attaining the goals of the school district's wellness policy.

2. The Wellness Coordinator or designee will be responsible for conducting the triennial assessment.

3. The triennial assessment report shall be posted on the school district's website or otherwise made available to the public.

D. Recordkeeping

The school district will retain records to document compliance with the requirements of the wellness policy. The records to be retained include, but are not limited to:

1. The school district's written wellness policy.

2. Documentation demonstrating compliance with community involvement requirements, including requirements to make the local school wellness policy and triennial assessments available to the public.

3. Documentation of the triennial assessment of the local school wellness policy for each school under the school district's jurisdiction efforts to review and update the wellness policy (including an indication of who is involved in the update and methods the school district uses to make stakeholders aware of their ability to participate on the Wellness Committee).

Legal References: Minn. Stat. § 121A.215 (Local School District Wellness Policy; Website)
42 U.S.C. § 1751 *et seq.* (Healthy and Hunger-Free Kids Act)
42 U.S.C. § 1758b (Local School Wellness Policy)
42 U.S.C. § 1771 *et seq.* (Child Nutrition Act ~~of 1966~~)
7 U.S.C. § 5341 (Establishment of Dietary Guidelines)
7 C.F.R. § 210.10 (School Lunch Program Regulations)
7 C.F.R. § 220.8 (School Breakfast Program Regulations)

Cross References: MSBA/MASA Model Policy 534 (School Meals Policy)

~~Local~~ Resources: Minnesota Department of Education, ~~www.education.state.mn.us~~ https://education.mn.gov/mde/index.htm
Minnesota Department of Health, www.health.state.mn.us
St. Louis County Public Health
Action for Healthy Kids Minnesota, www.actionforhealthykids.org
United States Department of Agriculture, www.fns.usda.gov

Replacing: Policy 6300
Second Reading: 6/20/2017
Adopted: **7/18/2017 ISD 709**
First Reading:

721 PROCUREMENT POLICY

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.

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 of $25,000.

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.

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.

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 Executive Director of Business Services, 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 $100,000

   b. Executive Director of Business Services: Up to $100,000

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.

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.

VII. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

A. Financial Management

The school district's financial management systems, including records documenting compliance with federal statues, 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.

X. SUBRECIPIENT MONITORING

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.

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)

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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 of $25,000 ~~(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 Executive Director of Business Services, 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 $100,000

   b. Executive Director of Business Services: Up to $100,000

   [NOTE: The school board has the authority to determine whether to adopt Subparagraph H.2. In addition, the board may determine the employees to be included and the expenditure amounts to be authorized.]

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 statues, 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)

3041 GRANTS AND GIFTS - DEVELOPING AND MANAGING PROPOSAL

The School District supports the development of special and general proposals for acquiring and managing grants, gifts, and other monies with the purpose of providing a better education for learners. Due to the uniqueness of the School District, the School Board realizes that various fundings are necessary to bring about the mission of the School District. The School Board realizes that coordination must be done with activities, resources, and finances of proposals implemented in behalf of the School District. The School Board further realizes that the following regulations are necessary to implement and manage this policy.

Adopted: 03-16-1993 ISD 709
Revised: 06-20-1995 ISD 709

3041R GRANTS AND GIFTS - DEVELOPING AND MANAGING PROPOSALS

1. To be considered, a proposal for any new idea, grant, or other item relating to a program or constituting a program in the School District must be submitted in writing responding to the following:
   a. Description of how proposal relates to District mission
   b. Program summary
   c. What's unique about the program
   d. What problem does program address
   e. Goals - methodology/activities - outcomes
   f. Budget - description and amounts of line items
   g . Signature of responsible person
2. Proposals should be submitted by writers/applicant to the direct supervisor for review and sent to the administrator in charge in the division where the proposal originated.
3. The administrator in charge will distribute copies to the other division administrators for review and comment.
4. The administrator in charge will make a recommendation to the Superintendent after the proposal is reviewed by the cabinet.
5. Two weeks must be allowed for review and approval.
6. Proposals should be accompanied by a suggested source of funding, preferably other than the School District's general fund.
7. Proposals are not limited to instruction.
8. Proposals will be judged on their ability to meet a need in the mission for the School District.
9. All proposals and grant applications must include a completed revenue and expenditure summary.
10. Once proposals are received from a funding agency in an approved status, copies will be distributed to the divisions of the School District for information and management purposes.
11. The responsible administrator will meet with the proposal writer and staff to set up program and finance management procedures according to School District policy, expectations and state/federal laws.

Approved: 03-16-1993 ISD 709
Revised: 06-20-1995 ISD 709

903 VISITORS TO SCHOOL DISTRICT BUILDINGS AND SITES

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to inform the school community and the general public of the position of the school board on visitors to school buildings and other school property.

II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY

A. The school board encourages interest on the part of parents and community members in school programs and student activities. The school board welcomes visits to school buildings and school property by parents/guardians and community members provided the visits are consistent with the health, education and safety of students and employees and are conducted within the procedures and requirements established by the school district.

B. The school board reaffirms its position on the importance of maintaining a school environment that is safe for students and employees and free of activity that may be disruptive to the student learning process or employee working environment.

III. POST-SECONDARY ENROLLMENT OPTIONS STUDENTS

A. A student enrolled in a post-secondary enrollment options course may remain at the school site during regular school hours in accordance with established procedures.

B. A student enrolled in a post-secondary enrollment options course may be provided with reasonable access, during regular school hours, to a computer and other technology resources that the student needs to complete coursework for a post-secondary enrollment course in accordance with established procedures.

IV. RESPONSIBILITY

A. The school district administration shall present recommended visitor and post-secondary enrollment options student procedures and requirements to the school board for review and approval. The procedures should reflect input from employees, students and advisory groups, and shall be communicated to the school community and the general public. Upon approval by the school board, such procedures and requirements shall be an addendum to this policy.

B. The superintendent shall be responsible for providing coordination that may be needed throughout the process and providing for periodic school board review and approval of the procedures.

V. VISITOR LIMITATIONS

A. Third party access to school sites will not be allowed without prior authority. The site administrator shall not permit third party access to the school site that would cause disruption to the learning environment.

B. School personnel must contact the District Office immediately if approached by immigration law enforcement agents. District administrators must also attempt to contact the parents or guardians of any student involved.

C. Staff will process requests by unauthorized visitors. The request will include:

1. Request identification including badges, ids, contact information and place of work. Document and photocopy information received;

2. Request official documentation of the purpose of visit. This may include a judicial warrant or court order. Documents will be photocopied;

3. Request and retain notes of the names of the students and the reasons for the requests;

4. Contact students' parents or guardians, and do not provide information or conjecture about the students such as their schedule or behavior;

5. If a visitor has questions, provide a copy of this policy;

D. An individual, post-secondary enrollment options student, or group may be denied permission to visit a school or school property or such permission may be revoked if the visitor(s) does not comply with the school district procedures and regulations or if the visit is not in the best interest of students, employees or the school district.

E. Visitors, including post-secondary enrollment options students, are authorized to park vehicles on school property at times and in locations specified in the approved visitor procedures and requirements authorized by school officials. When unauthorized vehicles of visitors are parked on school property, school officials may:

1. move the vehicle or require the driver or other person in charge of the vehicle to move it off school district property; or

2. if unattended, provide for the removal of the vehicle, at the expense of the owner or operator, to the nearest convenient garage or other place of safety off of school property.

