Policy Committee

Tuesday, June 2, 2026 3:45 PM
Faribault Public Schools District Office, 710 17th Street SW, Faribault, MN 55021

I. **Call to Order**

I.A. Determination of a Quorum Present

I.B. Pledge of Allegiance

II. **Approval of Agenda - *ACTION***

III. **Review of Policies - *ACTION***

III.A. Policy 720: Vending Machine Policy

III.B. Policy 806: Crisis Management Policy

III.C. Policy 908: Capital Projects Policy

III.D. Policy 910: Energy Efficiency

IV. **Revision of Policies - *ACTION***

IV.A. Policy 410: Family and Medical Leave Policy

IV.B. Policy 625: Use of and Reproduction of Copyrighted Materials

IV.C. Policy 721: Uniform Grant Guidance Policy Regarding Federal Revenue Sources

V. **New Policies - None**

VI. **Next Meeting: August 4, 2026 - *INFORMATION***

VII. **Adjournment - *ACTION***

FARIBAULT PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Faribault, Minnesota

Non-Instructional Operations
and Business Services
Series 700

Vending Machines
Policy No. 720

I. PURPOSE

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

II. GENERAL STATEMENT POLICY

It is 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 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 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 policy and any applicable laws.

B. The item to be dispensed from a vending machine located in a school facility shall be approved by the principal or other person in charge of the facility. All food, beverages or other items approved shall be appropriate to the school setting. 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 only during certain hours, through the use of timers or otherwise. Vending machines should not be operated in competition with the school cafeteria or food service. 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 $10,000 or more in a fiscal year, the contract for any vending machine in that facility must be awarded after the receipt of sealed quotes and compliance with Minn. Stat. 123B.52.

C. If it is estimated that the aggregate receipts from all vending machines located in a school facility will be less than $10,000 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. 123B.52.

D. The contracting process shall be conducted in compliance with Minn. Stat. 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 bids or quotations received with the names, amounts and successful bidder indicated. All bids and quotations shall be kept on file as a public record for a period of a least one-year after their receipt.

E. Any 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 bid 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 bids 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 the 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. Each facility will submit a budget request for use of vending machine dollars to the Board for approval. Requests must be received by February 28th prior to the school year that the funds will be expended. 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. Each time cash is removed from, or inventory is added to a machine, a written reconciliation between cash and inventory must be performed by the person taking the cash from the machine and must be signed by the principal or other person in charge of the facility. The original written reconciliation reports shall be filed with the business office monthly and a copy shall be retained by the Principal's office.

August 27, 1990
Date of Adoption

January 26, 2004
Date of Revision

May 23, 2022
Date of Review

Legal References:
Minn. Stat. 123B.52 (Contracts)
Minn. Stat. 123B.50 (Dealing in Supplies)
Minn. Stat. 471.345 (Contracts)
Minn. Stat. 471.87 (Conflicts of Interest)

Cross References:
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 210 (Conflict of Interest – School Board Member)
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 702 (Accounting)

Faribault Public Schools
Faribault, MN

Buildings and Sites
Series 800

Crisis Management Policy
Policy No. 806

[NOTE: The Commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Education (Commissioner) is required to maintain and make available to school boards and charter schools a Model Crisis Management Policy. See Minnesota Statutes, section 121A.035. School boards and charter schools must adopt a Crisis Management Policy to address potential crisis situations in their school districts or charter schools. Id. This Model Crisis Management Policy was originally the result of a collaborative effort among the Minnesota Department of Education, Division of Compliance and Assistance; the Minnesota Department of Public Safety, Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management; and the Minnesota School Boards Association.]

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Model Crisis Management Policy is to act as a guide for school district and building administrators, school employees, students, school board members, and community members to address a wide range of potential crisis situations in the school district. The step-by-step procedures suggested by this Policy will provide guidance to each school building in drafting crisis management plans to coordinate protective actions prior to, during, and after any type of emergency or potential crisis situation. Each school district should develop tailored building-specific crisis management plans for each school building in the school district, and sections or procedures may be added or deleted in those crisis management plans based on building needs.

