

.Financial Advisory Council Meeting

This meeting will begin at 7:00 p.m., immediately following the School Board Study (Work) Session.

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3. Approve March 18, 2025 Meeting Minutes	3
4. School Board Discussion Update	
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• TBD: presentation of 2024-2025 report to the School Board	
8. Other	
9. Adjourn	

FINANCIAL ADVISORY COUNCIL
AGENDA MAY 13, 2025
ESC Boardroom

1. Welcome and Introductions
2. Acceptance of Agenda
3. Approve March 18, 2025 Meeting Minutes
4. School Board Discussion Update
5. Policies
 - a. 704: Development and Maintenance of an Inventory of Fixed Assets and a Fixed Asset Accounting System [704 RAS Policy - DevelopmentandMaintenanceofanInventoryofFixedAssetsandFixedAssetAccountingSystem](#)
 - b. 705: Investments [705 RAS Policy - Investments](#)
 - c. 701: Establishment and Adoption of School District Budget [RAS Policy 701](#)
 - d. 701.1: Modification of School District Budget [701.1 RAS Policy ModificationofSchoolDistrictBudget](#)
 - e. 702: Accounting [702 - RAS Policy Accounting](#)
 - f. 703: Annual Audit [703 - RAS Policy Annual Audit](#)
 - g. 706: Acceptance of Gifts [706 RAS Policy Acceptance of Gifts](#)
 - h. 713: Student Activity Accounting [713 RAS Policy Student Activity Accounting](#)
 - i. 714: Fund Balance [714 Policy Fund Balances](#)
 - j. 720: Vending Machines [720 RAS Policy Vending Machines](#)
 - k. 721: Uniform Grant Guidance Policy Regarding Federal Revenue Sources [RAS Policy721-UniformGrantGuidance-approvedJune182018](#)
 - l. 412: Expense Reimbursement [412 RAS Policy Expense Reimbursement](#)
 - m. 511: Student Fundraising [511 RAS Policy Student Fundraising](#)
6. Process to create year end report to the School Board
7. Future Meetings
TBD presentation of 2024-2025 report to the School Board
8. Other
9. Adjourn

**ROBBINSDALE AREA SCHOOLS – INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT 281
FINANCIAL ADVISORY COUNCIL (FAC)
MINUTES FOR MARCH 18, 2025
DRAFT**

FAC Members			
X	Greg Kugler, Chair	X	Edwin Ochoa
	Ukee Dozier		Nicole Sandback
X	April Gulley	X	Sarah Taylor, Secretary
X	Katherine Lankford		
School Board Member			
X	Aviva Hillenbrand, Treasurer	X X	Helen Bassett ReNae Bowman
District 281 Staff			
	Teri Staloch, Superintendent		Amy O’Hern, Executive Director of Human Resources
X	Kristen Hoheisel, Chief Financial Officer	X	Karylanne Marchand, Business Services Office Manager
X	Virginia Verbrugge, Assistant Director of Finance		

Agenda Item 1: Welcome and Introductions

Greg Kugler called the meeting to order at 6 p.m., with a motion by Sarah Taylor and seconded by Greg Kugler. The meeting was held in person at the Education Service Center. The meeting included the FAC members and others noted above in addition to one community member in attendance. Kristen Hoheisel shared that Karylanne Marchand is retiring after 37 years this coming May and requested discussing the future of FAC, which was added to Agenda Item 7: Other. Kristen Hoheisel shared that Ukee Dozier submitted his FAC resignation to her and Dr Staloch the evening of March 17, 2025. The group discussed that Nicole Sandback has not been in attendance for a lengthy amount of time and was unresponsive to emails from Karylanne Marchand. The FAC recommends the board formally remove Ukee Dozier and Nicole Sandback from the FAC to open it up for two new candidates to apply.

Agenda Item 2: Acceptance of Agenda

The agenda had been distributed to the members prior to the meeting. A motion was made by Sarah Taylor and seconded by Edwin Ochoa. The motion passed unanimously.

Agenda Item 3: Approve January 14th, 2025, Meeting Minutes

The minutes had been distributed to the members prior to the meeting. A motion was made by Sarah Taylor and seconded by April Gulley. The motion passed unanimously.

Agenda Item 4: FY26 Budget Adjustments, Considerations, and Actions - UPDATE

4A. Transportation for Minneapolis Open Enrollment (12/16/24)

- Total proposed transportation savings greater than \$700K; 264K resulting from the Mpls changes, \$28K is from eliminating 1 activity bus and keeping 1 activity bus.
- Sarah Taylor asked for an explanation of the decision to move RSI to early time but not SEA. Kristen Hoheisel explained that we buy buses for 5 hours and run on 3 tiers. Elementary (1), High (2), Middle + elementary magnets (3). **The goal is to use the same number of routes for each tier.** Ex. trying to start with 50 buses for all tiers. The issue for elementary routes is we need to deploy more for magnet schools because they pick up from all areas of the district. If we did bell time for all elementary magnets then we'd need 65 buses meaning we'd be paying for 65 buses for 5 hours even though it could mean middle and high school only require 40 buses. This is why SEA is not proposed to change to the early start.
- Helen Bassett – question on 55405 – with 1000+ students coming from Mpls, will all of them be transported to a spot and then transported to school? Helen wants to see the communication that is going out to families as a board member and wants to see the percentage of each grade that will be impacted. Also asked, what the plan is if this puts buildings at capacity and the option of creating hubs for Mpls students. Kristen Hoheisel replied: 55405 is the zip code no longer included in transportation options. The other Mpls zip codes will be transported from home to their nearest 281 school. As far as the numbers, that is part of the transportation presentation from November 2024. Aviva Hillenbrand recalled that budget estimates included a consideration that XX% of students will leave 281 due to these changes.

4B. Staffing (1/6/25) - vast majority is licensed staff, other staff, such as those not covered under union contract are TBD. No additional conversation.

4C. FY25 Budget Recommendations (5/2/24) - no review.

4D. RAS Program Evaluation (pending) - made it through this evaluation, gifted and talented is the only planned change. IB will remain. No additional conversation.

4E. Middle School Reimagine (pending) - discussions include aligning how days are scheduled, such as periods or blocks. No additional conversation.

4F. Bell Times and Walk Zones (pending) - evaluating bell times now. No additional conversation.

Agenda Item 5: Policies and Procedures

Kristen Hoheisel proposed talking through policies 704 and 705 but after discussion it was determined the council members should read through the policies as homework and flag any items in the policies that break from the district vision or cause inequities taking a financial lens.

Aviva Hillenbrand explained that MSBA purposely leaves the policies vague so districts can modify to fit their district's vision. ReNae Bowman shared at this time the attorney is reviewing policies to make sure they are compliant with State statutes.

As a takeaway, Kristen Hoheisel will get the FAC members access to a shared word doc and will provide a few dates in April for an additional FAC meeting to discuss the policies. No discussion was had on any specific policy below.

- 5A. 412 RAS Policy – Expense Reimbursement
- 5B. 511 RAS Policy – Student Fundraising
- 5C. 701 RAS Policy – Establishment and Adoption of School District Budget (draft)
- 5D. 701.1 RAS Administrative Procedure – Modification of School District Budget (draft)
- 5E. 702 RAS Policy – Accounting (draft)
- 5F. 703 RAS Policy – Annual Audit (draft)
- 5G. 704 RAS Policy – Development and Maintenance, Fixed Assets Accounting System (draft)
- 5H. 705 RAS Policy – Investments (draft)
- 5I. 706 RAS Policy – Acceptance of Gifts (draft)
- 5J. 713 RAS Policy – Student Activity Accounting (draft)
- 5K. 714 RAS Policy – Fund Balances (draft)
- 5L. 720 RAS Policy – Vending Machines (draft)
- 5M. 721 RAS Policy – Uniform Grant Guidance Regarding Federal Revenue Sources (draft)

Agenda Item 6: Future Meetings

The currently scheduled meetings for the remainder of the fiscal year are as follows:

- April TBD – Doodle poll will be sent to members
- May 13, 2025
- TBD – Presentation of 2024-25 report to the School Board

Agenda Item 7: Other

What is the intent and future of FAC? Helen Bassett asked the FAC members what we think our roles should be and ReNae Bowman asked Kristen Hoheisel what she sees happening with the FAC.

As a historic example, Helen Bassett shared that when the district was planning to sell a building, the FAC had the expertise to help with negotiating on the purchase of the property. This highlights the value the FAC can bring to the district.

ReNae Bowman shared from her board perspective, the FAC is brought in after decisions are made, so in the current state we want info to the FAC to be timelier. She mentioned that John Vento was good about sharing FAC issues with the rest of the board, so she felt informed of what was going on and John made the board aware of absences of members on the FAC.

Points made that we want the board to consider:

- Greg Kugler: the FAC is known as a sounding board but not until after the board has already reviewed content and typically voted. As a VP at a company, this appears to be a waste of all our time. The reason Greg joined the FAC (the most tenured of our group) was to add value using his unique skills, right now he doesn't feel he's adding value rather, just getting updates about what the board has already voted on.
- Kristen Hoheisel: she is not okay with the bylaws stating one thing but not functioning as stated. In reading the bylaws and the intent, this is not "her FAC" but she sees a ton of value in bringing topics, like the budget assumptions, to the FAC for discussion. Building things with different voices is her preferred way of working. When asked what she thinks is needed to make the board and council more effective, she replied that it's the timing. With us being almost in April she cannot get things to the FAC ahead of where we must be with board votes. Would like to consider timing and number of FAC meetings per year. This is a decision for the Council, Board Treasurer, and CFO.
- ReNae Bowman suggested putting together a calendar of agenda items so we can be ready for topics coming up for board approval with adequate lead time. She also suggested that we need to clarify the roles and look at who comes into these meetings.
- Helen Bassett wants to have better clarity around the audit results and what management actions were or will be taken because of it. She would like to see a work plan created with intended outcomes so we can better understand if we have the talent necessary on the FAC. Helen also suggested asking Mr. Williams to join some of our sessions to share what is going on in the Legislative Action Committee (LAC). This could help us identify the areas that we find most important for FAC feedback. Another source brought up is the AMSD (Association of Metropolitan School Districts). They record their sessions although the topics are much broader it could identify topics the FAC should be discussing.
- Aviva Hillenbrand wants to look at cadence and timing of meetings considering the timing of when financial decisions are needed. She also believes financial statements should be a recurring agenda topic as those are a critical financial component that the FAC should review.
- Sarah Taylor: applied to the FAC based on the expectation as written in the bylaws and wants to help the school make sound financial decisions. She was concerned to hear that for the past 6 years the FAC is just getting updates of what occurred at previous board meetings. Sarah had reviewed past FAC board presentations and questioned if there is a better way to share recommendations to make them more actionable and if there is follow up needed by the board to understand what the board did with those recommendations. Missing a feedback loop. Sarah would also like to better understand what options exist with not removing the full \$21M deficit next year, given we are already in Statutory Operating Debt (SOD). Understands the importance of a balanced budget but how can we weigh that against making cuts that could reduce headcount?

- Edwin Ochoa: the bylaws should be more detailed for what the expected delivery and focus of the FAC should be (budget, and?). Others mentioned that the bylaws are purposely broad so there is flexibility based on the need, but most agreed the FAC lacks focus on the most important financial topics.
- April Gulley has been on the board for 2 years and has a background at PwC. The board needs to get clear on what they want from the FAC, in agreement with Edwin.
- Katherine Lankford asked for clarity on how the information is being used by the board – are recommendations being used or are they being presented in an actionable way. She also expressed a need for educating the FAC on school finance topics in a timely manner to help prepare us for conversations prior to them being on the agenda. If a FAC meeting expectation is to deliver something to the board, then the FAC should get the same links to the details as what the board is getting.
- Kristin Hoheisel wants to ensure the board can align on what the function and what the focus of the FAC is. Right now, we are behind the eight ball on budgeting and audits so it's hard for her to identify what to bring forward and what to focus on. Does the board have enough information with current bylaws and these meeting notes to know what to talk through in a board working session? Helen and ReNae both felt they had enough info and requested the meeting minutes.
- Sarah will send the FAC meeting minutes draft to the Helen and ReNae before April, so they have the FAC members' thoughts for the board discussion.

Summary of points for the board to consider:

- Vote to remove Ukee Dozier and Nicole Sandback from council.
- Do the FAC bylaws still reflect the will of the board? What is the board's expectation of the FAC?
- What topics do the board want input from the FAC on (FAC's focus)? If they are repetitive topics, like budget, can a calendar be created so FAC can determine appropriate/proactive meeting dates?
- How can we create collaboration between the board and FAC? Would the board want regular share outs in addition to, or as a replacement of, the annual recommendations presentation to the board? Is there an expectation that the board review FAC minutes and submit agenda topics to the FAC for follow-up?