3. if unattended, attach an immobilization device to the vehicle, at the expense of the owner or operator.

F. An individual, post-secondary enrollment options student, or group who enters school property without complying with the procedures and requirements may be guilty of criminal trespass and thus subject to criminal penalty. Such persons may be detained by the school principal or a person designated by the school principal in a reasonable manner for a reasonable period of time pending the arrival of a police officer.

VI. VOLUNTEERS

A. The School Board, recognizing that educational excellence can only be achieved by using all the resources available in our community, supports the use of volunteers in the classroom and in other locations within school buildings as a method by which teachers and students may receive additional assistance. The purpose of the volunteer program is:

1. To provide positive adult relationships to students.
2. To provide individualized attention for students.
3. To provide enrichment for students.
4. To provide an added dimension of self-esteem and self-confidence for students.
5. To assist in providing supervision for special student activities.
6. To provide an opportunity for parents/guardians to become more familiar with school activities and/or operations.

B. The School District will provide an inservice for volunteers as an assurance that the presence of volunteers will not result in a higher student ratio and that confidentiality of students will be maintained.

C. The use of volunteers is at the discretion of each building's administration.

D. The district staff member within a school that has accepted the use of volunteers will assume the responsibility for the effectiveness of the volunteer(s).

E. Volunteers must follow visitor procedures in section V.

F. Ways in which a volunteer may be used in a school include, but are not limited to: instructional assistance, assisting with materials and equipment, non-instructional assistance, creativeness in areas of personal interest or talent, and participation in a school's structured program offerings.

G. Volunteers should be supervised by professional staff who remain present at all times when volunteers work with students. Unsupervised volunteers must have a current background check on file with the district office.

Legal References: Minn. Stat. § 123B.02 (General Powers of Independent School Districts)
Minn. Stat. § 124D.09 (Postsecondary Enrollment Options Act)
Minn. Stat. § 128C.08 (Assaulting a Sports Official Prohibited)
Minn. Stat. § 609.605, Subd. 4 (Trespass)

Cross References: None

Replacing: Policy 1080, 6025
First Reading: 06.16.2026
Second Reading: 08.13.2026
Adopted:

*Adopted:*_____

*Revised:*_____

MSBA/MASA Model Policy 903
Orig. 1995
Rev. 2026

903 VISITORS TO SCHOOL DISTRICT BUILDINGS AND SITES

I. PURPOSE

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II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY

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B. The school board reaffirms its position on the importance of maintaining a school environment that is safe for students and employees and free of activity that may be disruptive to the student learning process or employee working environment.

III. POST-SECONDARY ENROLLMENT OPTIONS STUDENTS

A. A student enrolled in a post-secondary enrollment options course may remain at the school site during regular school hours in accordance with established procedures.

B. A student enrolled in a post-secondary enrollment options course may be provided with reasonable access, during regular school hours, to a computer and other technology resources that the student needs to complete coursework for a post-secondary enrollment course in accordance with established procedures.

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A. The school district administration shall present recommended visitor and post-secondary enrollment options student procedures and requirements to the school board for review and approval. The procedures should reflect input from employees, students and advisory groups, and shall be communicated to the school community and the general public. Upon approval by the school board, such procedures and requirements shall be an addendum to this policy.

B. The superintendent shall be responsible for providing coordination that may be needed throughout the process and providing for periodic school board review and approval of the procedures.

V. VISITOR LIMITATIONS

A. Third party access to school sites will not be allowed without prior authority. The site administrator shall not permit third party access to the school site that would cause disruption to the learning environment.

B. School personnel must contact the District Office immediately if approached by immigration law enforcement agents. District administrators must also attempt to contact the parents or guardians of any student involved.

C. Staff will process requests by unauthorized visitors. The request will include:

1. Request identification including badges, ids, contact information and place of work. Document and photocopy information received;

2. Request official documentation of the purpose of visit. This may include a judicial warrant or court order. Documents will be photocopied;

3. Request and retain notes of the names of the students and the reasons for the requests;

4. Contact students' parents or guardians, and do not provide information or conjecture about the students such as their schedule or behavior;

5. If a visitor has questions, provide a copy of this policy;

D. An individual, post-secondary enrollment options student, or group may be denied permission to visit a school or school property or such permission may be revoked if the visitor(s) does not comply with the school district procedures and regulations or if the visit is not in the best interest of students, employees or the school district.

E. Visitors, including post-secondary enrollment options students, are authorized to park vehicles on school property at times and in locations specified in the approved visitor procedures and requirements ~~which are an addendum to this policy or as otherwise specifically~~ authorized by school officials. When unauthorized vehicles of visitors are parked on school property, school officials may:

1. move the vehicle or require the driver or other person in charge of the vehicle to move it off school district property; or

2. if unattended, provide for the removal of the vehicle, at the expense of the owner or operator, to the nearest convenient garage or other place of safety off of school property.

3. if unattended, attach an immobilization device to the vehicle, at the expense of the owner or operator.

F. An individual, post-secondary enrollment options student, or group who enters school property without complying with the procedures and requirements may be guilty of criminal trespass and thus subject to criminal penalty. Such persons may be detained by the school principal or a person designated by the school principal in a reasonable manner for a reasonable period of time pending the arrival of a police officer.

VI. VOLUNTEERS

A. The School Board, recognizing that educational excellence can only be achieved by using all the resources available in our community, supports the use of volunteers in the classroom and in other locations within school buildings as a method by which teachers and students may receive additional assistance. The purpose of the volunteer program is:

1. To provide positive adult relationships to students.
2. To provide individualized attention for students.
3. To provide enrichment for students.
4. To provide an added dimension of self-esteem and self-confidence for students.

5. To assist in providing supervision for special student activities.
6. To provide an opportunity for parents/guardians to become more familiar with school activities and/or operations.

B. The School District will provide an inservice for volunteers as an assurance that the presence of volunteers will not result in a higher student ratio and that confidentiality of students will be maintained.

C. The use of volunteers is at the discretion of each building's administration.

D. The district staff member within a school that has accepted the use of volunteers will assume the responsibility for the effectiveness of the volunteer(s).

E. Volunteers must follow visitor procedures in section V.

F. Ways in which a volunteer may be used in a school include, but are not limited to: instructional assistance, assisting with materials and equipment, non-instructional assistance, creativeness in areas of personal interest or talent, and participation in a school's structured program offerings.

G. Volunteers should be supervised by professional staff who remain present at all times when volunteers work with students. Unsupervised volunteers must have a current background check on file with the district office.

Legal References: Minn. Stat. § 123B.02 (General Powers of Independent School Districts)
Minn. Stat. § 124D.09 (Postsecondary Enrollment Options Act)
Minn. Stat. § 128C.08 (Assaulting a Sports Official Prohibited)
Minn. Stat. § 609.605, Subd. 4 (Trespass)

Cross References: None

Replacing: Policy 1080, 6025
First Reading:
Adopted:

1080 VISITS TO SCHOOLS

Members of the community and other interested persons are welcome and encouraged to visit the schools. Both visitors and school personnel will make every effort to ensure that school visits will enhance the effect of the educational program. All school visitors, community persons and/or School District staff are expected to identify themselves at the principal's office before visiting elsewhere in the building. All community visitors will be accompanied by the principal or by the principal's designee. Neither teachers nor students will be interviewed, questioned, or solicited by visitors without the permission of the principal.