The school district will, to the extent possible, engage in ongoing emergency planning within the school district and with emergency responders and other relevant community organizations. The school district will ensure that relevant emergency responders in the community have access to their building-specific crisis management plans and will provide training to school district staff to enable them to act appropriately in the event of a crisis.

II. GENERAL INFORMATION

A. The Policy and Plans

The school district's Crisis Management Policy has been created in consultation with local community response agencies and other

appropriate individuals and groups that would likely be involved in the event of a school emergency. It is designed so that each building administrator can tailor a building-specific crisis management plan to meet that building's specific situation and needs.

The school district's administration and/or the administration of each building shall present tailored building-specific crisis management plans to the school board for review and approval. The building-specific crisis management plans will include general crisis procedures and crisis-specific procedures. Upon approval by the school board, such crisis management plans shall be an addendum to this Crisis Management Policy. This Policy and the plans will be maintained and updated on an annual basis.

B. Elements of the District Crisis Management Policy

1. General Crisis Procedures

The Crisis Management Policy includes general crisis procedures for securing buildings, classroom evacuation, building evacuation, campus evacuation, and sheltering. The Policy designates the individual(s) who will determine when these actions will be taken. These district-wide procedures may be modified by building administrators when creating their building-specific crisis management plans. A communication system will be in place to enable the designated individual to be contacted at all times in the event of a potential crisis, setting forth the method to contact the designated individual, the provision of at least two designees when the contact person is unavailable, and the method to convey contact information to the appropriate staff persons. The alternative designees may include members of the emergency first responder response team. A secondary method of communication should be included in the plan for use when the primary method of communication is inoperable. Each building in the school district will have access to a copy of the Comprehensive School Safety Guide (2011 Edition) to assist in the development of building-specific crisis management plans.

All general crisis procedures will address specific procedures for the safe evacuation of children and employees with special needs such as physical, sensory, motor, developmental, and mental health challenges.

[NOTE: More specific information on planning for children with special needs can be found in the Comprehensive School Safety Guide (2011 Edition) and United States Department of Education's document entitled, "Practical Information on Crisis Planning, a Guide for Schools and Communities." A

website link is provided in the resource section of this Policy.]

a. Lock-Down Procedures

Lock-down procedures will be used in situations where harm may result to persons inside the school building, such as a shooting, hostage incident, intruder, trespass, disturbance, or when determined to be necessary by the building administrator or his or her designee. The building administrator or designee will announce the lock-down over the public address system or other designated system. Code words will not be used. Provisions for emergency evacuation will be maintained even in the event of a lock-down. Each building administrator will submit lock-down procedures for their building as part of the building-specific crisis management plan.

[NOTE: Minnesota law requires a minimum of five school lock-down drills each school year. See Minnesota Statutes, section 121A.035.]

b. Evacuation Procedures

Evacuations of classrooms and buildings—shall be implemented at the discretion of the building administrator or his or her designee. Each building's crisis management plan will include procedures for transporting students and staff a safe distance from harm to a designated safe area until released by the building administrator or designee. Safe areas may change based upon the specific emergency situation. The evacuation procedures should include specific procedures for children with special needs, including children with limited mobility (wheelchairs, braces, crutches, etc.), visual impairments, hearing impairments, and other sensory, developmental, or mental health needs. The evacuation procedures should also address transporting necessary medications for students that take medications during the school day.

[NOTE: State law requires a minimum of five school fire drills, consistent with Minnesota Statutes, section 299F.30, and one school tornado drill each school year. See Minnesota Statutes section121A.035.]

c. Sheltering Procedures

Sheltering provides refuge for students, staff, and visitors within the school building during an emergency. Shelters

are safe areas that maximize the safety of inhabitants. Safe areas may change based upon the specific emergency. The building administrator or his or her designee will announce the need for sheltering over the public address system or other designated system. Each building administrator will submit sheltering procedures for his or her building as part of the building-specific crisis management plan.