Summary of potential FAC topics:

- Review of financial statements - budget to actuals (frequency?)
- School finance trainings for FAC members (extend to BoE?)
- Budget assumption evaluation
- LAC updates
- Audit and recommended management actions review

Sarah Taylor shared she will be out of town during the May 13th meeting and Karylanne will not be in attendance so someone will have to record the minutes in their absence.

Agenda Item 8: Adjourn

A motion to adjourn the meeting was made by Katherine Lankford and seconded by April Gulley at 7:57 p.m. The motion passed unanimously.
Meeting minutes submitted by Sarah Taylor.



PMATM
SECURITIES

May 13, 2025

ISD 281, Robbinsdale Area Schools

2025 Levy Planning

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Michael Hart

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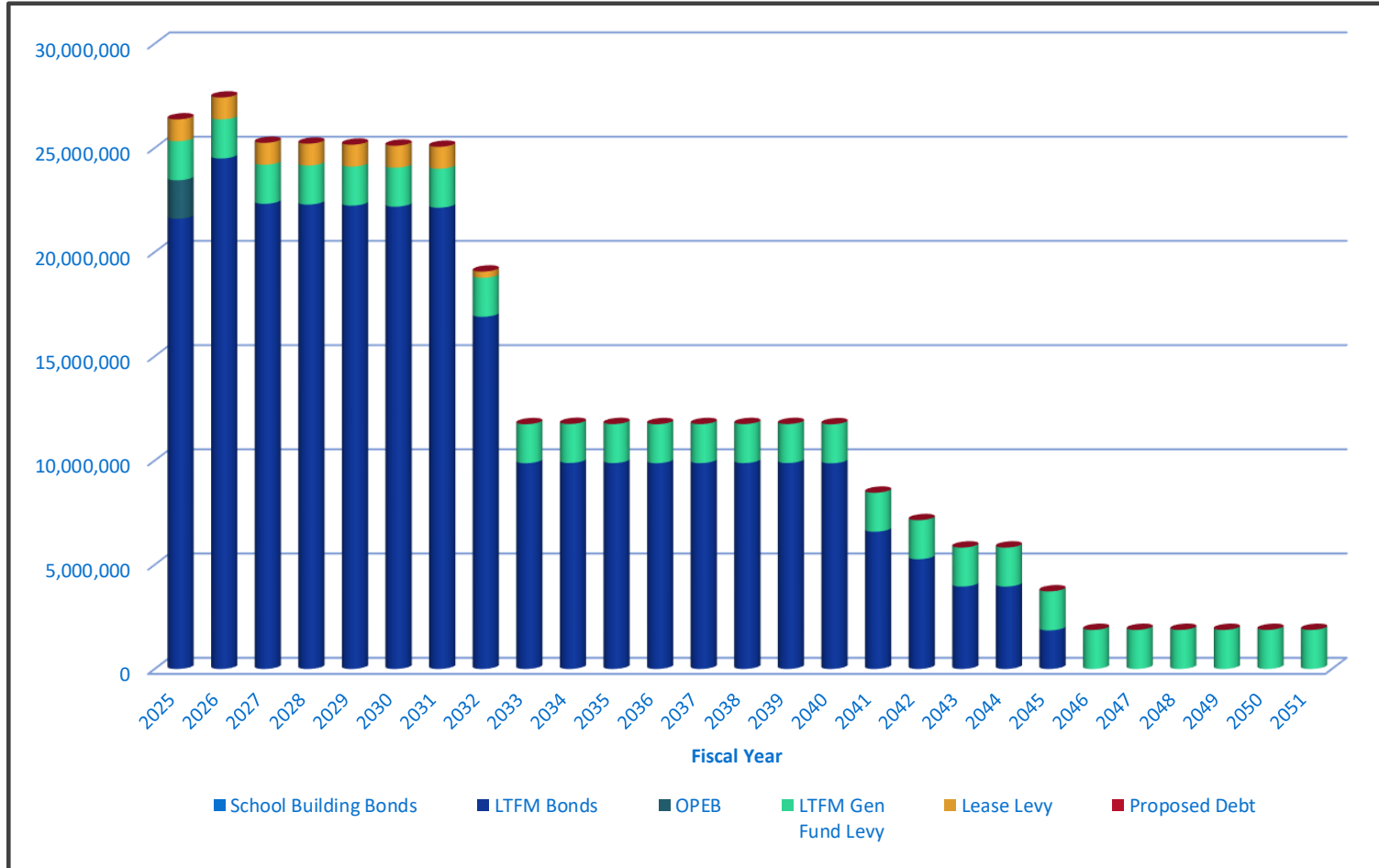
Steve Pumper

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Capital Levy Summary

Capital Levy Summary (Excludes debt without direct tax impact)



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LTFM Paygo Adjustments

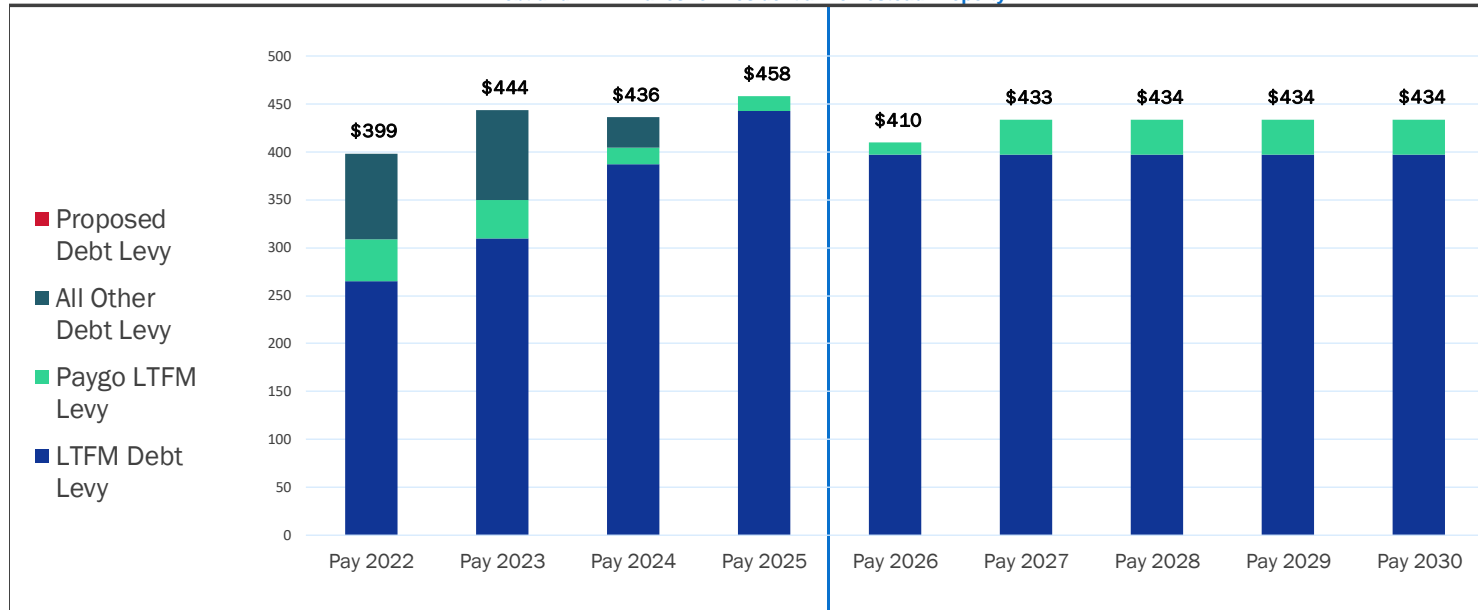
	Pay 2020 FY 2021	Pay 2021 FY 2022	Pay 2022 FY 2023	Pay 2023 FY 2024	Pay 2024 FY 2025	Pay 2025 FY 2026	Pay 2026 FY 2027
Health and Safety Revenue	1,516,268	-	1,260,000	2,390,346	1,872,500	1,872,500	1,872,500
Pay as you go Revenue (1A)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COOP/Intermed LTFM Rev	147,981	141,489	133,745	129,397	142,047	137,865	137,865
Total Paygo LTFM Revenue	1,664,249	141,489	1,393,745	2,519,743	2,014,547	2,010,365	2,010,365
Last year adjustments	(46,778)	(21,553)	1,260,000	128,163	-	-	-
2 years ago adjustments	-	840,000	-	-	(188,500)	(153,062)	-
3 years ago adjustments	(553,730)	(63,059)	(303,462)	(491,176)	(694,985)	(824,674)	(1,100,165)
Total Prior Year Adjustments	(600,508)	755,388	956,538	(363,013)	(883,485)	(977,736)	(1,100,165)
Net Paygo Levy After Adjustments	1,063,741	896,877	2,350,283	2,156,730	1,131,062	1,032,629	910,200
Year over Year Inc/Dec		(166,864)	1,453,406	(193,553)	(1,025,668)	(98,433)	(122,429)

Paygo Revenues



Capital Project Taxes on Residential Property

ISD 281 Robbinsdale Area Schools
Debt and LTFM Taxes for Residential Homestead Property



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	Pay 2022	Pay 2023	Pay 2024	Pay 2025	Projected				
	Pay 2022	Pay 2023	Pay 2024	Pay 2025	Pay 2026	Pay 2027	Pay 2028	Pay 2029	Pay 2030
Median Home Value	270,000	314,000	322,600	324,450	330,300	336,906	343,644	350,517	357,527
Home Value % Growth	8.43%	16.30%	2.74%	0.57%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%
Districtwide NTC % Growth	5.66%	16.50%	5.49%	-1.46%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%
Paygo LTFM Levy	43	40	17	15	13	36	36	36	36
LTFM Debt Levy	265	310	387	443	397	397	397	397	397
All Other Debt Levy	90	94	31	0	0	0	0	0	0
Proposed Debt Levy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Debt & LTFM School Taxes	\$ 399	\$ 444	\$ 436	\$ 458	\$ 410	\$ 433	\$ 434	\$ 434	\$ 434
YoY Increase/Decrease		\$ 45	\$ (7)	\$ 22	\$ (48)	\$ 24	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

Chart assumes median home values as reported by Hennepin County for Pay 2022- Pay 2026. Future years are shown with a 2% valuation growth rate.



Levy Management Options

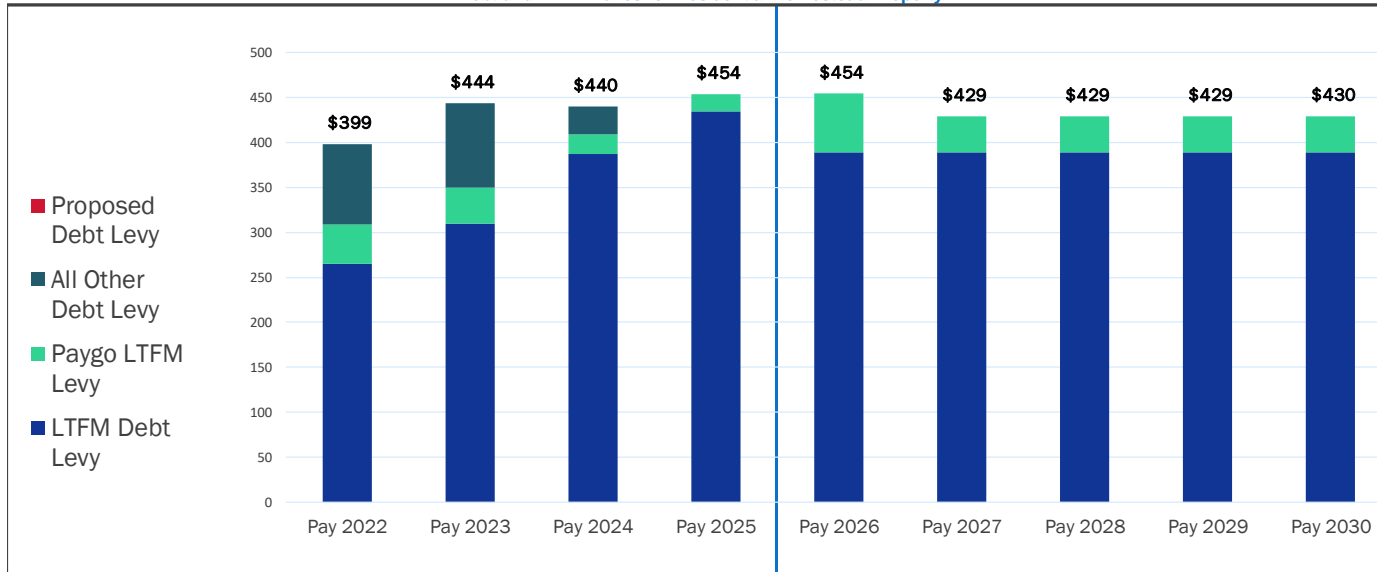
- ▶ Increase Paygo LTFM Funding
 - ▶ Levy could be increased to \$4,172,500 from \$1,872,500 to maintain current tax levy
 - ▶ Would provide additional maintenance funds for FY 2027
 - ▶ Every additional \$1 million added to the levy would create a tax impact of \$22 on an average home valued at \$330,000