Adopted: 06-09-1970 ISD 709
Revised: 06-20-1995 ISD 709

6025 VOLUNTEERS IN SCHOOL

The School Board, recognizing that educational excellence can only be achieved by using all the resources available in our community, supports the use of volunteers in the classroom and in other locations within school buildings as a method by which teachers and students may receive additional assistance. The purpose of the volunteer program is:

1. To provide positive adult relationships to students.
2. To provide individualized attention for students.
3. To provide enrichment for students.
4. To provide an added dimension of self-esteem and self-confidence for students.
5. To assist in providing supervision for special student activities.
6. To provide an opportunity for parents to become more familiar with school activities and/or operations.

The School District will provide an inservice for volunteers as an assurance that the presence of volunteers will not result in a higher student ratio and that confidentiality of students will be maintained.

The use of volunteers is at the discretion of each building's professional staff.

The professional staff within a school that has accepted the use of volunteers will assume the responsibility for the effectiveness of the volunteer(s).

Ways in which a volunteer may be used in a school include, but are not limited to: instructional assistance, assisting with materials and equipment, non-instructional assistance, creativeness in areas of personal interest or talent, and participation in a school's structured program offerings.

Adopted: 05-13-1986 ISD 709
Revised: 06-20-1995
08-17-2004 ISD 709

903R VISITORS TO DISTRICT PROPERTY AND FACILITIES

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to establish rules and procedures governing visits to District property and District facilities.

II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY

The School Board encourages interest on the part of parents and community members in the Districts programs and activities. At the same time the Board recognizes that reasonable restrictions must be placed on visits to District facilities in order to maintain an environment that is safe and conducive to learning and working. The Board has adopted this policy after considering and weighing these and other social, political, economic, and educational factors.

III. DEFINITIONS

A. "District administrator" means the Superintendent and the Principals of the schools.

B. "District facility" means any building that is owned, leased, or operated by the District.

C. "District property" means any real property that is owned, leased, or operated by the District, including, but not limited to, athletic stadiums and athletic fields.

D. "Parent" means a biological parent, adoptive parent, legal guardian, or conservator.

E. "School building" means any District facility where a program of education is offered to preschool, elementary school and middle school students.

F. "Visitor" means any person who enters a District facility during regular school hours, except for the following: enrolled students who are in the facility to attend school, to participate in a school sponsored event or activity, or to attend a meeting of a student-initiated, non-curriculum related group that is recognized by the District; employees who are assigned to work at the facility or are otherwise authorized to enter the facility, and part time employees during their assigned working hours.

IV. PROCEDURES

A. Visitor Procedures. All visitors must comply with the following procedures when entering a District facility, unless they are attending an event or activity that is open to the public, such as parent-teacher conferences, a school board meeting, or an athletic contest:

1. Immediately upon entering a District facility, all visitors must report to the administrative office or reception desk. Signage to this effect must be prominently displayed on or near all unlocked doors to the facility.

2. Upon reporting to the administrative office or reception desk, all visitors must sign in to the building and detail the following: print and sign their names, state the purpose of their visit, state the time of their arrival, and state the location of the building in which the visit will occur.

3. Subject to the requirements of this policy, parents may observe their child in the classroom for up to two hours on two occasions per school year. Parents who wish to observe their children in the classroom during the regular school day must schedule the visit at least three (3) school days in advance with the

building principal. A district administrator, building principal, assistant principal, or designee may reschedule or terminate any visit in the event of an emergency or unforeseen circumstance.

4. A district administrator or building principal may impose additional restrictions on any visitor who has caused a disruption in a District facility.

5. A district administrator, the building principal, an assistant principal, or a designee will follow this policy in determining whether or not permission will be granted for a visit to a school building. A district administrator will follow this policy in determining whether or not permission will be granted for a visit to a District facility that is not a school building.

6. If permission for a visit is granted, the visitor will be given a visitor's identification badge stating the visitor's name and the location in the building where the visit will occur.

7. All visitors must wear the issued visitor identification badge in a conspicuous location at all times while in a District facility.

8. If a school employee sees a visitor in a school building without a visitor's identification badge, the employee must either escort the visitor to the administrative office or immediately notify the administrative office of the presence of the visitor.

9. Upon completing a visit, a visitor must return to the administrative office or reception desk, return the visitor's identification badge, sign his/her name on the same form that was signed upon entering the building, and state the time of his/her departure.

B. Parent/Guardian Procedures for Communicating with Children. The District recognizes that under limited circumstances parents/guardians may occasionally need to communicate with their children during the school day. When this need arises, parents must follow one of the following procedures:

1. Parents/guardians may call the office and ask to speak with their child. School staff will then locate the child and instruct the child to come to the office to speak with the parent by telephone. Students generally will not be permitted to place or receive a call from a classroom.

2. Parents/guardians may enter the administrative office of a school building and ask the office staff to call their child to the office. School staff will review the students Infinite Campus record to verify that parental rights have been terminated or the parent/guardian does not have physical custody or visitation rights during the school day or the period of time when the parent/guardian wants to visit. Parents/guardians may not go directly to a classroom or to any other location in a District facility without complying with the Visitor Procedures stated in this policy.

3. Students will not be permitted to make calls or receive calls on personal cell phones.

C. Administrative Procedures in Response to Inappropriate Conduct. District administrators, building principals, assistant principals, and designees are encouraged to take the following steps when a visitor violates this policy or engages in any other inappropriate conduct:

1. Notify the offending visitor that his or her conduct is inappropriate.

2. Notify the offending visitor that if the conduct does not cease immediately, the visitor will be required to leave the building, grounds, or event.

3. Notify the offending visitor that he or she is required to immediately leave the building, grounds, or event.

4. Contact law enforcement.

5. Document the incident and send notification to district administration and the Health and Safety Coordinator.

6. Take other action that the district administrator, building principal, assistant principal, or designee reasonably deems to be prudent or necessary in order to: (a) protect the safety of students, staff, or school property; (b); maintain an environment that is conducive to learning and working; and (c) maintain an environment that is free from all forms of abusive and disruptive conduct.

7. Any step or steps of this procedure may be skipped or addressed at a later time if the district administrator, building principal, assistant principal, or designee determines, in the exercise of his or her professional judgment, that immediate removal of the offending visitor is in the best interests of the students or the staff.

V. RULES OF CONDUCT FOR VISITORS

A. **Required Conduct.** All visitors must demonstrate respect and civility when interacting with other individuals during a visit. In addition, all visitors must immediately comply with any and all lawful directives given by a District employee, including a directive to leave the building.

B. **Prohibited Conduct.** Visitors must not do any of the following during a visit:

1. Violate any law;

2. Violate any District or school policy, regulation, rule, or procedure;

3. Make any threat or engage in any threatening or intimidating behavior;

4. Engage in any conduct that is designed to intimidate another person or that could reasonably be perceived as being designed to intimidate another person;

5. Demonstrate hostility toward another person;

6. Engage in conduct that is objectively rude;

7. Use any obscene or foul language;

8. Make or participate in making any personal attacks against another person;

9. Make or participate in making any objectively disrespectful, demeaning, disparaging, or insulting comments or statements about or to another person;

10. Make physical contact with any person, unless the physical contact is part of the normal greeting process, such as a handshake, or is reasonably necessary to prevent imminent harm to another person or serious harm to property;

11. Photograph, film, or otherwise create an audio or video record of any students, employees, or volunteers of the District, unless the visitor is to attend an event or activity that is open to the public, such as a school board meeting or an athletic contest;

12. Enter onto school property while impaired from the use of alcohol or any other chemical;

13. Create or participate in creating a disruption to the learning or working environment. Examples of disruptive behavior include, but are not limited to, using a raised voice, shouting, or yelling; swearing; talking with a teacher, classroom aide, or a student while observing in a classroom; using or allowing a cellular device make noise in the classroom; and engaging in other conduct that interrupts a lesson while observing in a classroom.