[NOTE: The Comprehensive School Safety Guide (2011 Edition) has sample lock-down procedures, evacuation procedures, and sheltering procedures.]

2. Crisis-Specific Procedures

The Crisis Management Policy includes crisis-specific procedures for crisis situations that may occur during the school day or at school-sponsored events and functions. These district-wide procedures are designed to enable building administrators to tailor response procedures when creating building-specific crisis management plans.

[NOTE: The Comprehensive School Safety Guide (2011 Edition) includes crisis-specific procedures.]

[NOTE: The 2024 Minnesota legislature enacted permissive language stating that a school board "may adopt the model cardiac emergency response plan provided by" the Commissioner (as of June 4, 2024, a response plan is not yet available.]

3. School Emergency Response Teams

a. Composition

The building administrator in each school building will select a school emergency response team that will be trained to respond to emergency situations. All school emergency response team members will receive on-going training to carry out the building's crisis management plans and will have knowledge of procedures, evacuation routes, and safe areas. For purposes of student safety and accountability, to the extent possible, school emergency response team members will not have direct responsibility for the supervision of students. Team members must be willing to be actively involved in the resolution of crises and be available to assist in any crisis situation as deemed necessary by the building administrator. Each building will maintain a current list of school emergency response team

members which will be updated annually. The building administrator, and his or her alternative designees, will know the location of that list in the event of a school emergency. A copy of the list will be kept on file in the school district office, or in a secondary location in single building school districts.

[NOTE: The Comprehensive School Safety Guide (2011 Edition) has a sample School Emergency Response Team list.]

b. Leaders

The building administrator or his or her designee will serve as the leader of the school emergency response team and will be the primary contact for emergency response officials. In the event the primary designee is unavailable, the designee list should include more than one alternative designee and may include members of the emergency response team. When emergency response officials are present, they may elect to take command and control of the crisis. It is critical in this situation that school officials assume a resource role and be available as necessary to emergency response officials.

III. PREPARATION BEFORE AN EMERGENCY

A. Communication

1. District Employees

Teachers generally have the most direct contact with students on a day-to-day basis. As a result, they must be aware of their role in responding to crisis situations. This also applies to non-teaching school personnel who have direct contact with students. All staff shall be aware of the school district's Crisis Management Policy and their own building's crisis management plan. Each school's building-specific crisis management plan shall include the method and dates of dissemination of the plan to its staff. Employees will receive a copy of the relevant building-specific crisis management plans and shall receive periodic training on plan implementation.

2. Students and Parents

Students and parents shall be made aware of the school district's Crisis Management Policy and relevant tailored crisis management plans for each school building. Each school district's building-specific crisis management plan shall set forth how students and parents are made aware of the district and school-specific plans.

Students shall receive specific instruction on plan implementation and shall participate in a required number of drills and practice sessions throughout the school year.

B. Planning and Preparing for Fire

1. Designate a safe area at least 50 feet away from the building to enable students and staff to evacuate. The safe area should not interfere with emergency responders or responding vehicles and should not be in an area where evacuated persons are exposed to any products of combustion. (Depending on the wind direction, where the building on fire is located, the direction from which the fire is arriving, and the location of fire equipment, the distance may need to be extended.)

   [NOTE: Evacuation areas at least 50 feet from school buildings are recommended but not mandated by statute or rule. Evacuation areas should be selected based on safety and the individual school site's proximity to streets, traffic patterns, and other hazards.]

2. Each building's facility diagram and site plan shall be available in appropriate areas of the building and shall identify the most direct evacuation routes to the designated safe areas both inside and outside of the building. The facility diagram and site plan must identify the location of the fire alarm control panel, fire alarms, fire extinguishers, hoses, water spigots, and utility shut offs.