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Capital Project Taxes on Residential Property

ISD 281 Robbinsdale Area Schools
Debt and LTFM Taxes for Residential Homestead Property



Includes increased LTFM Paygo levy to \$4,172,500 for Pay 2026

	Pay 2022	Pay 2023	Pay 2024	Pay 2025	Pay 2026	Pay 2027	Pay 2028	Pay 2029	Pay 2030
Median Home Value	270,000	314,000	322,600	324,450	330,300	336,906	343,644	350,517	357,527
Home Value % Growth	8.43%	16.30%	2.74%	0.57%	1.80%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%
Districtwide NTC % Growth	5.66%	16.50%	5.49%	-1.77%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%
Paygo LTFM Levy	43	40	21	19	65	40	40	40	40
LTFM Debt Levy	265	310	387	435	389	389	389	389	389
All Other Debt Levy	90	94	31	0	0	0	0	0	0
Proposed Debt Levy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Debt & LTFM School Taxes	\$ 399	\$ 444	\$ 440	\$ 454	\$ 454	\$ 429	\$ 429	\$ 429	\$ 430
YoY Increase/Decrease		\$ 45	\$ (3)	\$ 14	\$ 0	\$ (25)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

Chart assumes median home values as reported by Hennepin County for Pay 2022- Pay 2026. Future years are shown with a 2% valuation growth rate..

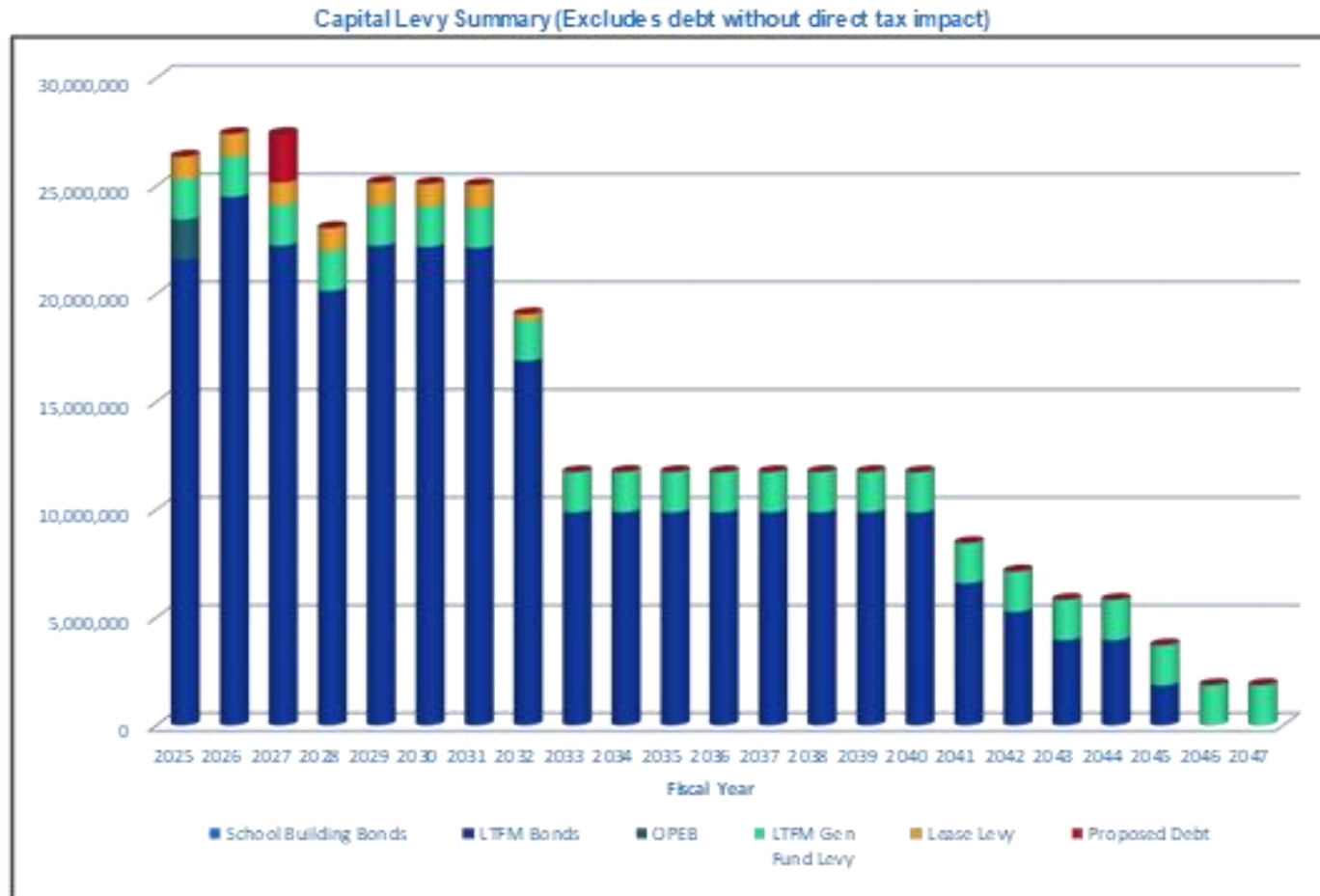


Debt Management

- ▶ District has some bonds that are currently “callable” which allows them to be paid off early.
- ▶ The District could explore increasing the levy for Pay 2026 to payoff outstanding LTFM bonds early to save interest expense. ¹⁵



Early Payoff Option



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704 POLICY - DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF AN INVENTORY OF FIXED ASSETS AND A FIXED ASSET ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this ~~administrative procedure~~ **Policy** is to provide for the development and maintenance of an inventory of the fixed assets of the school district and the establishment and maintenance of a fixed asset accounting system.

II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE

The ~~administrative procedure~~ **Policy** of the school district is that a fixed asset accounting system and an inventory of fixed assets be developed and maintained.

III. DEVELOPMENT OF INVENTORY AND ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

The superintendent or such other school official as designated by the superintendent or the school board shall be responsible for the development and maintenance of an inventory of the fixed assets of the school district and for the establishment and maintenance of a formal fixed asset accounting system.

The accounting system shall be operated in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Uniform Financial Accounting and Reporting Standards for Minnesota School Districts (UFARS) with a capitalization level that equals or exceeds \$5,000. Group purchases for technology, furniture, or other equipment that is purchased as a per quantity that otherwise may be below the individual item threshold, the total threshold is \$25,000.

In addition, the inventory shall specify the location of all continued abstracts showing the conveyance of the property to the school district; certificates of title showing title to the property in the school district; title insurance policies; surveys; and other property records relating to the real property of the school district.

IV. REPORT

The administration shall annually update the property records of the school district and provide an inventory of fixed assets as part of the annual school district audit.

Legal References: Minn. Stat. § 123B.02 (~~General Powers of Independent School Districts~~ **School District Powers**)
Minn. Stat. § 123B.09 (~~Boards of Independent School Districts~~ **School Board Powers**)
Minn. Stat. § 123B.51 (~~Schoolhouse and Sites; Uses for School and Nonschool Purposes; Closings~~ **Access for Noncurricular Purposes**)
GASB Implementation Guide 2021-1

Cross References: MSBA/MASA Model Policy 702 (Accounting)
[MSBA Service Manual, Chapter 7, Education Funding](#)

DRAFT

705 POLICY - INVESTMENTS

This procedure applies to all investments of surplus funds of the school district, regardless of the fund accounts in which they are maintained, unless certain investments are specifically exempted by the school board through formal action. These will clarify the school district's intentions regarding the investment of the OPEB Trust.

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for the investment of school district funds.

II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY

The policy of this school district is to comply with all state laws relating to investments and to guarantee that investments meet certain primary criteria.

III. SCOPE

This policy applies to all investments of the surplus funds of the school district, regardless of the fund accounts in which they are maintained, unless certain investments are specifically exempted by the school board through formal action.

IV. AUTHORITY; OBJECTIVES

A. ~~The funds of the school district shall be deposited or invested in accordance with Robbinsdale Area Schools Policy 705, and District administrative procedures.~~ The funds of the school district shall be deposited or invested in accordance with this policy, Minnesota Statutes, chapter 118A and any other applicable law or written administrative procedures.

B. The primary criteria for the investment of the funds of the school district, in priority order, are as follows

1. Safety and Security

Safety of principal is the first priority. The investments of the school district shall be undertaken in a manner that seeks to ensure the preservation of the capital in the overall investment portfolio.

2. Liquidity

The funds shall be invested to assure that funds are available to meet immediate payment requirements, including payroll, accounts payable and debt service.

3. Return and Yield

The investments shall be managed in a manner to attain a market rate of return through various economic and budgetary cycles, while preserving and protecting the capital in the investment portfolio and taking into account constraints on risk and cash flow requirements.

II. DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

- A. The ~~Executive Director of Business Services~~ Chief Financial Officer of the school district is designated as the investment officer of the school district and is responsible for investment decisions and activities under the direction of the school board. The investment officer shall operate the school district's investment program consistent with the District's Investment policy and the related administrative procedures. The investment officer may delegate certain duties to a designee or designees, but shall remain responsible for the operation of the program.
- B. All officials and employees that are a part of the investment process shall act professionally and responsibly as custodians of the public trust, and shall refrain from personal business activity that could conflict with the investment program or which could reasonably cause others to question the process and integrity of the investment program. The investment officer shall avoid any transaction that could impair public confidence in the school district.

III. STANDARD OF CONDUCT

The standard of conduct regarding school district investments to be applied by the investment officer shall be the "prudent person standard." Under this standard, the investment officer shall exercise that degree of judgment and care, under the circumstances then prevailing, that persons of prudence, discretion and intelligence would exercise in the management of their own affairs, investing not for speculation and considering the probable safety of their capital as well as the probable investment return to be derived from their assets. The prudent person standard shall be applied in the context of managing the overall investment portfolio of the school district. The investment officer, acting in accordance with these procedures and exercising due diligence, judgment and care commensurate with the risk, shall not be held personally responsible for a specific security's performance or for market price changes. Deviations from expectations shall be reported in a timely manner and appropriate actions shall be taken to control adverse developments.

IV. MONITORING AND ADJUSTING INVESTMENTS

The investment officer shall routinely monitor existing investments and the contents of the school district's investment portfolio, the available markets and the relative value of competing investment instruments.

V. INTERNAL CONTROLS

The investment officer shall establish a system of internal controls which shall be documented in writing. The internal controls shall be annually reviewed for compliance by the school district's independent auditors. The internal controls shall be designed to prevent and control losses of public funds due to fraud, error, misrepresentation, unanticipated market changes or imprudent

actions by officers, employees or others. The internal controls may include, but shall not be limited to, provisions relating to controlling collusion, separating functions, separating transaction authority from accounting and record keeping, custodial safekeeping, avoiding bearer form securities, clearly delegating authority to applicable staff members, limiting securities losses and remedial action, confirming telephone transactions in writing, supervising and controlling employee actions, minimizing the number of authorized investment officials, and documenting transactions and strategies.

VI. PERMISSIBLE INVESTMENT INSTRUMENTS

The school district may invest its available funds in those instruments specified in Minn. Stat. §§ 118A.04 and 118A.05, or any other law governing the investment of school district funds. The assets of an Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) trust or trust account established pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 471.6175, may be invested in instruments authorized under Minn. Stat. Ch. 118A or § 356A.06, Subd. 7.