**NOTE: This policy may not be construed to limit the ability or right of any person to file a complaint in accordance with any law or District policy governing the filing of complaints.*

VI. GROUNDS FOR DENYING A REQUEST TO VISIT

A. Parent/Guardian Visits for Purpose Other than Classroom Observation. A district administrator, a building principal, an assistant principal, or a designee may deny permission for a parent/guardian to visit any part of a District facility if the district administrator, the principal, the assistant principal, or the designee determines that:

1. The parent/guardian has refused or failed to comply with any part of this policy;

2. The parent/guardian violated any rule or procedure of this policy while visiting a District facility on a prior occasion during the school year;

3. The requested date or time for the visit is educationally inappropriate or inconvenient;

4. The parent/guardian has created a disruption during a prior visit and is likely to create a disruption if permitted to visit again;

5. The parent/guardian's presence in the District facility is not in the best interests of student or staff;

6. The parent/guardian presents a risk of harm to a student, to a staff member, or to District property;

7. The parent/guardian's parental rights have been terminated or the parent does not have physical custody or visitation rights during the school day or the period of time when the parent wants to visit the District facility; or

8. The parent/guardian's actions or words suggest that the parent is impaired from using alcohol or another chemical.

B. Classroom Observations by Parent/Guardian. A district administrator, the building principal, an assistant principal, or a designee may deny a parent/guardian's request to observe his or her child in the classroom, or may revoke permission for such a visit, if the district administrator, principal, assistant principal, or designee determines that:

1. Any of the reasons for denying a visit in Section V(A) of this policy have been met;

2. The parent/guardian has failed or refused to schedule the classroom observation in advance;

3. The parent/guardian observed in the classroom on a prior occasion during the school year and created a disruption;

4. The requested date or time for the observation is educationally inappropriate or inconvenient, such as when a test is being administered, when a substitute teacher or guest speaker is present, or when students are attending an assembly or going on a field trip;

5. The parent/guardian has already observed the child in the classroom on two occasions during the school year;

6. The parent/guardians presence in the classroom is not in the best interests of the student, other children, or staff.

C. Classroom Observations by an Independent Examiner. If the parent/guardian of a special education student requests an independent educational evaluation (IEE) or hires an independent examiner to evaluate a child, and the parent/guardian requests that the independent examiner be permitted to observe the child in the classroom, the District will allow the independent examiner to visit and observe the student in the classroom to the extent permitted by law, provided that the independent examiner complies all provisions of this policy and does not create a disruption. The District may assign a staff member to accompany an independent examiner during all observations. An independent examiner may not interview any students at school or any District employees without prior written permission from the District. A District representative will be present during any interviews.

D. Parent/Guardian's Right to Appeal. If a parent/guardian believes that a request to visit a District facility has been improperly denied, the parent/guardian may submit a written appeal to the Superintendent. The decision of the Superintendent, or a designee of the Superintendent, is final.

E. Visits by Third Parties. A district administrator, a building principal, an assistant principal, or a designee may, as he or she sees fit, deny a visitor's request to visit any part of a District facility if the visitor is not a parent/guardian of a child who attends school in the facility.

VII. PARKING

During school hours, visitors must park their vehicles in spaces designated for visitors. Vehicles that are parked in unauthorized spaces may be towed to a different location at the vehicle owner's expense or an immobilization device will be attached to the vehicle, to be removed at the expense of the owner or operator.

VIII. PENALTIES.

Permission to be in a District facility is conditioned upon compliance with this policy. Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes section 609.605, subdivision 4, any person who violates this policy may be found guilty of a misdemeanor. Such persons may be detained by the school principal or a person designated by the school principal in a reasonable manner and for a reasonable period of time pending the arrival of a law enforcement officer. In addition to imposing other consequences specified in this policy, a districtl administrator, building principal, or assistant principal may issue an order prohibiting a person from entering onto school property.

Legal References: Minn. Stat. § 123B.02 (General Powers of Independent School Districts)
Minn. Stat. § 609.605, subd. 4 (Trespases on school property)

Adopted:

3189R TECHNOLOGY SOFTWARE COPYRIGHT AND HARDWARE MANAGEMENT

A. Software Management

1. **Duplicate Restrictions**

Users 1 of ISD 709 technology may not duplicate any licensed software or related documentation for use on either ISD 709 premises or elsewhere unless ISD 709 is expressly authorized to do so by agreement with the licenser. Unauthorized duplication of software may subject ISD 709 and/or the user to both civil and criminal penalties under the United States Copyright Act.

Users may not give ISD 709 purchased/managed software to any non-ISD 709 employees unless specially authorized by ISD 709 and the software copyright holder. This will include parents, contractors, and/or students. ISD 709 users may use software on local area networks or on multiple machines only in accordance with applicable license agreements.

2. **User Education**

At the start of each school year, the Technology Division will design a District technology education program for employees. The program will cover, as a minimum, the District Technology goals and objectives, Internet use, software purchasing policies, Technology Help Desk procedures, and other issues that help employees' better use technology.

3. **Budgeting for Software**

When acquiring computer hardware and/or software, training, if required, must be budgeted at the same time. When purchasing software for existing computers, purchases will be charged to the appropriate department's/school's account. 4. **Approval for Purchase of Software**

To purchase software, users must obtain the approval of their supervisor or Director and then follow the same procedures ISD 709 uses for the acquisition of other ISD 709 assets. To assure software compatibility with hardware and network equipment, all software purchases must be coordinated through the Technology Division. Software specific to curriculum adoptions will be approved/coordinated through the appropriate curriculum committee. Software related to the curriculum will be approved/ coordinated through the site or department.

5. **Software Testing Procedures**

To maintain curriculum integration and a stable and reliable technical environment, instructional/administrative software will be tested before use on any district computer. Individuals requesting software will use the Computer Software Request/Evaluation form and send it to the Curriculum Division.

Unless required to comply with Federal or State law, or a Student's IEP, software testing and evaluation will be from April 15 to May 31. Software installation will normally be from June 1 to August 15. Software for student use must be supported by curriculum and integrated into Minnesota Graduation Standards or the teacher's lesson plan. Before software testing and deployment, the Technology Division will review the software licensing.

6. **Acquisition of Software from School Funds**

Software acquired by ISD 709 must be purchased through the Purchasing Department in coordination with the Technology Division with the appropriate accounting software code. If alternative school funds are to be used, the funds must be deposited into a District account code and proper purchasing procedures followed. Software acquisition channels are restricted to ensure that ISD 709 has a complete record of all software that has been purchased for ISD 709 computers and

can register, support, and upgrade such software accordingly.