3. Teachers and staff will receive training on the location of the primary emergency evacuation routes and alternate routes from various points in the building. During fire drills, students and staff will practice evacuations using primary evacuation routes and alternate routes.

4. Certain employees, such as those who work in hazardous areas in the building, will receive training on the locations and proper use of fire extinguishers and protective clothing and equipment.

5. Fire drills will be conducted periodically without warning at various times of the day and under different circumstances, e.g., lunchtime, recess, and during assemblies. State law requires a minimum of five fire drills each school year, consistent with Minnesota Statutes, section 299F.30. See Minnesota Statutes, section 121A.035.

   [NOTE: The State Fire Marshal advises schools to defer fire drills during the winter months.]

6. A record of fire drills conducted at the building will be maintained in

the building administrator's office.

[NOTE: The Comprehensive School Safety Guide (2011 Edition), under the Preparedness/Planning section, has a sample fire drills schedule and log.]

7. The school district will have prearranged sites for emergency sheltering and transportation as needed.

8. The school district will determine which staff will remain in the building to perform essential functions if safe to do so (e.g., switchboard, building engineer, etc.). The school district also will designate an administrator or his or her designee to meet local fire or law enforcement agents upon their arrival.

[NOTE: The Comprehensive School Safety Guide (2011 Edition), under the Response section, has a sample fire procedure form, evacuation/relocation and student reunification/release procedures, and planning for student reunification.]

C. Facility Diagrams and Site Plans

All school buildings will have a facility diagram and site plan that includes the location of primary and secondary evacuation routes, exits, designated safe areas inside and outside of the building, and the location of fire alarm control panel, fire alarms, fire extinguishers, hoses, water spigots, and utility shut offs. All facility diagrams and site plans will be updated regularly and whenever a major change is made to a building. Facility diagrams and site plans will be maintained by the building administrator and will be easily accessible and on file in the school district office. Facility diagrams and site plans will be provided to first responders, such as fire and law enforcement personnel.

[NOTE: For single building school districts, such as charter schools, a secondary location for the diagrams and site plans will be included in the district's Crisis Management Policy and may include filing documents with a charter school sponsor, or compiling facility diagrams and site plans and distributing copies to first responders or sharing the documents with first responders during the crisis planning process.]

[NOTE: To the extent data contained in facility diagrams and site plans constitute security information pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, section 13.37, school districts are advised to consult with appropriate officials and/or legal counsel prior to dissemination of the facility diagrams or site plans to anyone other than first responders.]

D. Emergency Telephone Numbers

Each building will maintain a current list of emergency telephone numbers and the names and addresses of local, county, and state personnel who may be involved in a crisis situation. The list will include telephone numbers for local police, fire, ambulance, hospital, the Poison Control Center, county and state emergency management agencies, local public works departments, local utility companies, the public health nurse, mental health/suicide hotlines, and the county welfare agency. A copy of this list will be kept on file in the school district office, or at a secondary location for single building school districts and will be updated annually.

School district employees will receive training on how to make emergency contacts, including 911 calls, when the school district's main telephone number and location is electronically conveyed to emergency personnel instead of the specific building in need of emergency services.

School district plans will set forth a process to internally communicate an emergency, using telephones in classrooms, intercom systems, or two-way radios, as well as the procedure to enable the staff to rapidly convey emergency information to a building designee. Each plan will identify a primary and secondary method of communication for both internal and secondary use. It is recommended that the plan include several methods of communication because computers, intercoms, telephones, and cell phones may not be operational or may be dangerous to use during an emergency.

[NOTE: The Comprehensive School Safety Guide (2011 Edition), under the Preparedness/Planning section, has a sample Emergency Phone Numbers list.]

E. Warning and Notification Systems

The school district shall maintain a warning system designed to inform students, staff, and visitors of a crisis or emergency. This system shall be maintained on a regular basis under the maintenance plan for all school buildings. The school district should consider an alternate notification system to address the needs of staff and students with special needs, such as vision or hearing.