VII. PORTFOLIO DIVERSIFICATION; MATURITIES (NON-OPEB)

- A. Limitations on instruments, diversification and maturity scheduling shall depend on whether the funds being invested are considered short-term or long-term funds. All funds shall normally be considered short-term except those reserved for building construction projects or specific future projects and any unreserved funds used to provide financial-related managerial flexibility for future fiscal years.
- B. The school district shall diversify its investments to avoid incurring unreasonable risks inherent in over-investing in specific instruments, or maturities.
 - 1. No more than 5% will be invested in the securities of a single issuer. The following investments are exempt from diversification restrictions: Securities of the U.S. Government, Money Market Mutual Funds (meeting the conditions of SEC rule 2a-7), Local Government Investment Pools and Deposits. Due to the fluctuations in the value of the portfolio, maximum percentages for a particular issue or investment type may be exceeded at a point in time subsequent to the purchase or maturity of a particular security. Securities need not be liquidated to realign the portfolio; however, consideration should be given to this matter when future purchases are made.
 - 2. Investment maturities shall be scheduled to coincide with projected school district cash flow needs, taking into account large routine or scheduled expenditures, as well as anticipated receipt dates of anticipated revenues. Maturities for short-term and long-term investments shall be timed according to anticipated need. Within these parameters, portfolio maturities shall be staggered to avoid undue concentration of assets and a specific maturity sector. The maturities selected shall provide for stability of income and reasonable liquidity. Because of the inherent difficulties in accurately forecasting cash flow requirements, a portion of the portfolio should be continuously invested in readily available funds such as local government investment pools and/or money market funds to ensure that appropriate liquidity is maintained to meet ongoing obligations.

VIII. COMPETITIVE SELECTION OF INVESTMENT INSTRUMENTS

Before the school district invests any surplus funds in a specific investment instrument, a competitive bid or quotation process shall be utilized. If a specific maturity date is required, either for cash flow purposes or for conformance to maturity guidelines, quotations or bids shall be requested for instruments which meet the maturity requirement. If no specific maturity is required, a market trend analysis, which includes a yield curve, will normally be used to determine which maturities would be most advantageous. Quotations or bids shall be requested for various options with regard to term and instrument. The school district will accept the quotation or bid which provides the highest rate of return within the maturity required and within the limits of this policy. Generally all quotations or bids will be computed on a consistent basis, i.e., a 360-day or a 365-day yield. Records will be kept of the quotations or bids received, the quotations or bids accepted and a brief explanation of the decision that was made regarding the investment. If the school district contracts with an investment advisor, bids are not required in those circumstances specified in the contract with the advisor.

IX. QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONS AND BROKER-DEALERS

- A. The school district shall maintain a list of the financial institutions that are approved for investment purposes.
- B. The school district shall maintain a list of the financial institutions that are approved for investment purposes.
- C. Prior to completing an initial transaction with a broker, the school district shall provide to the broker a written statement of investment restrictions which shall include a provision that all future investments are to be made in accordance with Minnesota statutes governing the investment of public funds. The broker must annually acknowledge receipt of the statement of investment restrictions and agree to handle the school district's account in accordance with these restrictions. The school district may not enter into a transaction with a broker until the broker has provided this annual written agreement to the school district. The notification form to be used shall be that prepared by the State Auditor.

X. SAFEKEEPING AND COLLATERALIZATION

- A. All investment securities purchased by the school district shall be held in third-party safekeeping by an institution designated as custodial agent. The custodial agent may be any Federal Reserve Bank, any bank authorized under the laws of the United States or any state to exercise corporate trust powers, a primary reporting dealer in United States Government securities to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, or a securities broker-dealer defined in Minn. Stat. § 118A.06. The institution or dealer shall issue a safekeeping receipt to the school district listing the specific instrument, the name of the issuer, the name in which the security is held, the rate, the maturity, serial numbers and other distinguishing marks, and other pertinent information.
- B. Deposit-type securities shall be collateralized as required by Minn. Stat. § 118A.03 for any amount exceeding FDIC, SAIF, BIF, FCUA, or other federal deposit coverage.
- C. Repurchase agreements shall be secured by the physical delivery or transfer against payment of the collateral securities to a third party or custodial agent for safekeeping.

The school district may accept a safekeeping receipt instead of requiring physical delivery or third-party safekeeping of collateral on overnight repurchase agreements of less than \$1,000,000.

XI. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

- A. The investment officer shall generate monthly transaction reports for management purposes. In addition, the school board shall be provided a quarterly report that shall include data on investment instruments being held as well as any narrative necessary for clarification.
- B. The investment officer shall prepare and submit to the school board a quarterly investment report that summarizes investment activity. The report shall summarize changes in investment instruments and asset allocation strategy approved by the investment officer for an OPEB trust in the most recent quarter. The report shall explain the quarter's total investment return and compare the return with budgetary expectations. The report shall include an appendix that discloses all transactions during the past quarter. Copies of the report shall be provided to the school district's auditor.
- C. Within ninety (90) days after the end of each fiscal year of the school district, the investment officer shall prepare and submit to the school board a comprehensive annual report on the investment program and investment activity of the school district for that fiscal year. The annual report shall include separate quarterly comparisons of return.
- D. If necessary, the investment officer shall establish systems and procedures to comply with applicable federal laws and regulations governing the investment of bond proceeds and funds in a debt service account for a bond issue. The record keeping system shall be reviewed annually by the independent auditor or by another party contracted or designated to review investments for arbitrage rebate or penalty calculation purposes.

XII. DEPOSITORIES

The school board shall annually designate one or more official depositories for school district funds. The treasurer or the chief financial officer of the school district may also exercise the power of the school board to designate a depository. The school board shall be provided notice of any such designation by its next regular meeting. The school district and the depository shall each comply with the provisions of [Minnesota Statute Section](#) § 118A.03 and any other applicable law, including any provisions relating to designation of a depository, qualifying institutions, depository bonds, and approval, deposit, assignment, substitution, addition and withdrawal of collateral.

XIII. ELECTRONIC FUNDS TRANSFER OF FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT

The school district may make electronic fund transfers for investments of excess funds upon compliance with Minn. Stat. § [Minnesota Statutes, section](#) 471.38.

~~XIV. INVESTMENTS OF THE OPEB TRUST~~

A. — PURPOSE

The main investment objective of the OPEB Trust is to achieve long-term growth of OPEB Trust assets by maximizing long-term rate of return on investments and minimizing risk of loss to fulfill the school district's current and long-term post-employment benefits obligations. The purpose of these procedures is to achieve the following:

1. — Document investment objectives, performance expectations and investment guidelines for OPEB Trust assets.
2. — Establish an appropriate investment strategy for managing all OPEB Trust assets, including an investment time horizon, risk tolerance ranges and asset allocation to provide sufficient diversification and overall return over the long-term time horizon of the OPEB Trust.
3. — Establish investment guidelines to control overall risk and liquidity.
4. — Establish periodic performance reporting requirements that will effectively monitor investment results and ensure that the investment policy is being followed.
5. — Comply with all fiduciary, prudence, due diligence and legal requirements for OPEB Trust assets.

B. — INVESTMENT AUTHORITY

The Executive Director of Business Services oversees certain policies and procedures related to the operation and administration of the OPEB Trust. The Executive Director will have authority to implement the investment procedures and guidelines in the best interest of the OPEB Trust to best satisfy the purposes of the OPEB Trust. In implementing these procedures, the Executive Director believes it may delegate certain functions to:

1. — An investment advisor (“Advisor”) to assist the Executive Director in the investment process and to maintain compliance with these investment procedures. The Advisor may assist the Executive Director in establishing investment objectives, and guidelines; selecting investment managers (“Managers”) or mutual funds and other common investment vehicles as specifically approved by the Executive Director from time to time (“Investments”); reviewing Managers and Investments over time; measuring and evaluating performance; and other tasks as deemed appropriate. The Advisor may also select Investments with discretion to purchase, sell, or hold specific securities that will be used to meet the Fund's investment objectives. Neither the Advisor nor any Manager shall ever take possession of any securities, cash or other assets of the Trust, all of which shall be held by the custodian. The Advisor must be registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission.
2. — A custodian to maintain possession of physical securities and records of street name securities owned by the Trust, collect dividend and interest payments, redeem maturing securities, and effect receipt and delivery following purchases

~~and sales, among other duties. The custodian may also perform regular accounting of all assets owned, purchased, or sold, as well as movement of assets into and out of the Fund.~~

- ~~3. A trustee, such as a bank trust department, if the Trust does not have its own Trustees, to assume fiduciary responsibility for the administration of Trust assets; provided, however, that if the Executive Director shall have appointed an investment advisor, then any trustee appointed under this paragraph shall have no authority with respect to selection of investments.~~
- ~~4. Additional specialists such as attorneys, auditors, actuaries, retirement plan consultants, and others to assist the Executive Director in meeting its responsibilities and obligations to administer Trust assets prudently.~~

~~C. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES~~

~~The investment objectives of the OPEB Trust are as follows:~~

- ~~1. To invest assets of the OPEB Trust in a manner consistent with the following fiduciary standards: (a) all transactions undertaken must be for the sole interest of OPEB Trust beneficiaries, and (b) assets are to be diversified in order to minimize the impact of large losses from individual investments.~~
- ~~2. To provide for funding and anticipated withdrawals on a continuing basis for payment of benefits and reasonable expenses of operation of the OPEB Trust.~~
- ~~3. To conserve and enhance the value of OPEB Trust assets in real terms through asset appreciation and income generation, while maintaining a reasonable investment risk profile.~~
- ~~4. To minimize principal fluctuations over the Time Horizon (as defined below).~~
- ~~5. To achieve a long-term level of return commensurate with contemporary economic conditions and equal to or exceeding the investment objective set forth in this Policy Statement under the section labeled "Performance Expectations".~~

~~D. INVESTMENT GUIDELINES~~

~~1. Time Horizon.~~

~~The OPEB Trust's investment objectives are based on a 30-year investment horizon ("Time Horizon"). Interim fluctuations should be viewed with appropriate perspective. The Executive Director has adopted a long-term investment horizon such that the risks and duration of investment losses are carefully weighed against the long-term potential for appreciation of assets.~~

~~2. Liquidity and Diversification.~~

In general, the OPEB Trust will hold a minimal level of cash, cash equivalent, and/or money market funds for near term OPEB Trust benefits and expenses (the "Trust Distributions"). All remaining assets will be invested in longer-term securities and shall be diversified with the intent to minimize the risk of long-term investment losses. Consequently, the total portfolio will be constructed and maintained to provide diversification with regard to the concentration of holdings in individual issues, issuers, countries, governments or industries.

3. Asset Allocation:

The Assets will be invested in accordance with the targets for each asset class as follows to achieve an average total annual rate of return that is equal to or greater than the OPEB Trust's actuarial discount rate as described in the section titled "Performance Expectations":

Asset Weightings

<u>Asset Classes</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Target</u>
Domestic Equity	10%-30%	20.0%
International Equity	0%-20%	10.0%
Other	0%-10%	0%
Fixed Income	50%-90%	70%
Cash Equivalent	0%-20%	0%

4. Rebalancing Philosophy

The asset allocation range established by the investment guidelines represents a long-term perspective. As such, rapid unanticipated market shifts or changes in economic conditions may cause the asset mix to fall outside guideline ranges. When these divergences occur, the Advisor will rebalance, and cause the Managers to rebalance, the assets within the specified ranges.

When the Advisor is notified of new contributions, the investment advisor will review the OPEB Trust allocation and fill the liquidity allocation first and the remaining investment allocations last.

5. Risk Tolerance

The OPEB Trust will be managed in a style that seeks to minimize principal fluctuations over the established Time Horizon and that is consistent with the OPEB Trust's investment objectives.

6. Performance Expectations

Over the long-term, a rolling five year period, the performance objective for OPEB

~~Trust assets will be to achieve an average total annual rate of return that is equal to or greater than the OPEB Trust's actuarial discount rate. Additionally, it is expected that the annual rate of return on OPEB Trust assets will be commensurate with the then prevailing investment environment. Measurement of this return expectation will be judged by reviewing returns in the context of industry standard benchmarks, peer universe comparisons for individual OPEB Trust investments and blended benchmark comparisons for the OPEB Trust in its entirety.~~

~~7. Rebalancing Philosophy~~

~~The asset allocation range established by the investment guidelines represents a long-term perspective. As such, rapid unanticipated market shifts or changes in economic conditions may cause the asset mix to fall outside guideline ranges. When these divergences occur, the Advisor will rebalance, and cause the Managers to rebalance, the assets within the specified ranges.~~

~~When the Advisor is notified of new contributions, the investment advisor will review the OPEB Trust allocation and fill the liquidity allocation first and the remaining investment allocations last.~~

~~8. Risk Tolerance~~

~~The OPEB Trust will be managed in a style that seeks to minimize principal fluctuations over the established Time Horizon and that is consistent with the OPEB Trust's investment objectives.~~

~~9. Performance Expectations~~

~~Over the long-term, a rolling five year period, the performance objective for OPEB Trust assets will be to achieve an average total annual rate of return that is equal to or greater than the OPEB Trust's actuarial discount rate. Additionally, it is expected that the annual rate of return on OPEB Trust assets will be commensurate with the then prevailing investment environment. Measurement of this return expectation will be judged by reviewing returns in the context of industry standard benchmarks, peer universe comparisons for individual OPEB Trust investments and blended benchmark comparisons for the OPEB Trust in its entirety.~~

~~**E. SELECTION OF INVESTMENT MANAGERS**~~

~~The Advisor shall prudently select appropriate Managers to invest the assets of the OPEB Trust. Managers must meet the following criteria:~~

- ~~1. The Manager must be a bank, insurance company, or investment adviser as defined by the Investment Advisers Act of 1940.~~
- ~~2. The Manager must provide historical quarterly performance data compliant with Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS[®]), Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), and Financial Industry Regulatory Agency ("FINRA") rules, as appropriate.~~

3. The Manager must provide detailed information on history of the firm, key personnel, support personnel, key clients, and fee schedule (including most favored nation clauses). This information can be a copy of a recent Request for Proposal (“RFP”) completed by the Manager or regulatory disclosure.
4. The Manager must clearly articulate the investment strategy that will be followed and document that the strategy has been successfully adhered to over time.
5. The Manager must confirm receipt, understanding and adherence to this Policy Statement and any investment specific policies by signing a consent form provided to the Manager prior to investment of OPEB Trust assets.