7. **Acquisition of Software by individuals/companies or non-school District Organizations**

In order to limit District and individual liability and still recognize that a school has many sources for receiving software, individuals/companies or non-school District organizations that desire to purchase software for a school must donate the money to the school and allow the school to purchase the software through the software purchasing process.

8. **Registration of Software**

When software is purchased/received, it must first be delivered to the District Software Manager so he/she can complete registration and inventory requirements. The software manager is responsible for completing the registration card and returning it to the software publisher or otherwise properly register the software. Software purchased with school/District funds must be registered in the name of ISD 709 (as the user's name) and the School/Department (as the company name) in which it will be used. Due to personnel turnover, software will never be registered in the name of the individual user. The District Software Manager shall maintain a register of all Duluth Public Schools software and will keep a library of software licenses, Master Disks/CDs 2 and backup disks. All software used on District computers will have the master disks/CDs and any backups stored in the Software Library of the District Media Center Resource Library 3 . Software licensing will be reviewed prior to the purchase of any software.

9. **Installation of Software**

Prior to installation of any software, the license will be reviewed by the Director of Technology or designated person. Any restrictions will be noted on the installation sheet. The minimum allowable documentation for proof of ownership is the Purchase order and the master cd's. Software without proper documentation will not be installed on District equipment. All software will be verified for ownership through the software manager before installation takes place. Software installation sheets will be filled out for all installation of software for recording on the District system. After the registration requirements above have been met, personnel from the Technology Division will install the software. Manuals, tutorials, and other user materials will be provided to the user. If available, a copy of the applicable license agreement will be provided to the user. Once installed on server(s) or hard drive(s), the original diskettes/CDs 5 will be kept in the Software Library of the District Technology Division 6 and maintained by the District Software Manager. If a program requires the CD or other disks to operate properly, the District Software Manager will create backup copies of the CD or disks without the program installer. The backup disks will be given to the user.

10. **Home Computers (Non District Assets) and District Licensed Software**

Duluth Public Schools computers are organization-owned assets and must be kept both software legal and virus free. Only software purchased and/or registered through the procedures outlined above may be used on Duluth Public Schools machines. Organization-owned software cannot be taken home and loaded on a user's home computer without written authorization from ISD 709. Because of limited human resources required to load/install software on home computers, a user that desires to use a District licensed software package at home may be required to purchase a separate licensed package. In addition to limited human resources, there is a potential of program conflicts with the owner's home computer. For this reason, the Technology Division/School Technology Coordinators' personnel are prohibited from working with non-District owned assets at this time. The Director of Technology will evaluate the technology resources each school year and may recommend supporting non-district assets with district licensed software.

11. **Donated Computers and Software**

Because ISD 709 cannot validate the original software configuration on donated computers, the Duluth Public Schools can accept donated computers under the following conditions: (a) All software 7 including the operating system is removed. This will require a reformat of the hard drive and the purchase of an operating system or use of an unused District operating system license. (b) No software disks/CDs or software documentation will be given with the computer. (c) It is recommended that non-ISD 709 Organizations and individuals who desire to purchase software for a school donate the money to the school, and the school should purchase the software through the software purchasing process. (d) Donated computers must meet District Minimum Equipment Standards (manufacturer, processor, speed, RAM, etc.)

12. **Shareware/Freeware**

Shareware software is copyrighted software that is distributed freely through bulletin boards, online services, disk and CD. Freeware is software a programmer or company has authorized individual to use free. Freeware can have restrictions in the licensing agreement. It is the policy of ISD 709 to pay shareware authors the fee they specify for use of their products. Registration of shareware/freeware products will be handled the same as commercial software products. The user, school or department will pay costs related for Shareware fees.

13. **Software Retirement**

The District Software Manager will develop a system that will track software from purchase to retirement. When software has been determined not to meet educational or administrative needs, the software will be deleted from all computers, all manuals, and disks/CDs will be destroyed. As District hardware is retired, it will be audited for software to be retired or released as appropriate.

14. **Random Quarterly Audits**

The District Software Manager or designated representative will conduct a random quarterly audit of selected Duluth Public Schools computers, including portables, to aid in determining that Duluth Public School – ISD 709 complies with all software licenses. This audit will be conducted when systems are in for servicing and/or repair. The District will make an effort to audit. It is desired that every computer owned by the Duluth Public Schools should have had an audit every 18 months. Audits will be conducted using SIIA Freeware auditing software. On-site surprise audits may be conducted as well. In addition, during the quarterly audit, ISD 709 will search for computer viruses and eliminate any that are found. If software is found not in accordance with this policy, the user will be given two options: 1. The user has 3 workdays to comply with the software registration process in this policy. 2. The Technology Division Help Desk staff or the authorized school Technology Coordinator will delete the software from the computer and any master disks/CDs and manuals removed from school/district property.

15. **Computer Desktop Security**

Because schools and District offices are open to the public, and without a desktop security program installed on District computers, there is no realistic way to manage software installation. For this reason, all District computers will have a desktop security program installed. The Technology Division is responsible for budgeting and purchasing for a desktop security program.

16. **Penalties and Reprimands**

According to the US Copyright Act, (as of the date of adoption of this regulation) illegal reproduction of software is subject to civil damages of as much as US $100,000 per title infringed, and criminal penalties, including fines of as much as US $250,000 per title infringed and imprisonment of up to five years. A Duluth Public

School - ISD 709 user who makes, distributes, or uses unauthorized copies of software will be disciplined as appropriate under the Internet Use Regulation – 3187R and/or School Discipline Policy 5085. Such discipline may include termination of employment. ISD 709 does not condone the illegal duplication of software. These regulations are subject to the requirements of the US Copyright Act and all other applicable laws and regulations as they may be enacted and amended and all users shall abide by all applicable laws as they may then apply.

B. Technology Hardware Management

1. **Non ISD 709 Hardware**

Because of the technical issues involved in connecting non ISD 709 owned computers to the District network, the District will not normally allow non ISD 709 owned computers on the network. The exception is when there is a formal agreement between a non ISD 709 organization and the Technology Division. This agreement will clearly delineate responsibilities for computer servicing, virus protection, desktop security, and network protocols to be used. Because this can impact network resources, the Director of Technology will notify the Superintendent of Schools and the School Board.

2. **New Equipment**

A record of the OEM software used by the District will be recorded.

3. **Hardware Retirement**

I t is recognized the technology hardware has a "normal" useful life. In an effort to reduce maintenance costs and maintain a quality environment for students, the life cycle for computers and related technology hardware is based on five years. The Technology Division will budget for repairs (not replacement cost) based on a 5-year life cycle. In cases where it is not economically feasible to repair equipment less than 5 years old, the equipment will not be repaired. The Technology Division will budget for labor costs when repairing equipment between 5 and 6 years of age. The site will be responsible for all part costs. Equipment older than six years can be repaired (if economically feasible), but costs for parts and labor will be paid by the department/site.

All hardware with software, including operating systems that are scheduled for removal form service, will have the hard disk drive disabled by Technology Division personnel. The District cannot sell through bid or give away any computer hardware with application or operating system software installed on it, and the Technology Division shall reformat the hard drives before sale. The Technology Division Hardware Repair Branch will audit retiring systems. The audit information will be given to the Software Manager and the records will be updated. No software disks/CDs or manuals can be sold or given away. All Master Disks/CDs, backup, disks and manuals will be treated as retired software or re-installed on another District asset.