The building administrator shall be responsible for informing students and employees of the warning system and the means by which the system is used to identify a specific crisis or emergency situation. Each school's building-specific crisis management plan will include the method and frequency of dissemination of the warning system information to students and employees.

F. Early School Closure Procedures

The superintendent will make decisions about closing school or buildings as early in the day as possible. The early school closure procedures will set forth the criteria for early school closure (e.g., weather-related, utility failure, or a crisis situation), will specify how closure decisions will be communicated to staff, students, families, and the school community (designated broadcast media, local authorities, e-mail, or district or school building web sites), and will discuss the factors to be considered in closing and reopening a school or building.

Early school closure procedures also will include a reminder to parents and guardians to listen to designated local radio and TV stations for school closing announcements, where possible.

[NOTE: The Comprehensive School Safety Guide (2011 Edition), under the Response section, provides universal procedures for severe weather shelter.]

G. Media Procedures

The superintendent has the authority and discretion to notify parents or guardians and the school community in the event of a crisis or early school closure. The superintendent will designate a spokesperson who will notify the media in the event of a crisis or early school closure. The spokesperson shall receive training to ensure that the district is in strict compliance with federal and state law relative to the release of private data when conveying information to the media.

[NOTE: The Comprehensive School Safety Guide (2011 Edition), under the Response section, has a sample Media Procedures form.]

H. Behavioral Health Crisis Intervention Procedures

Short-term behavioral health crisis intervention procedures will set forth the procedure for initiating behavioral health crisis intervention plans. The procedures will utilize available resources including the school psychologist, counselor, community behavioral health crisis intervention, or others in the community. Counseling procedures will be used whenever the superintendent or the building administrator determines it to be necessary, such as after an assault, a hostage situation, shooting, or suicide. The behavioral health crisis intervention procedures shall include the following steps:

1. Administrator will meet with relevant persons, including school psychologists and counselors, to determine the level of intervention needed for students and staff.

2. Designate specific rooms as private counseling areas.

3. Escort siblings and close friends of any victims as well as others in need of emotional support to the counseling areas.

4. Prohibit media from interviewing or questioning students or staff.

5. Provide follow-up services to students and staff who receive counseling.

6. Resume normal school routines as soon as possible.

I. Long-Term Recovery Intervention Procedures

Long-term recovery intervention procedures may involve both short-term and long-term recovery planning:

1. Physical/structural recovery.

2. Fiscal recovery.

3. Academic recovery.

4. Social/emotional recovery.

[NOTE: The Comprehensive School Safety Guide (2011 Edition), under the Recovery section, addresses the recovery components in more detail.]

IV. ACTIVE SHOOTER DRILL

A. Definitions

1. "Active shooter drill" means an emergency preparedness drill designed to teach students, teachers, school personnel, and staff how to respond in the event of an armed intruder on campus or an armed assailant in the immediate vicinity of the school. An active shooter drill is not an active shooter simulation, nor may an active shooter drill include any sensorial components, activities, or elements which mimic a real life shooting.

2. "Active shooter simulation" means an emergency exercise including full-scale or functional exercises, designed to teach adult school personnel and staff how to respond in the event of an armed intruder on campus or an armed assailant in the immediate vicinity of the school which also incorporates sensorial components, activities, or elements mimicking a real life shooting. Activities or elements mimicking a real life shooting include, but are not limited

to, simulation of tactical response by law enforcement. An active shooter simulation is not an active shooter drill.

3. "Evidence-based" means a program or practice that demonstrates any of the following:

   a. a statistically significant effect on relevant outcomes based on any of the following:

      i. strong evidence from one or more well designed and well implemented experimental studies;

      ii. moderate evidence from one or more well designed and well implemented quasi-experimental studies; or

      iii. promising evidence from one or more well designed and well implemented correlational studies with statistical controls for selection bias; or

   b. a rationale based on high-quality research findings or positive evaluations that the program or practice is likely to improve relevant outcomes, including the ongoing efforts to examine the effects of the program or practice.