F. GUIDELINES FOR PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

Every effort shall be made, to the extent practical, prudent and appropriate, to select Investments that have investment objectives and policies that are consistent with this Policy Statement (as outlined in following sub-sections of the “Guidelines for Portfolio Holdings”). However, given the nature of the Investments, it is recognized that there may be deviations between this Policy Statement and the objectives of these Investments. The following limitations are placed on Managers' Portfolios:

1. Domestic Equities

No more than 5% of the Manager’s total equity portfolio valued at market may be invested in the equity of any one corporation, ownership of the shares of one company shall not exceed 2% of those outstanding, and not more than 25% of equity valued at market may be held in any one sector, as defined by the Industry Classification Benchmark universe database. Other than these constraints, there are no quantitative guidelines as to issues, industry or individual security diversification. However, prudent diversification standards should be developed and maintained by the Manager.

2. Fixed Income

Fixed income investments shall be high quality with a preponderance of the investments in (1) U.S. Treasury, federal agencies and U.S. Government guaranteed obligations, (2) investment grade corporate issues including convertibles, and (3) sovereign debt of foreign countries.

Fixed income securities of any one issuer shall not exceed 5% of a total bond portfolio at time of purchase. The 5% limitation does not apply to issues of the U.S. Treasury or other Federal Agencies. The overall rating of the fixed income assets shall be at least "A", based on the rating of one of the three rating agencies (Fitch, Moody's or Standard & Poor's). In cases where the yield spread adequately compensates for additional risk, high yield securities (BB+ or lower), can be purchased or held up to a maximum of 20% of total market value of fixed income securities of the OPEB Trust.

3. Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents shall be held in funds complying with Rule 2(a)-7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940.

4. Prohibited Investments

Except for purchase within authorized Investments, securities having the following characteristics, are not authorized and shall not be purchased: letter stock and other unregistered securities, commodities or commodity contracts where the OPEB Trust is a counterparty, short sales, margin transactions, private placements (with the exception of Rule 144A securities), or venture capital funds, private equity, or hedge funds. Further, derivatives, options, futures, or any other investment for the sole purpose of direct portfolio leveraging are prohibited. Direct ownership of real estate, natural resource properties such as oil, gas or timber and the purchase of collectibles is also prohibited.

5. Safekeeping

All assets of the OPEB Trust shall be held by a custodian approved by the Committee and in consultation with the Advisor for safekeeping of OPEB Trust assets. The custodian shall produce statements on a monthly basis, listing the name and value of all assets held, and the dates and nature of all transactions in accordance with the terms in the OPEB Trust Agreement. Investments of the OPEB Trust not held as Liquidity Assets or Investment Assets shall, at all times, be invested in interest-bearing accounts.

Investments and portfolio securities may not be loaned.

G. CONTROL PROCEDURES

1. Review of Investment Objectives

The Advisor shall review annually and report to the Executive Director the appropriateness of the Investment Guidelines for the OPEB Trust for achieving the OPEB Trust's stated objectives. It is not expected that the Investment Guidelines will change frequently. In particular, short-term changes in the financial markets should not require an adjustment in the guidelines.

2. Review of Investment Performance

The Advisor shall report on a quarterly basis to the Executive Director and the Financial Advisory Council to review the investment performance of the OPEB Trust. In addition, the Advisor will be responsible for keeping the Committee advised of any material change in investment strategy, Managers, and other pertinent information potentially affecting performance of the OPEB Trust.

The Advisor shall compare the investment results on a quarterly basis to appropriate peer universe benchmarks, as well as market indices in both equity and fixed income markets. Examples of benchmarks and indexes that will be used include the S&P 500 Index for large cap equities, Russell 2000 Index for small

~~cap equities, MSCI Europe, Australasia, and Far East (EAFE) Index for international equities, Barclays Capital Aggregate Bond Index for fixed income securities, and the U.S. 91 Day T-bill for cash equivalents.~~

~~3. Voting of Proxies~~

~~The Advisor will vote the shares of the Investments, and Managers will vote securities in the respective portfolio managed by such Managers, consistently with its proxy policy and in the best interest of the OPEB Trust.~~

~~**XVI. ELECTRONIC FUNDS TRANSFER OF FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT**~~

~~The school district may make electronic fund transfers for investments of excess funds upon compliance with Minn. Stat. § Minnesota Statutes section 471.38.~~

Legal References: Minn. Stat. § 118A.01 (Definitions ~~Public Funds; Depositories and Investments~~)
Minn.Stat. § 118A.02 (Depositories; Investing; Sales, Proceeds, Immunity ~~Authorization for Deposit and Investment~~)
Minn. Stat. § 118A.03 (When and What Collateral Required ~~Depositories and Collateral~~)
Minn. Stat. § 118A.04 (Investments)
Minn. Stat. § 118A.05 (Contracts and Agreements)
Minn. Stat. § 118A.06 (~~Delivery and~~ Safekeeping; Acknowledgements)
Minn. Stat. § 356A.06, Subd. 7 (Investments; Additional ~~Duties~~ ~~Authorized Investment Securities~~)
Minn. Stat. § 471.38 (Claims)
Minn. Stat. § 471.6175 (Trust for Postemployment Benefits)

Cross References: MSBA/MASA Model Policy 703 (Annual Audit)
~~MSBA Service Manual, Chapter 7, Education Funding~~
Minnesota Legal Compliance Audit Guide for School Districts Prepared by the Office of the State Auditor

701 POLICY - ESTABLISHMENT AND ADOPTION OF SCHOOL DISTRICT BUDGET

I. PURPOSE

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

II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY

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

III. Process:

~~The superintendent is directed to develop administrative procedures for Policy 407 Employee Right to Know: Exposure to Hazardous Substances to ensure compliance with state and federal laws or rules.~~

III. REQUIREMENT

- A. The superintendent or such other school official as designated by the superintendent or the school board shall each year prepare preliminary revenue and expenditure budgets for review by the school board or its designated committee or committees. The preliminary budgets shall be accompanied by such written commentary as may be necessary for them to be clearly understood by the members of the school board and the public. The school board shall review the projected revenues and expenditures for the school district for the next fiscal year and make such adjustments in the expenditure budget as necessary to carry out the education program within the revenues projected.
- B. The school district must maintain separate accounts to identify revenues and expenditures for each building. Expenditures shall be reported in compliance with Minnesota Statutes, section 123B.76.
- C. Prior to July 1 of each year, the school board shall approve and adopt its initial revenue and expenditure budgets for the next school year. The adopted expenditure budget document shall be considered the school board's expenditure authorization for that school year. No funds may be expended for any purpose in any school year prior to the adoption of the budget document which authorizes that expenditure for that year, or prior to the adoption of an amendment to that budget document by the school board to authorize that expenditure for that year.
- D. Each year, the school district shall publish its adopted revenue and expenditure budgets for the current year, the actual revenues, expenditures, and fund balances for the prior year, and the projected fund balances for the current year in the form prescribed by the

Commissioner within one week of the acceptance of the final audit by the school board, or November 30, whichever is earlier. A statement shall be included in the publication that the complete budget in detail may be inspected by any resident of the school district upon request to the superintendent. A summary of this information and the address of the school district's official website where the information can be found must be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the school district. At the same time as this publication, the school district shall publish the other information required by Minnesota Statutes, section 123B.10.

- E. At the public hearing on the adoption of the school district's proposed property tax levy, the school board shall review its current budget and the proposed property taxes payable in the following calendar year.
- F. The school district must also post the materials specified in Paragraph III.D. above on the school district's official website, including a link to the school district's school report card on the Minnesota Department of Education's website, and publish a summary of information and the address of the school district's website where the information can be found in a qualified newspaper of general circulation in the district.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

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

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

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

701.1 ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE - MODIFICATION OF SCHOOL DISTRICT BUDGET

I. PURPOSE

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

II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY

It is the policy of this school district to modify its revenue and expenditure budgets in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

III. REQUIREMENT

- A. The school district's adopted expenditure budget shall be considered the school board's expenditure authorization for that school year.
- B. If revisions or modifications in the adopted expenditure budget are determined to be advisable by the administration, the superintendent shall recommend the proposed changes to the school board. The proposed changes shall be accompanied by sufficient and appropriate background information on the revenue and policy issues involved to allow the school board to make an informed decision. A school board member may also propose modifications on that board member's own motion, provided, however, the school board member is encouraged to review the proposed modifications with the superintendent prior to their being proposed so that the administration may prepare necessary background materials for the school board prior to its consideration of those proposed modifications.
- C. If sufficient funds are not included in the expenditure budget in a particular fund to allow the proposed expenditure, funds for this purpose may not be expended from that fund prior to the adoption of an expenditure budget amendment by the school board to authorize that expenditure for that school year. An amended expenditure shall not exceed the projected revenues available for that purpose in that fund.
- D. The school district's revenue budget shall be amended from time to time during a fiscal year to reflect updated or revised revenue estimates. The superintendent shall make recommendations to the school board for appropriate revisions. If necessary, the school board shall also make necessary revisions in the expenditure budget if it appears that expenditures would otherwise exceed revenues and fund balances in a fund.

Legal References: Minn. Stat. § 123B.77 (Accounting, Budgeting, and Reporting Requirement)

Cross References: MSBA/MASA Model Policy 701 (Establishment and Adoption of School

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702 POLICY - ACCOUNTING

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to adopt the Uniform Financial Accounting and Reporting Standards for Minnesota School Districts (UFARS) provided for in guidelines adopted by the Minnesota Department of Education.

II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY

It is the policy of this school district to comply with the Uniform Financial Accounting and Reporting Standards for Minnesota School Districts.

III. MAINTENANCE OF BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS

The school district shall maintain its books and records and do its accounting in compliance with the Uniform Accounting and Reporting Standards for Minnesota School Districts (UFARS) provided for in the guidelines adopted by the Minnesota Department of Education and in compliance with applicable state laws and rules relating to reporting of revenues and expenditures.

IV. PERMANENT FUND TRANSFERS

Unless otherwise authorized pursuant to ~~Minn. Stat. §~~ Minnesota Statutes, section 123B.80, as amended, or any other law, fund transfers shall be made in compliance with UFARS and permanent fund transfers shall only be made in compliance with ~~Minn. Stat. §~~ Minnesota Statutes section 123B.79, as amended, or other applicable statute.

V. REPORTING

The school board shall provide for an annual audit of the books and records of the school district to assure compliance of its records with UFARS. Each year, the school district shall also provide for the publication of the financial information specified in ~~Minn. Stat. §~~ Minnesota Statutes section 123B.10 in the manner specified therein.

Legal References: Minn. Stat. § 123B.02 (~~School District Powers~~ General Powers of Independent School Districts)
Minn. Stat. § 123B.09 (~~School Board Powers~~ Boards of Independent School Districts)
Minn. Stat. § 123B.10 (Publication of Financial Information) Minn. Stat. § 123B.14, Subd. 7 (~~Duties of School Board Clerk~~ Officers of Independent School Districts)
Minn. Stat. § 123B.75 (Revenue; Reporting)
Minn. Stat. § 123B.76 (Expenditures; Reporting)

Minn. Stat. § 123B.77 (Accounting, Budgeting and Reporting Requirements)
Minn. Stat. § 123B.78 (Cash Flow; School District Revenues; Borrowing for
Current Operating Costs; Capital Expenditure Deficits)
Minn. Stat. § 123B.79 (Permanent Fund Transfers)
Minn. Stat. § 123B.80 (Exceptions for Permanent Fund Transfers)

Cross References: MSBA/MASA Model Policy 703 (Annual Audit)

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702 POLICY - ACCOUNTING

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to adopt the Uniform Financial Accounting and Reporting Standards for Minnesota School Districts (UFARS) provided for in guidelines adopted by the Minnesota Department of Education.