Reference:

1. 17 USC ' 501-506 - Difference between civil and criminal violations
2. 17 USC ' 117 - All parties for making and receiving illegal software
3. 18 USC ' 2319 - Criminal Sanctions
4. Software Publishers Associations - Software Manager Manual
5. Duluth School District Policy 3187
6. Duluth School District Regulation 3187
7. Duluth School District Policy 3090
8. Duluth School District Policy 5085

Approved: 02-23-1999 ISD709
Revised: 06-19-2001

0 5-21-2002 ISD 709

3189R - Technology Software Copyright and Hardware Management

Computer Software Evaluation/Request
Purpose: This process is to insure that computer software for ISD709 students meets the highest possible curriculum standards and the minimal technical operational standards. With limited dollars available to support student learning, software purchases must be aligned with district learner outcomes, state and national standards .
Instructions: Software evaluator completes Section 1 and forwards it to the curriculum department.
Section 1:
Software evaluator's name(s)_____
Building(s): _____
Grade/Subject area _____
Software Titles for review: Please list vendor, cost, amount of time spent previewing:
_____
1. Identify content area and learner outcomes/standards(s) this software will support:
_____
2. How will this software support your implementation of the learner outcome(s)/standard(s): _____
3. Attach copies of relevant software reviews.
4. Would you recommend this software for District wide adoption for grade/subject covered? Yes No (circle one) If no, why not?
_____
_____
5. Funding source: (circle one) Site District Grant
Section 2: (Curriculum Department)
Curriculum Department review: This software can be used as a resource to support implementation of content area learner outcome(s)/standard(s) as identified. Circle one: yes no
_____ Signature
Date_____
If no, rationale:_____
_____
_____
_____
Section 3:
1. Agreed Testing/Evaluation Schedule:
2. Technical Testing Date: _____ Teacher/User Testing Date:_____
3. Licensing Review:
4. Comments: _____
_____
Technical review:
Comments:
_____
_____
_____
_____

Teacher or User Evaluation: (after sections 1 and 2 are completed)
Comments:

1 A user for the purpose of this regulation is defined as the employee primarily assigned to a computer or computers under their control. However, no other employee, student, parent or other person shall violate copyright laws, regulations or policies.
2 There are cases where it is productive to store software packages on site to rapidly resolve software maintenance issues. In this case, the Director of Technology may approve this exception.
3 Software that requires the user to have the media to run the application can be stored at the school.
4 In cases that backup copies of the software is not practical, it is not required. The Software Manager will have the authority to make this determination. 5 When a disk or CD is needed to run the software program, the user will be given a copy of the media.
6 Site may request to maintain the software at their site. Since legal responsibility for copyright issues would be at the site, the principal must request this in writing from the Technology Director.
7 There are cases where the OEM will allow the District to accept software with a donated computer. Unless the District can validate this is the case, all software, including the operating system will be removed.

3189.2R EMPLOYEE USE OF DISTRICT LICENSED SOFTWARE

A. General

Companies that sell computer software to the District generally retain media rights over the software. Media rights are typically set forth in the software license. Some companies that sell software to the District provide a software license which, subject to various restrictions, may allow certain District employees to install and use the software on a personal home computer. Other companies provide a software license which prohibits any type of installation or use on a home computer.

B. Scope and Application

The installation and use of District licensed software on an employee's home computer is a privilege, not a right. Proper home use of District licensed software by an eligible employee can benefit both the District and the employee.

This policy applies to all District employees who install or use any District licensed software on a home computer. Not all employees are eligible to install and use District licensed software on their home computer. Only those employees who have the right to access and use the software on a District owned computer during the regular course of their employment with the District are eligible to install and use District licensed software on a personal home computer. Such employees may use District licensed software which is installed on a home computer solely for school business purposes, including educational purposes. Personal use is prohibited.

C. District Responsibilities

The District's Technology Division is responsible for the management of all software media licenses. The Technology Division will review the District's software media licenses and develop a list of software which eligible employees may install and use on their home computer subject to this policy and the terms of the software license.

Before loaning District licensed software to an eligible employee for installation on an employee's home computer, a member of the Technology Division must provide the employee a copy of the software license, and the employee must provide the Technology Division with a signed and completed Agreement for Home Use of District Licensed Software. The District's Director of Technology is authorized to sign that Agreement on behalf of the District.

D. Employee Responsibilities

1. Before borrowing any District licensed software for installation or use on a personal home computer, the employee must complete and sign an Agreement for Home Use of District Licensed Software, a copy of which is set forth below.
2. The employee must personally own the computer that is identified in the Agreement for Home Use of District Licensed Software.
3. The employee may install the District licensed software only on the computer identified in the signed and completed Agreement for Home Use of District Licensed Software. District technical staff will not install any District software on another employee's home computer, and District technical staff are not responsible for providing assistance or training on how to install District licensed software on a personal home computer.
4. The employee will pay all costs that are directly or indirectly related to the installation of District licensed software on the employee's home computer.
5. The employee will not give, loan, or knowingly allow any other individual to copy, or otherwise use the diskette or CD containing the District licensed software.
6. The employee will not permit any other person to use District licensed software that

is installed on the employee's personal home computer. The employee will take reasonable precautions to ensure that other persons do not access or use District software that is installed on the employee's home computer.

7. The employee will use District licensed software that is installed on his/her home computer solely for school business purposes, including educational purposes. Personal use is prohibited.
8. The employee will comply with all applicable District policies including, but not limited to, District Policy 3190. The employee will also comply with all applicable copyright laws.
9. The employee will immediately and completely remove (i.e. uninstall and delete) all District licensed software, including fonts and other extensions or components of the software, from the employee's home computer if any of the following occur:
   (a) the Director of Technology, the Superintendent, or the School Board requests in writing that the employee remove the software from his or her personal home computer;
   (b) the employee resigns or retires, or the employment relationship is otherwise terminated; or
   (c) the employee decides to transfer ownership of the home computer to any other person, including a family member. The employee will pay all costs that are directly or indirectly related to the removal of District licensed software from the employee's home computer.

E. Limitation of District Liability

Employees who install or use District licensed software on their personal home computers do so at their own risk. The District will not be responsible for any damage an employee incurs including, but not limited to, loss, damage or unavailability of data stored on the employee's diskettes, tapes, hard drives or servers. The District is not responsible for the accuracy or quality of any media storage device loaned to the employee. The District will not be responsible for financial obligations arising through unauthorized use of the District's licensed software.

References:
Duluth School District Policy 3190 and 3190R (Copyright Policy and Regulation)
Duluth School District Policy 3187 (Use Policy for Technology and Internet)
Duluth School District Policy 3189 and 3189R (Software Copyright and Management Regulation

Approved: 05-16-2000 ISD 709

*Refer also to the required form of "Agreement for Home Use of District Licensed Software" (attached).

Agreement for Home Use of District Licensed Software

This Agreement is entered into by and between Independent School District No. 709, Duluth Public Schools ("District") and an employee of the District, (print name with middle initial) _____ ("Employee").

WHEREAS, the installation and use of District licensed software on Employee's home computer is a privilege, not a right.

WHEREAS, Employee desires to install and use District licensed software on Employee's personal home computer.