4. "Full-scale exercise" means an operations-based exercise that is typically the most complex and resource-intensive of the exercise types and often involves multiple agencies, jurisdictions, organizations, and real-time movement of resources.

5. "Functional exercises" means an operations-based exercise designed to assess and evaluate capabilities and functions while in a realistic, real-time environment, however, movement of resources is usually simulated.

B. Criteria

An active shooter drill conducted according to Minnesota Statutes, section 121A.037 with students in early childhood through grade 12 must be:

1. accessible;

2 developmentally appropriate and age appropriate, including using appropriate safety language and vocabulary;

3. culturally aware;

4. trauma-informed; and

5. inclusive of accommodations for students with mobility restrictions, sensory needs, developmental or physical disabilities, mental health needs, and auditory or visual limitations.

C. Student Mental Health and Wellness

Active shooter drill protocols must include a reasonable amount of time immediately following the drill for teachers to debrief with their students. The opportunity to debrief must be provided to students before regular classroom activity may resume. During the debrief period, students must be allowed to access any mental health services available on campus, including counselors, school psychologists, social workers, or cultural liaisons. An active shooter drill must not be combined or conducted consecutively with any other type of emergency preparedness drill. An active shooter drill must be accompanied by an announcement prior to commencing. The announcement must use concise and age-appropriate language and, at a minimum, inform students there is no immediate danger to life and safety.

D. Notice

1. The school district must provide notice of a pending active shooter drill to every student's parent or legal guardian before an active shooter drill is conducted. Whenever practicable, notice must be provided at least 24 hours in advance of a pending active shooter drill and inform the parent or legal guardian of the right to opt their student out of participating.

2. If a student is opted out of participating in an active shooter drill, no negative consequence must impact the student's general school attendance record nor may nonparticipation alone make a student ineligible to participate in or attend school activities.

3. The Commissioner must ensure the availability of alternative safety education for students who are opted out of participating or otherwise exempted from an active shooter drill. Alternative safety education must provide essential safety instruction through less sensorial safety training methods and must be appropriate for students with mobility restrictions, sensory needs, developmental or physical disabilities, mental health needs, and auditory or visual limitations.

E. Participation in Active Shooter Drills

Any student in early childhood through grade 12 must not be required to participate in an active shooter drill that does not meet the Criteria set forth above.

F. Active Shooter Simulations

A student must not be required to participate in an active shooter simulation. An active shooter simulation must not take place during regular school hours if a majority of students are present, or expected to be present, at the school. A parent or legal guardian of a student in grades 9 through 12 must have the opportunity to opt their student into participating in an active shooter simulation.

G. Violence Prevention

1. A school district or charter school conducting an active shooter drill must provide students in middle school and high school at least one hour, or one standard class period, of violence prevention training annually.

2. The violence prevention training must be evidence-based and may be delivered in-person, virtually, or digitally. Training must, at a minimum, teach students the following:

   a. how to identify observable warning signs and signals of an individual who may be at risk of harming oneself or others;

   b. the importance of taking threats seriously and seeking help; and

   c. the steps to report dangerous, violent, threatening, harmful, or potentially harmful activity, including providing information about the Department of Public Safety's statewide anonymous threat reporting system and any local threat reporting systems.

   [NOTE: The Minnesota legislature enacted the addition to 2.c in 2025 (Session Law Chapter 35).]

3. A school district or charter school must ensure that students have the opportunity to contribute to their school's safety and violence prevention planning, aligned with the recommendations for multihazard planning for schools, including but not limited to:

   a. student opportunities for leadership related to prevention and safety;

   b. encouragement and support to students in establishing clubs and programs focused on safety; and

   c. providing students with the opportunity to seek help from adults and to learn about prevention connected to topics

including bullying, sexual harassment, sexual assault, and suicide.