II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY

It is the policy of this school district to comply with the Uniform Financial Accounting and Reporting Standards for Minnesota School Districts.

III. MAINTENANCE OF BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS

The school district shall maintain its books and records and do its accounting in compliance with the Uniform Accounting and Reporting Standards for Minnesota School Districts (UFARS) provided for in the guidelines adopted by the Minnesota Department of Education and in compliance with applicable state laws and rules relating to reporting of revenues and expenditures.

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V. REPORTING

The school board shall provide for an annual audit of the books and records of the school district to assure compliance of its records with UFARS. Each year, the school district shall also provide for the publication of the financial information specified in ~~Minn. Stat. §~~ Minnesota Statutes section 123B.10 in the manner specified therein.

Legal References: Minn. Stat. § 123B.02 (~~School District Powers~~ General Powers of Independent School Districts)
Minn. Stat. § 123B.09 (~~School Board Powers~~ Boards of Independent School Districts)
Minn. Stat. § 123B.10 (Publication of Financial Information) Minn. Stat. § 123B.14, Subd. 7 (~~Duties of School Board Clerk~~ Officers of Independent School Districts)
Minn. Stat. § 123B.75 (Revenue; Reporting)
Minn. Stat. § 123B.76 (Expenditures; Reporting)

Minn. Stat. § 123B.77 (Accounting, Budgeting and Reporting Requirements)
Minn. Stat. § 123B.78 (Cash Flow; School District Revenues; Borrowing for
Current Operating Costs; Capital Expenditure Deficits)
Minn. Stat. § 123B.79 (Permanent Fund Transfers)
Minn. Stat. § 123B.80 (Exceptions for Permanent Fund Transfers)

Cross References: MSBA/MASA Model Policy 703 (Annual Audit)

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706 POLICY - ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS

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

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the acceptance of gifts by the school board.

II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY

It is the policy of this school district to accept gifts only in compliance with state law.

III. ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS GENERALLY

The school board may receive, for the benefit of the school district, bequests, donations or gifts for any proper purpose. The school board shall have the sole authority to determine whether any gift or any precondition, condition, or limitation on use included in a proposed gift furthers the interests of or benefits the school district and whether it should be accepted or rejected.

IV. GIFTS OF REAL OR PERSONAL PROPERTY

The school board may accept a gift, grant or devise of real or personal property only by the adoption of a resolution approved by two-thirds of its members. The real or personal property so accepted may not be used for religious or sectarian purposes.

[Note: This voting requirement and gift use provision is specified by ~~Minn. Stat. § Minnesota Statutes, section 465.03.~~

V. ADMINISTRATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH TERMS

If the school board agrees to accept a bequest, donation, gift, grant or device which contains preconditions, conditions or limitations on use, the school board shall administer it in accordance with those terms. Once accepted, a gift shall be the property of the school district unless otherwise provided in the agreed upon terms.

Legal References: Minn. Stat. § 123B.02, Subd. 6 (~~Bequests, Donations, Gifts-General Powers of Independent School Boards~~)
Minn. Stat. § 465.03 (~~Gifts-Gifts to Municipalities~~)

713 POLICY - STUDENT ACTIVITY ACCOUNTING

I. PURPOSE

The school board recognizes the need to provide alternative paths to learning, skill development for its students, and activities for student enjoyment. It also understands its commitment to and obligation for assuring maximum accountability for public funds and student activity funds. For these reasons, the school board will assume control over and/or oversee funds for student activities as set forth in this policy.

II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY

A. Curricular and Cocurricular Activities

The school board shall take charge of, control over, and account for all student activity funds that relate to curricular and cocurricular activities.

[Note: The school board is required by Minn. Stat. §Minnesota Statutes, section 123B.49, subdivision 2, to take charge of and control over all cocurricular activities, including all money received for such activities.]

B. Extracurricular Activities

The school board shall take charge of and control over all student activity accounting that relates to extracurricular activities.

[Note: The school board is required by Minn. Stat. §Minnesota Statutes, section 123B.49, subdivision 4, to take charge of and control over all extracurricular activities, including all money received for such activities.]

C. Non-Student Activities

In overseeing student activity accounts under this policy, the school board shall not maintain or account for funds generated by non-students including, but not limited to, convenience funds of staff members, booster club funds, parent-teacher organization or association funds, or funds donated to the school district for specified purposes other than student activities.

III. DEFINITIONS

A. Cocurricular Activity

A “cocurricular activity” means those portions of the school-sponsored and directed activities designed to provide opportunities for students to participate in such experiences on an individual basis or in groups, at school and at public events, for improvement of skills (i.e., interscholastic sports, band, etc.). Cocurricular activities are not offered for school credit, cannot be counted toward graduation, and have *one*

or more of the following characteristics:

1. They are conducted at regular and uniform times during school hours, or at times established by school authorities;
2. They are directed or supervised by instructional staff in a learning environment similar to that found in courses offered for credit; and
3. They are partially, primarily, or totally funded by public moneys for general instructional purposes under direction and control of the school board.

B. Curricular Activity

A “curricular activity” means those portions of the school program for which credit is granted, whether the activity is part of a required or elective program.

C. Extracurricular (Noncurricular/Supplementary) Activity

An “extracurricular (noncurricular/supplementary) activity” means all direct and personal services for students for their enjoyment that are managed and operated under the guidance of an adult or staff member. Extracurricular activities have *all* of the following characteristics:

1. They are not offered for school credit nor required for graduation;
2. They generally are conducted outside school hours or, if partly during school hours, at times agreed by the participants and approved by school authorities;
3. The content of the activities is determined primarily by the student participants under the guidance of a staff member or other adult.

D. Public Purpose Expenditure

A “public purpose expenditure” is one which benefits the community as a whole, is directly related to the functions of the school district, and does not have as its primary objective the benefit of private interest.

IV. MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL OF ACTIVITY FUNDS

A. Curricular and Cocurricular Activities

1. All money received on account of cocurricular activities shall be turned over to the treasurer, who shall deposit such funds in the general fund, to be disbursed for expenses and salaries connected with the activities, or otherwise, by the school board upon properly allowed itemized claims.
2. The treasurer shall account for all revenues and expenditures related to curricular and cocurricular activities in accordance with the Uniform Financial Accounting and Reporting Standards (UFARS) and school district policies and procedures.

B. Extracurricular Activities

1. Any and all costs of extracurricular activities may be provided from school revenues.
2. All money received or expended for extracurricular activities shall be recorded in the same manner as other revenues and expenditures of the school district and shall be turned over to the treasurer, who shall deposit such funds in the general fund, to be disbursed for expenses and salaries connected with the activities, or otherwise, by the school board upon properly allowed itemized claims.
3. The treasurer shall account for all revenues and expenditures related to extracurricular activities in accordance with UFARS and school district policies and procedures.
4. All student activity funds will be collected and expended:
 - a. in compliance with school district policies and procedures;
 - b. under the general direction of the principal and with the participation of students and faculty members who are responsible for generating the revenue;
 - c. in a manner which does not produce a deficit or an unreasonably large accumulation of money to a particular student activity fund;
 - d. for activities which directly benefit the majority of those students making the contributions in the year the contributions were made whenever possible; and
 - e. in a manner which meets a public purpose.
5. Activity accounts of a graduated class will be terminated prior to the start of the school year following graduation. Any residual money from a graduating class activity fund will remain in the general fund and may be used for any school district purpose. Prior to depositing such accounts, all donations or gifts accepted for the specific purpose of the student activity account shall be administered in accordance with the terms of the gift or donation and school district policy.

V. **DEMONSTRATION OF ACCOUNTABILITY**

A. Annual External Audit

The school board shall direct its independent certified public accountants to audit, examine, and report upon student activity accounts as part of its annual school district audit in accordance with state law.

B. Fundraiser Report

The administration will prepare a fundraising report semi-annually which will be reviewed by the school board in May and November. The report will list the activity, type of fundraisers, timing, purpose, and results.

[Note: The school board should conduct periodic reviews of student fundraising. The manner in which such reviews are conducted is ~~in~~ of the discretion of the school board.]

Legal References: Minn. Stat. § 123B.02, Subd. 6 (General Powers of Independent School Districts)
Minn. Stat. § 123B.09 (Boards of Independent School Districts)
Minn. Stat. § 123B.15, Subd. 7 (Officers of Independent School Districts) Minn. Stat. § 123B.35 (General Policy)
Minn. Stat. § 123B.36 (Authorized Fees) Minn.Stat. § 123B.37 (Prohibited Fees)
Minn. Stat. § 123B.38 (Hearing)
Minn. Stat. § 123B.49 (Extracurricular Activities; Insurance)
Minn. Stat. § 123B.52 (Contracts)
Minn. Stat. § 123B.76 (Expenditures; Reporting)
Minn. Stat. § 123B.77 (Accounting, Budgeting, and Reporting Requirement)
Minn. Rules Part 3500.1050 (Definitions for Pupil Fees) *Visina v. Freeman*, 252 Minn. 177, 89 N.W.2d 635 (1958) Minn. Op. Atty. Gen. 159a-16 (May 10, 1966)

Cross References: Uniform Financial Accounting and Reporting Standards (UFARS)
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 510 (School Activities) MSBA/MASA Model Policy 511 (Student Fundraising)

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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)
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 704 (Development and Maintenance of an Inventory of Fixed Assets and a Fixed Asset Accounting System) MSBA/MASA
Model Policy 706 (Acceptance of Gifts)

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714 POLICY - FUND BALANCES

[Note: The provisions of this policy include the provisions of Statement No. 54 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).]

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to create new fund balance classifications to allow for more useful fund balance reporting and for compliance with the reporting guidelines specified in Statement No. 54 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY

The policy of this school district is to comply with GASB Statement No. 54. To the extent a specific conflict occurs between this policy and the provisions of GASB Statement No. 54, the GASB Statement shall prevail.

III. DEFINITIONS

The school district shall classify its fund balances in its various funds in one or more of the following five classifications:

A. Assigned

“Assigned” fund balance amounts are comprised of unrestricted funds constrained by the school district’s intent that they be used for specific purposes, but that do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In funds other than the general fund, the assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed.

The assigned fund balance category will cover the portion of a fund balance that reflects the school district’s intended use of those resources. The action to assign a fund balance may be taken after the end of the fiscal year. An assigned fund balance cannot be a negative number.

B. Committed

“Committed” fund balance amounts are comprised of unrestricted funds used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the school board and that remain binding unless removed by the school board by subsequent formal action. The formal action to commit a fund balance must occur prior to fiscal year end; however, the specific amounts, actually committed can be determined in the subsequent fiscal year. A committed fund balance cannot be a negative number.

C. Enabling legislation

“Enabling legislation” means legislation that authorizes a school district to assess, levy, charge, or otherwise mandate payment of resources from external providers and includes a legally enforceable requirement that those resources be used only for the specific purposes listed in the legislation.

D. Fund Balance

“Fund balance” means the arithmetic difference between the assets and liabilities reported in a school district fund.

E. Nonspendable

“Nonspendable” fund balance amounts are comprised of funds that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. They include items that are inherently unspendable, such as, but not limited to, inventories, prepaid items, long-term receivables, non-financial assets held for resale, or the permanent principal of endowment funds.

F. Restricted

“Restricted” fund balance amounts are comprised of funds that have legally enforceable constraints placed on their use that either are externally imposed by resource providers or creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, voters, or laws or regulations of other governments, or are imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

G. Unassigned

“Unassigned” fund balance amounts are the residual amounts in the general fund not reported in any other classification. Unassigned amounts in the general fund are technically available for expenditure for any purpose. The general fund is the only fund that can report a positive unassigned fund balance. Other funds would report a negative unassigned fund balance should the total of non-spendable, restricted, and committed fund balances exceed the total net resources of that fund.

H. Unrestricted

“Unrestricted” fund balance is the amount of fund balance left after determining both nonspendable and restricted net resources. This amount can be determined by adding the committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balances.

IV. CLASSIFICATION OF FUND BALANCES

The school district shall classify its fund balances in its various funds in one or more of the following five classifications: nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned.

V. MINIMUM FUND BALANCE

The school district will strive to maintain a minimum unassigned general fund balance of 6.5 percent of the annual expenditure budget.