W HEREAS, Employee currently uses the software identified below on a District owned computer during the regular course of Employee's employment with District.
NOW, THEREFORE, IN CONSIDERATION OF the above and the mutual promises and agreements below, Employee and District hereby agree as follows:
1. District will loan Employee a diskette or CD containing the software identified in paragraph 3 below, so that Employee can install and use the software on Employee's personal home computer.
2. Employee has read, understands, and agrees to comply with Policy 3188R, District's policy regarding Employee Use of District Licensed Software. Employee understands that any violation of that policy could result in disciplinary action against Employee, including possible termination of his/her employment, as well as criminal or civil action against Employee.
3. Employee agrees that the District licensed software titled:
_____ _____, version number_____ will be installed only on Employee's personal home computer, which has the following identifying characteristics:
Computer Manufacturer: _____
Model: _____
CPU Serial Number: _____
4. Employee agrees to return the diskette/CD containing the software to the District Technology Division within seven (7) calendar days from the date of this Agreement, or obtain written permission from the Technology Division to borrow the diskette/CD for a longer period of time. If Employee fails to return the diskette/CD in working condition and within the allotted time, District or the software producer may charge Employee for the full retail cost of the software. Employee will be responsible for any loss, theft, or damage that occurs to the diskette/CD while it is on loan to Employee.
5. Employee agrees to immediately and completely remove (i.e. un install and delete) all District licensed software, including fonts and other extensions and components of the software, from the employee's home computer if any of the following occur: (a) the Director of Technology, the Superintendent, or the School Board requests in writing that Employee remove the software from his or her personal home computer; (b) Employee resigns, retires, or the employment relationship is otherwise terminated; (c) Employee decides to transfer ownership of the home computer to any other person, including a family member; or Employee decides to salvage/scrap the home computer. Employee will be responsible for any costs associated with the removal of District licensed software from Employee's home computer.
6. Employee agrees to assume all liability and reimburse District for any and all court costs and legal judgments that arise from Employee's failure to comply with this Agreement, the software license, and any applicable federal or state law. Employee understands that a violation of federal or state law could result in substantial monetary penalties and criminal action . 1
7. Employee understands that the installation or use of District licensed software on a personal home computer is at Employee's own risk, and Employee agrees that District will not be responsible for any damage Employee incurs as a result of installing or using District licensed software on Employee's home computer.
8. This Agreement will be placed in Employee's personnel file.
Dated: _____ _____
Employee
Dated: _____ _____
- Director of Technology
- Independent School District No. 709
RRM: 4539

3190R COPYRIGHT REGULATIONS

Guidelines for Off-Air Recording of Television Programs

The following guidelines apply only to off-air recordings by nonprofit, educational institutions. The premium channels and pay-per-view programs fall outside the scope of the guidelines and cannot be recorded. Off-air recordings will be made only at the request of the individual teacher and will not be recorded regularly in anticipation of requests.

A broadcast program may be recorded off-air simultaneously with broadcast transmission and retained by a nonprofit educational institution for a period not to exceed forty-five (45) calendar days after date of recording.

Off-air recordings may be used once by individual teachers in the course of relevant teaching activities, and repeated only once when instructional reinforcement is necessary, in classrooms and similar places devoted to instruction. Teaching use is limited to the first ten (10) consecutive school days in the forty-five (45) calendar day retention period. After the first ten (10) school days, off-air recordings may be used up to the end of the forty-five (45) calendar day period only for teacher evaluation purposes.

A limited number of copies may be reproduced from each off-air recording to meet the legitimate needs of teachers. However, each additional copy shall be subject to all provisions governing the original recording. Off-air recordings need not be used in their entirety, but the recorded programs may not be altered from their original content. All copies of off-air recordings must include the copyright notice on the broadcast program as recorded.

It is legal for teachers to tape at home and bring the tapes into school as long as all of the institutional off-air taping guidelines are followed. However, the content of the tape must support instruction of the formally adopted curriculum of the School District. Tapes may not be used for entertainment or "Friday afternoon filler," since Section 110 of the Copyright Law allows special performance exemption for copyrighted materials in the classroom for the purpose of face-to-face instruction only.

Teachers need to be aware that labels on videotapes warning that they are "For Home Use Only" do not accurately represent the law and do not prohibit the use of prerecorded tapes in the classroom. This use would be the same as educational off-air taping guidelines. The Copyright Act specifically authorizes libraries or archives to copy news programs off the air. The same guidelines apply to satellite programs that are simultaneous retransmissions.

Guidelines for Computer Software

The School District expects that all software users will observe and comply with the laws pertaining to copyrights and will make every effort to prevent illegal use of copyrighted materials. It is not an infringement to make a copy of a computer program provided that the copy is created as an essential back-up for archival purposes only and that all copies are

destroyed in the event that the original computer program should cease to be legal. It is an infringement to load a single copy of a program onto multiple machines or networks unless a specific license for such use has been obtained from the copyright holder. At this time the concept of "fair use" is one legally licensed copy per machine. The penalties of non-compliance for employees are severe and will include disciplinary action up to and including termination.

Guidelines for Print

The purpose of the following guidelines is to state the minimum standards of educational fair use under Section 107 of the Copyright Law.

Guidelines for Single Copying for Teachers

A single copy may be made of any of the following by or for a teacher at his or her individual request for his or her scholarly research or use in teaching or preparation to teach a class:

1. A chapter from a book.
2. An article from a periodical or newspaper.
3. short story, short essay, or short poem, whether or not from a collective work. 4. A chart, graph, diagram, drawing, cartoon, or picture from a book, periodical, or newspaper.

Each teacher may retain and continue to use the single copy in the following semesters or years.

Guidelines for Multiple Copies for Classroom Use

Multiple copies (not to exceed in any event more than one copy per student in a course) may be made by or for the teacher giving the course for classroom use or discussion, provided that:

1. The copying meets the tests of brevity and spontaneity as defined below
2. Meets the cumulative effect test as defined below, and
3. Each copy includes a notice of copyright.

Definitions of Terms

1. Brevity

a. Poetry: A complete poem if less than two hundred and fifty (250) words and if printed on not more than two (2) pages, or an excerpt of a longer poem that is not more than two hundred and fifty (250) words or to the end of a line.

b. Prose: Either a complete article, story, or essay of less than two hundred and

fifty (250) words, or an excerpt from any prose work of not more than two thousand and five hundred (2,500) words of ten percent (10%) of the work, or to the end of a paragraph.

c. Illustration: One chart, graph, diagram, drawing, cartoon, or picture per book or per periodical issue.

d. Special Works: Certain works in poetry or prose which often combine language with illustrations and fall short of two thousand and five hundred (2,500) words may not be reproduced in their entirety. An excerpt of not more than two of the published pages and containing not more than ten percent (10%) of the words in the entire text may be reproduced.

2. Spontaneity:

The copying is at the instance and inspiration of the teacher. The inspiration and decision to use the work and the moment of its use for maximum teaching effectiveness and so close in time that it is unreasonable to expect a timely reply to a request for permission.

3. Cumulative Effects:

The copying of the material is for only one course in the school in which the copies are made. Not more than one short poem, article, story, essay, or two excerpts may be copied from one author, nor more than three from the same collective work or periodical volume during one class term. There shall not be more than nine instances of such multiple copying for one course during one class term. These limitations do not apply to current news periodicals or newspapers.

Copying shall not be used to create, or replace, or substitute for anthologies, compilations, or collective works. There shall be no copying of or from works intended to be consumable. These include workbooks, exercises, standardized tests, test booklets, and answer sheets. Copying shall not substitute for the purchase of books, reprints, or periodicals.

To avoid liability for copyright infringement on the part of the library or an employee as a result of unsupervised duplicating, libraries must display notices to the effect that making a copy may be subject to the copyright law.

Guidelines for Educational Uses of Music

Emergency copying to replace purchased copies which are not available for imminent performance is permissible, provided purchased replacement copies shall be substituted in due course. For academic purposes other than performance, single or multiple copies of excerpts of works may be made, provided that the excerpts do not comprise a part of the whole which would constitute a performable unit such as a section, movement, or area, and in no case more than ten percent (10%) of the whole work. The number of copies shall not exceed one per student.

Printed copies which have been purchased may be edited or simplified provided that the fundamental character of the work is not distorted or lyrics either added or altered.

Most performances of non-dramatic works by school orchestras, bands, or choral groups are exempt from licensing requirements. A single copy of records of performances by students may be made for evaluation or rehearsal purposes and may be retained by the education institution or individual teacher. All performances of both dramatic and non-dramatic musical works in class are exempt from copyright requirements.

Duplication of tapes cannot be made unless reproduction rights were given at the time of purchase. Reproduction of musical work cannot be converted to another format, e.g., record to tape. Copying of records onto cassettes for more compact shelving and to prevent loss appears to be a copyright infringement.

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Revised: 06-20-1995
07-18-1995
11-18-1997 ISD 709

1 Legal Costs could be as high as $100,000 per illegal copy installed plus any court and attorney fees.

709 Portia Johnson Drive
Duluth, MN 55811
www.isd709.org

Policy work between July 1, 2025 - June 30, 2026

Adopted, Review, Revised Total 47

100 Series (2)
101 Legal Status of the School District
101.1 Name of the School District

200 Series (2)
208 Development Adoption and Implementation of Policies
211 Criminal or Civil Action Against School District, School Board Member, Employee, or Student

300 Series (6)
301 School District Administration
302 Superintendent
304 Superintendent Contract, Duties and Evaluation
305 Policy Implementation
306 Administrator Code of Ethics (2)
307 Conflicts of Interest and Fiduciary Duty Review

400 Series (5)
401 Equal Employment Opportunity
413 Harassment and Violence
416 Drug, Alcohol, and Cannabis Testing
420 Communicable Diseases and Infectious Conditions
429 Employee Recognition and/or Memorials

500 Series (16)
501 School Weapons Policy
503 Student Attendance
507.5 School Resource Officers
508 Extended School Year for Certain Students with Individualized Education Plans
510 School Activities
511 Fundraising
513 Student Promotion, Retention, and Program Design
512 School Sponsored Student Publications and Activities
515 Protection and Privacy of Pupil Records (3)
516 Student Medication and Telehealth
516.5 Overdose Medication
519 Interviews of Students by Outside Agencies
524 Internet Acceptable Use and Safety Policy

709 Portia Johnson Drive
Duluth, MN 55811
www.isd709.org

500 Series Continued
533 Wellness Policy
534 School Meals Policy
542 Intra-District Transfers

600 Series (8)
601 School District Curriculum and Instruction Goals (2)
602 Organization of School Calendar and School Day
604 Instructional Curriculum
606 Textbooks and Instructional Materials
606.5 Library Materials
612.1 Development of Parental Involvement Policies for Title I Programs
616 School District System Accountability (2)
621 Literacy and the Read Act (2)

700 Series (6)
701 Establishment and Adoption of School District Budget
701.1 Modification of School District Budget
707 Transportation of Public School Students
709 Student Transportation Safety Policy (2)
721 Procurement Policy
722 Public Data and Data Subject Requests

800 Series (2)
806 Crisis Management Policy
810 Naming Rights and Naming School Facilities

900 Series (2)
903 Visitors to School District Buildings and Sites
905 Advertising

Deleted 83 Total
1000 Series - (24)
1005 Communication with the Public
1010 Communication Releases
1015 School Communications
1025 Advertising
1030 Advertising in Student Publications
1045 School District Meetings
1055 Responsibilities of School Personnel

709 Portia Johnson Drive
Duluth, MN 55811
www.isd709.org

1000 Series Continued
1060 Participation by the Public
1065 Parent- Teacher-Student Associations
1067 Parent/Community Involvement Policy
1070 Citizens' Advisory Committees
1075 School-Connected Organizations
1080 Visits to Schools
1086 Public Activities Involving Staff, Students, or School Facilities
1095 Gifts to School Personnel
1100 Public Performances by Students
1105 Contests for Students
1110 Gifts to Students
1115 Soliciting Funds from students
1120 Sale of Tickets
1125 Soliciting of Staff and Students
1135 Limited Public Forums in School Facilities
1145 Relations Between the School District and Other Governmental Agencies
1160 Fire Department Relationship

2000 Series - (9)
2005 Administrative and Supervisory Personnel
2020 Administrative Operations
2025 Principals
2030 Assistant Principals
2040 Internships
2055 Quality Work Life - Philosophy
2060 Curriculum Development Committees
2070 Policies, Regulations and Bylaws
2075 School Closing Procedures

3000 Series - (16)
3020 Tuition Fees for Incoming Non-Residents
3025 Tuition Fees - Outgoing Resident
3030 Material Fees
3035 Sale and Disposal of Equipment
3041 Grants and Gifts

709 Portia Johnson Drive
Duluth, MN 55811
www.isd709.org

3000 Series Continued
3050 Funds Management
3055 Purchasing
3130 Maintenance and Operation of Plant
3137 Memberships in Community Organizations
3150 Transportation - Responsibilities of Principals
3155 Transportation - Responsibility of Teachers
3160 Student Transportation Safety Policy
3180 Child Nutrition
3185 Child Nutrition Commodities
3189 Software Copyright and Management
3190 Copyright Policy Statement

4000 Series - (9)
4000 General Human & Community Resources & Relations Policy
4005 School District Employees (Identification)
4025 Standards of Conduct for Personnel
4095 Student Teachers
4115 Professional Leaves (With Pay)
4120 Contractual Leaves (Without Pay)
4150 Employees' Organizations
4155 Pay for Substitute Teaches and Temporary Classified Personnel
4160 Employee Recognition and/or Memorials (renumbered to 429)

5000 Series - (4)
5015 Ages of Compulsory Attendance
5042 Open Enrollment
5080 Student Expression of Opinion
5120 Emergency Procedures of Bodily Injuries

6000 Series - (8)
6025 Volunteers in School
6045 School Libraries
6055 Elementary School Day
6065 Emergency Evacuations of Schools
6070 United States Flag Display
6100 High School School Day

709 Portia Johnson Drive
Duluth, MN 55811
www.isd709.org

6000 Series Continued
6105 Scheduling of Secondary School Classes
6200 Educational Television

8000 Series - (9)
8010 Responsibilities of the School Board
8035 Reimbursements for Negotiations
8040 Retirement from the School Board
8055 Negotiations Code of Ethics
8070 Suspension of Policies and By-laws
8075 Formulation of Administrative Regulations
8105 Coverage of School Board Meetings
8120 Disposal of School Board Properties
8125 Recognition of Staff

9000 Series - (4)
9000 Annual Meetings
9070 Regular Meetings - Other Meetings
9085 Notification of Meetings
9100 Special Meetings