VI. ORDER OF RESOURCE USE

If resources from more than one fund balance classification could be spent, the school district will strive to spend resources from fund balance classifications in the following order (first to last): restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned.

VII. COMMITTING FUND BALANCE

A majority vote of the school board is required to commit a fund balance to a specific purpose and subsequently to remove or change any constraint so adopted by the board.

VIII. ASSIGNING FUND BALANCE

The school board, by majority vote, may assign fund balances to be used for specific purposes when appropriate. The board also delegates the power to assign fund balances to the following: Superintendent or designee. Assignments so made shall be presented to the school board for approval.

An appropriation of an existing fund balance to eliminate a projected budgetary deficit in the subsequent year's budget in an amount no greater than the projected excess of expected expenditures over expected revenues satisfies the criteria to be classified as an assignment of fund balance.

X. Review

The school board will review the sufficiency of the minimum unassigned general fund balance level as it deems appropriate and/or necessary.

Legal References: Statement No. 54 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board

Cross References: [MSBA Service Manual, Chapter 7, Education Funding-None](#)

720 POLICY - VENDING MACHINES

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this ~~administrative procedure~~ policy is to establish procedures to govern vending machines installed in school facilities in the school district.

II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE

~~It is the administrative procedure~~ The policy of the school district to contract for, supervise, maintain, and account for the proceeds from vending machines located in school facilities in a manner that is fair, that maximizes the revenues from those machines, that allows those revenues to be included in the budget of the facility in which they are generated, and that establishes controls to avoid fraud, theft, or the appearance of impropriety.

III. AUTHORIZATION

Automatic vending machines for the dispensing of food, beverages, or other approved items are authorized in any school facility in the school district provided that all contracts for such vending machines must be approved by the school board as provided in this ~~administrative procedure~~ policy.

IV. SUPERVISION; APPROVAL; LOCATION

- A. All vending machines shall be under the supervision of the school principal or other person in charge of the facility in which the machine is located. That administrator shall be responsible to supervise the machine in compliance with this administrative procedure and any applicable laws.
- B. Machines dispensing cigarettes or tobacco products are not authorized under any circumstances. In the event a written complaint is filed with the superintendent regarding the approval or disapproval of any item, the school board, after proper review, shall make the final determination.
- C. Vending machines may be approved that will dispense items approved under USDA's "All Foods Sold in Schools" standards. The principal or other person in charge of the school facility may regulate the hours of operation of any machine.
- D. Vending machines shall be located to meet any applicable building, fire, or life/safety codes and to provide convenience of operation, accessibility, and ease of maintenance. The principal or other person in charge of the facility shall review the location of each machine with appropriate maintenance and food service staff.

V. CONTRACT APPROVAL

- A. All contracts for the purchase or rental of vending machines shall be considered by the school board on a facility-by-facility basis.
- B. If it is estimated that the aggregate receipts from all vending machines located in a school facility will be \$25,000 or more in a fiscal year, the contract for any vending machine in that facility must be awarded after the receipt of sealed bids and compliance with ~~Minn. Stat. §~~ Minnesota Statutes, section 123B.52.
- C. If it is estimated that the aggregate receipts from all vending machines located in a school facility will be less than \$25,000 in a fiscal year, the contract for any vending machine in that facility may be awarded after the receipt of two or more quotations after taking into consideration conformity with the specifications, terms of delivery, other conditions imposed in the call for quotations, and compliance with ~~Minn. Stat. §~~ Minnesota Statutes, section 123B.52.
- D. The contracting process shall be conducted in compliance with ~~Minn. Stat. §~~ Minnesota Statutes, section 123B.52. A copy of this policy shall be included in any specifications or request for proposals or quotations. A record shall be kept of all proposals or quotations received with the names, amounts, and successful bidder indicated. All proposals and quotations shall be kept on file as a public record for a period of at least one year after their receipt.
- E. Any ~~proposal or quotation~~ bid or quotation must specify all commissions to be paid from the machine and any other noncommission amounts to be paid as a result of the award of the contract. The noncommission amounts include, but are not limited to, cash payments, in-kind payments, equipment donations, scholarship contributions, bonus payments, or other payments or contributions of any kind or nature. The noncommission amounts shall be reduced to a cash equivalency and shall be specified on the proposal or quotation as an additional amount to be paid for the award of the contract.
- F. If a contract contains a provision allowing exclusivity, such as all machines in the building carrying only a certain manufacturer's brand of pop, that provision must be reviewed by the administration prior to requesting proposals or quotations to ensure that it does not conflict with other contracts of the school district.
- G. All contracts for vending machines must be approved by the school board. Any contract not made in compliance with this policy shall be void. Any district employee signing an unauthorized contract may be subject to personal liability thereon and may be disciplined for said action.
- H. All vending machines are to be installed at the expense of the facility in which located. All financial responsibility for the maintenance and repair of machines shall remain with the individual facility in which located to the extent not addressed in the contract.
- I. No teacher, administrator, school district employee, or school board member shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in a vending machine contract with the school district or personally benefit financially therefrom.

VI. ACCOUNTING

- A. Proceeds from vending machine sales and contracts shall be under the control of the school board, shall be accounted for in one of the regular school district funds, and must be accounted for and reported in compliance with UFARS.
- B. An amount equal to the amount of the proceeds from the machines in each facility shall be included in the budget of the facility in which the proceeds are generated. That amount may be expended in accordance with established expenditure procedures.
- C. Pursuant to the vending machine contract or otherwise, proper auditing and inventory control procedures shall be established to ensure that commissions are being correctly calculated and paid. These controls must include daily, weekly, or other periodic inventories and written reconciliations of variances between inventory and cash. The vending machine contractor is responsible for stocking, removing cash and reconciling the inventory and cash amounts on a regular basis. A monthly report is submitted to the finance office with the commissions earned, which are recorded in each facility's revenue account.

Legal References: Minn. Stat. § 123B.20 (Dealing in [School Supplies](#))
Minn. Stat. § 123B.52 (Contracts) Minn. Stat. § 471.345 (~~Contracts-Uniform~~ [Municipal Contracting Law](#))
Minn. Stat. § 471.87 (~~Conflict of Interest Public Officers, Interest in Contract;~~ [Penalty](#))

Cross References: ~~210AP-MSBA/MASA Model Policy 210~~ (Conflict of Interest – School Board Members)
~~702AP-MSBA/MASA Model Policy 702~~ (Accounting)

721 POLICY - UNIFORM GRANT GUIDANCE REGARDING FEDERAL REVENUE SOURCES

[Note: School districts are required by the federal Uniform Grant Guidance regulations, 2 C.F.R. Part 200, to have the policies which establish uniform administrative requirements, cost principles, and audit requirements for federal awards to non-federal entities including school districts. ~~The United States Office of Management and Budget published the final regulations December 26, 2013. The Uniform Grant Guidance is effective for new and continuation federal grant awards issued on or after December 26, 2014. The regulations do not affect grant funds awarded prior to December 26, 2014, unless funds made available under those grants are carried forward into a new federal fiscal year or a continuation grant. 2 C.F.R. § 200.110.]~~ 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).]

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.

II. DEFINITIONS

A. Grants

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 of the requirements outlined in this policy apply to both direct grants and state-administered grants.]

- B. “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.
- C. “Federal award” has the meaning, depending on the context, in either paragraph 1. or 2. of this definition:
 - 1.a. The federal financial assistance that a non-federal entity receives directly from a federal awarding agency or indirectly from a pass through entity, as described in 2 C.F.R. § 200.101 (Applicability); or

- 1.b. The cost-reimbursement contract under the federal Acquisition Regulations that a non-federal entity receives directly from a federal awarding agency or indirectly from a pass-through entity, as described in 2 C.F.R. § 200.101 (Applicability).
 2. The instrument setting forth the terms and conditions. The instrument is the grant agreement, cooperative agreement, other agreement for assistance covered in paragraph (b) of 2 C.F.R. § 200.40 (Federal Financial Assistance), 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.
- D. “Contract” means a legal instrument by which a non-federal entity purchases property or services needed to carry out the project or program under a federal award. The term, as used in 2 C.F.R. Part 200, does not include a legal instrument, even if the non-federal entity considers it a contract, when the substance of the transaction meets the definition of a federal award or subaward.
- E. Procurement Methods
1. “Procurement by micro-purchase” is the acquisition of supplies or services, the aggregate dollar amount of which does not exceed the micro-purchase threshold (generally \$3,000, except as otherwise discussed in 48 C.F.R. Subpart 2.1 or as periodically adjusted for inflation).
 2. “Procurement by small purchase procedures” are those relatively simple and informal procurement methods for securing services, supplies, or other property that do not cost more than \$150,000 (periodically adjusted for inflation).
 3. “Procurement by sealed bids (formal advertising)” is 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.
 4. “Procurement by competitive proposals” 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.
 5. “Procurement by noncompetitive proposals” is procurement through solicitation of a proposal from only one source.
- F. “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 non-federal entity for financial statement purposes, or \$5,000.
- G. “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 C.F.R. § 200.431 (Compensation - Fringe Benefits).

- H. “Post-retirement health plans” refer to costs of health insurance or health services not included in a pension plan covered by 2 C.F.R. § 200.431(g) for retirees and their spouses, dependents, and survivors.
- I. “Severance pay” is a payment in addition to regular salaries and wages by the non federal entities to workers whose employment is being terminated.
- J. “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.
- K. “Relocation costs” are costs incident to the permanent change of duty assignment (for an indefinite period or for a stated period not less than 12 months) of an existing employee or upon recruitment of a new employee.
- L. “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. CONFLICT OF INTEREST

A. Employee Conflict of Interest

No employee, officer, or agent 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, or agent, 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, and agents 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, or agents of the school district.

B. Organizational Conflicts of Interest.

The school district is unable or appears to be unable to be impartial in conducting a procurement action involving the related organization because of relationships with a parent company, affiliate, or subsidiary organization.

C. Disclosing Conflicts of Interest.

The school district must disclose in writing any potential conflict of interest to MDE in accordance with applicable federal awarding agency policy.

IV. ACCEPTABLE METHODS OF PROCUREMENT

A. General Procurement Standards.

The school district must use its own documented procurement procedures which 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.
- 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, and labor surplus area firms ~~are used when possible.~~ ~~are used.~~
- ##### H. Methods of Procurement

The school district must use one of the following methods of procurement:

1. Procurement by micro-purchases. To the extent practicable, the school district must distribute micro-purchases equitably among qualified suppliers. Micro-purchases may be awarded without soliciting competitive quotations if the school district considers the price to be reasonable.
2. Procurement by small purchase procedures. If small purchase procedures are used, price or rate quotations must be obtained from an adequate number of qualified sources.

3. Procurement by sealed bids (formal advertising).
4. Procurement by competitive proposals. If this method is used, the following requirements apply:
 - a. Requests for proposals must be publicized and identify all evaluation factors and their relative importance. Any response to publicized requests for proposals must be considered to the maximum extent practical;
 - b. Proposals must be solicited from an adequate number of qualified sources;
 - c. The school district must have a written method for conducting technical evaluations of the proposals received and for selecting recipients;
 - d. Contracts must be awarded to the responsible firm whose proposal is most advantageous to the program, with price and other factors considered; and
 - e. 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.
5. Procurement by noncompetitive proposals. Procurement by noncompetitive proposals may be used only when one or more of the following circumstances apply:
 - a. The item is available only from a single source;
 - b. The public exigency or emergency for the requirement will not permit a delay resulting from competitive solicitation;
 - c. The DOE or MDE expressly authorizes noncompetitive proposals in response to a written request from the school district; or
 - d. After solicitation of a number of sources, competition is determined inadequate.
- I. Competition. The school district must have written procedures for procurement transactions. These procedures must ensure that all solicitations:
 1. 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

2. Identify all requirements which the offerors must fulfill and all other factors to be used in evaluating bids or proposals.
- J. The school district must ensure that all prequalified lists of persons, firms, or products which are used in acquiring goods and services are current and include enough qualified sources to ensure maximum open and free competition. Also, the school district must not preclude potential bidders from qualifying during the solicitation period.
 - K. Non-federal entities are 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.
 - L. 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 C.F.R. § 180.215.

V. MANAGING EQUIPMENT AND SAFEGUARDING ASSETS

A. 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 property owned by the non-federal entity. 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 C.F.R. §§ 200.311, 200.314, and 200.315.

B. Equipment

Management requirements. 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:

1. 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.

2. A physical inventory of the property must be taken and the results reconciled with the property records at least once every two years.
3. 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.
4. Adequate maintenance procedures must be developed to keep property in good condition.
5. If the school district is authorized or required to sell the property, proper sales procedures must be established to ensure the highest possible return.

C. 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.

VI. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

A. Financial Management

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

Advance payments to a school district must be limited to the minimum amounts needed and timed to be in accordance with the 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 non-federal entity 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 be in compliance 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 also evaluate and monitor the school district’s compliance with statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the federal award.

The school district must also 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 considered sensitive consistent with applicable federal and state laws regarding privacy and obligations of confidentiality.

VII. ALLOWABLE USE OF FUNDS AND COST PRINCIPLES

A. Allowable Use of Funds

The school district administration and 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. “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.
2. “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). EDGAR can be accessed at:
<http://www2.ed.gov/policy/fund/reg/edgarReg/edgar.html>.
3. “Omni Circular” or “2 C.F.R. Part 200s” or “Uniform Administrative

Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards” means federal cost principles that provide standards for determining whether costs may be charged to federal grants.

4. “Advance payment” means a payment that a federal awarding agency or passthrough entity makes by any appropriate payment mechanism, including a predetermined payment schedule, before the non-federal entity disburses the funds for program purposes.

C. Allowable Costs

The following items are costs that may be allowable under the 2 C.F.R. Part 200s under specific conditions:

1. Advisory councils;
2. Audit costs and related services;
3. Bonding costs;
4. Communication costs;
5. Compensation for personal services;
6. Depreciation and use allowances;
7. Employee morale, health, and welfare costs;
8. Equipment and other capital expenditures;
9. Gains and losses on disposition of depreciable property and other capital assets and substantial relocation of federal programs;
10. Insurance and indemnification;
11. Maintenance, operations, and repairs;
12. Materials and supplies costs;
13. Meetings and conferences;
14. Memberships, subscriptions, and professional activity costs;
15. Security costs;
16. Professional service costs;
17. Proposal costs;
18. Publication and printing costs;

19. Rearrangement and alteration costs;
20. Rental costs of building and equipment;
21. Training costs; and
22. Travel costs.

D. Costs Forbidden by Federal Law. 2 CFR Part 200s and EDGAR identify certain costs that may never be paid with federal funds. The following list provides examples of such costs. If a cost is on this list, it may not be supported with federal funds. 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 CFR Part 200s; thus, the following list is not exhaustive:

1. Advertising and public relations costs (with limited exceptions), including promotional items and memorabilia, models, gifts, and souvenirs;
2. Alcoholic beverages;
3. Bad debts;
4. Contingency provisions (with limited exceptions);
5. Fundraising and investment management costs (with limited exceptions);
6. Donations;
7. Contributions;
8. Entertainment (amusement, diversion, and social activities and any associated costs);
9. Fines and penalties;
10. General government expenses (with limited exceptions pertaining to Indian tribal governments and Councils of Government (COGs));
11. Goods or services for personal use;
12. Interest, except interest specifically stated in 2 C.F.R. § 200.441 as allowable;
13. Religious use;
14. The acquisition of real property (unless specifically permitted by programmatic statute or regulations, which is very rare in federal education programs);
15. Construction (unless specifically permitted by programmatic statute or regulations, which is very rare in federal education programs); and

16. 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

1. The Omni Circular defines the parameters for the permissible uses of federal funds. While many requirements are contained in the Omni Circular, it includes five core principles that serve as an important guide for effective grant management. These core principles require all costs to be:
 - a. Necessary for the proper and efficient performance or administration of the program.
 - b. 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.
 - c. 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.
 - d. 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.
 - e. 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 local education agencies (LEAs) 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 situations:
 - a. 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. School district uses federal funds to provide services that the school district provided with state or local funds in the prior year.
 - c. 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 non participating 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. 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 Federal agency, the agency’s Office of Inspector General, and pass-through entity (if applicable). School districts are also required to report matters related to recipient integrity and performance in accordance with Appendix XII of this part. Failure to make required disclosures can result in any of the remedies described in 2 Code of Federal Regulations, section 200.339.

VIII. 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 policy of the school district consistently applied to both federal and non-federal activities; and
2. Follows an appointment made in accordance with a 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, a 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 C.F.R. § 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 written policies of the school district.
 5. Post-retirement costs may be computed using a pay-as-you-go method or an acceptable actuarial cost method in accordance with established written policies of the school district.
 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. Relocation Costs of Employees

Relocation costs are allowable, subject to the limitations described below, provided that reimbursement to the employee is in accordance with the school district’s reimbursement policy.

F. Travel Costs

Travel costs may be charged on an actual cost basis, on a per diem or mileage basis in lieu of actual costs incurred, 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, and results in charges consistent with those normally allowed in like circumstances in the school district’s non-federally funded activities and in accordance with the school district’s reimbursement 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 according to the school district’s written reimbursement and/or travel policies.

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

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 travel policy.

Temporary dependent care costs above and beyond regular dependent care that directly results from travel to conferences is allowable provided the costs are:

1. A direct result of the individual’s travel for the federal award;
2. Consistent with the school district’s documented travel 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 C.F.R. § 200.207 (Specific Conditions). If the DOE or MDE determines that noncompliance cannot be remedied by imposing additional conditions, the DOE or MDE may take one or more of the following actions, as appropriate under the circumstances: 1) Temporarily withhold cash payments pending correction of the deficiency by the school district or more severe enforcement action by the DOE or MDE; 2) Disallow (that is,

deny both use of funds and any applicable matching credit for) all or part of the cost of the activity or action not in compliance; 3) Wholly or partly suspend or terminate the federal award; 4) Initiate suspension or debarment proceedings as authorized under 2 C.F.R. 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 for the project or program; and/or 6) Take other remedies that may be legally available.]

Legal References:

- 2 C.F.R. § 200.12 (Capital Assets)
- 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 Risk Posed by Applicants)
- 2 C.F.R. § 200.212 (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) (Payment)
- 2 C.F.R. § 200.310 (Insurance Coverage)
- 2 C.F.R. § 200.311 (Real 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(c) (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 (Monitoring and Reporting Program Performance)
- 2 C.F.R. § 200.338 (Remedies for Noncompliance)
- 2 C.F.R. § 200.403(c) (Factors Affecting Allowability of Costs)
- 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. § 200.473 (Transportation Costs)
- 2 C.F.R. § 200.474 (Travel Costs)

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)

412 POLICY - EXPENSE REIMBURSEMENT

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to identify school district business expenses that involve initial payment by an employee, qualify for reimbursement from the school district, and to specify the manner by which the employee seeks reimbursement.

II. AUTHORIZATION

All school district business expenses to be reimbursed must be approved by the supervising administrator. Such expenses to be reimbursed may include transportation, meals, lodging, registration fees, required materials, parking fees, tips (up to 15%), and other reasonable and necessary school district business-related expenses.

III. REIMBURSEMENT

- A. Requests for reimbursement must be itemized on the official school district form and are to be submitted to the designated administrator. **Receipts for lodging, commercial transportation, registration, and other reasonable and necessary expenses must be attached to the reimbursement form.**
- B. School District personnel or persons representing the school district who use their personal vehicle to travel to a destination out of the school district or within the district and have the prior approval of the superintendent, his/her designee or principal, will be reimbursed at the same rate as the IRS Standard mileage rate. The district will not pay mileage for out of state trips that totals more than the cost of an airline ticket. **Automobile travel shall be reimbursed at the mileage rate set by the school board. Commercial transportation shall reflect economy fares and shall be reimbursed only for the actual cost of the trip.**
- C. **School personnel or representatives of the school district who, with the advanced approval of the superintendent or his/her designee who are on school business out of the district may receive reimbursement for meals of up to the per diem rate set by the U.S. General Services Administration for the city of destination. Personnel must verify the actual expense of meals with original itemized receipts. When, however a school employee is supervising or with a group of students on an authorized school activity the employee shall eat meals costing the same amount as students are provided.**
- D. **Approval to be reimbursed for the cost of lodging must be obtained in advance from the superintendent or designee. The district will reimburse school personnel (up to cost of a medium priced facility) per night for approved lodging per individual employee. When an employee is sharing a room with a non-reimbursable person, the district will pay on the rate for a single occupancy. Lodging will be reimbursed only when an employee**

submits an original lodging statement. If the employee did share a room, the single rate must be marked on the statement. Other reasonable expenses connected with the travel of school personnel while conducting school district business shall be reimbursed with the submittal of an original itemized receipt. Lodging within a 60 mile radius of the school district is not normally reimbursed. Only when compelling circumstances exist and with the advanced approval of the superintendent or designee will exceptions be permitted.

- E. The cost of conference admissions, fees and materials will be reimbursed after the conference dates. Original itemized receipts need to be submitted for verification. Other reasonable expenses connected with the travel of school personnel while conducting school district business may be reimbursed. Expenses for family members will not be reimbursed.
- F. School personnel who are approved to travel on a daily basis between the schools may submit actual mileage for reimbursement at the same rate as the IRS standard mileage rate.

IV. AIRLINE TRAVEL CREDIT

- ~~A. Employees are encouraged to use the District's travel agent when booking airline flights and to use the District's Purchase Order System for payment.~~
- B. Employees utilizing school district funds to pay for airline travel are required to ensure that any credits or other benefits issued by any airline accrue to the benefit of the school district rather than the employee.
 - 1. To the extent an airline will not honor a transfer or assignment of credit or benefit from the employee to the school district, the employee shall report receipt of the credit or benefit to the designated administrator within 90 days of receipt of the credit or benefit.
 - 2. Reports of the receipt of an airline credit or benefit shall be made in writing and shall include verification from the airline as to the credit or benefit received. Reimbursement for airline travel expenses will not be made until such documentation is provided.
- C. Employees who have existing credits or benefits issued by an airline based upon previously reimbursed airline travel for school district purposes will be required to utilize those credits or benefits toward any subsequent airline travel related to school district purposes, prior to reimbursement for such travel, to the extent permitted and/or feasible.
- D. The requirements of this section apply to all airline travel, regardless of where or how the tickets are purchased.

V. ESTABLISHMENT OF DIRECTIVES AND GUIDELINES

The superintendent shall develop a schedule of reimbursement rates for school district business expenses, including those expenses requiring advance approval and specific rates of

reimbursement. The superintendent shall also develop directives and guidelines to address methods and times for submission of requests for reimbursement.

Legal References: Minn. Stat. § 15.435 (Airline Travel Credit)
Minn. Stat. § 471.665 (Mileage Allowances)
Minn. Op. Atty. Gen. 1035 (Aug. 23, 1999) (Retreat Expenses)
Minn. Op. Atty. Gen. 161b-12 (Aug. 4, 1997) (Transportation Expenses) Minn. Op. Atty. Gen. 161B-12 (Jan. 24, 1989) (Operating Expenses of Car)

Cross References: ~~Policy 214~~ [MSBA/MASA Model Policy 214](#) (Out-of-State Travel by School Board Members)

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511 POLICY - STUDENT FUNDRAISING

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to address student fundraising efforts.

II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY

The school board recognizes a desire and a need by some student organizations for fundraising. The school board also recognizes a need for some constraint to prevent fundraising activities from becoming too numerous and overly demanding on employees, students and the general public.

III. RESPONSIBILITY

- A. It shall be the responsibility of the building administrators to develop recommendations to the superintendent that will result in a level of activity deemed acceptable by employees, parents and students. Fundraising must be conducted in a manner that will not result in embarrassment on the part of individual students, employees, or the school.
- B. All fundraising activities must be approved in advance by the administration. Participation in non approved activities shall be considered a violation of school district policy.
- C. It shall be the responsibility of the superintendent to provide coordination of student fundraising throughout the school district as deemed appropriate.
- D. The school district expects all students who participate in approved fundraising activities to represent the school, the student organization and the community in a responsible manner. All rules pertaining to student conduct and student discipline extend to student fundraising activities.
- E. The school district expects all employees who plan, supervise, coordinate, or participate in student fundraising activities to act in the best interests of the students and to represent the school, the student organization, and the community in a responsible manner.
- F. Fundraising activities during the school day shall be limited in number and shall not conflict with regulations relating to food service programs, as prescribed by the State.

IV. ANNUAL REPORT

The superintendent shall report to the school board, at least annually, on the nature and scope of student fundraising activities approved pursuant to this policy

Legal References: Minn. Stat. § 120A.20 (Age Limitations; Pupils)
Minn. Stat. § 123B.09, Subd. 3 (Duties) Minn. Stat. § 123B.36 (Authorized Fees)

Cross References: [The Student Behavior Handbook](#)
[MSBA/MASA Model Policy 506 \(Student Discipline\)](#)
[MSBA/MASA Model Policy 713 \(Student Activity Accounting\)](#)

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