H. Board Meeting

At a regularly scheduled school board meeting, a school board of a district that has conducted an active shooter drill must consider the following:

1. the effect of active shooter drills on the safety of students and staff; and

2. the effect of active shooter drills on the mental health and wellness of students and staff.

V. SAMPLE PROCEDURES INCLUDED IN THIS POLICY

Sample procedures for the various hazards/emergencies listed below are attached to this Policy for use when drafting specific crisis management plans. Additional sample procedures may be found in the Response section of the *Comprehensive School Safety Guide* (2011 Edition). After approval by the school board, an adopted procedure will become an addendum to the Crisis Management Policy.

A. Fire

B. Hazardous Materials

C. Severe Weather: Tornado/Severe Thunderstorm/Flooding

D. Medical Emergency

E. Fight/Disturbance

F. Assault

G. Intruder

H. Weapons

I. Shooting

J. Hostage

K. Bomb Threat

L. Chemical or Biological Threat

M. Checklist for Telephone Threats

N. Demonstration

O. Suicide

P. Lock-down Procedures

Q. Shelter-In-Place Procedures

R. Evacuation/Relocation

S. Media Procedures

T. Post-Crisis Procedures

U. School Emergency Response Team

V. Emergency Phone Numbers

W. Highly Contagious Serious Illness or Pandemic Flu

VI. MISCELLANEOUS PROCEDURES

A. Chemical Accidents

Procedures for reporting chemical accidents shall be posted at key locations such as chemistry labs, art rooms, swimming pool areas, and janitorial closets.

[NOTE: School buildings must maintain Material Safety Data Sheets (M.S.D.S.) for all chemicals on campus. State law, federal law, and OSHA require that pertinent staff have access to M.S.D.S. in the event of a chemical accident.]

B. Visitors

The school district shall implement procedures mandating visitor sign in and visitors in school buildings. See MSBA/MASA Model Policy 903 (Visitors to School District Buildings and Sites).

The school district shall implement procedures to minimize outside entry into school buildings except at designated check-in points and assure that all doors are locked prior to and after regular building hours.

C. Student Victims of Criminal Offenses at or on School Property

The school district shall establish procedures allowing student victims of criminal offenses on school property the opportunity to transfer to another

school within the school district.

[NOTE: The Every Student Succeeds Act, 20 United States Code, section 6301, et seq.; Title IX, 20 United States Code, section 1681, et seq.; and the Unsafe School Choice Option, 20 United States Code, section 7912, require school districts to establish such transfer procedures.]

D. Radiological Emergencies at Nuclear Generating Plants [OPTIONAL]

School districts within a 10-mile radius of the Monticello or Prairie Island nuclear power plants will implement crisis plans in the event of an accident or incident at the power plant.

Questions relative to the creation or implementation of such plans will be directed to the Minnesota Department of Public Safety.

Adopted: August 21, 2023
Revised: August 18, 2025

Legal References: Minn. Stat. Ch. 12 (Emergency Management)
Minn. Stat. Ch. 12A (Natural Disaster; State Assistance)
Minn. Stat. § 121A.035 (Crisis Management Policy)
Minn. Stat. § 121A.038 (Students Safe at School)
Minn. Stat. § 121A.06 (Reports of Dangerous Weapon Incidents in School
Zones)
Minn. Stat. § 299F.30 (Fire Drill in School; Doors and Exits)
Minn. Stat. § 326B.02, Subd. 6 (Powers)
Minn. Stat. § 326B.106 (General Powers of Commissioner of Labor and Industry)
Minn. Stat. § 609.605, Subd. 4 (Trespasses)
Minn. Rules Ch. 7511 (Fire Code)
20 U.S.C. § 1681, *et seq.* (Title IX)
20 U.S.C. § 6301, *et seq.* (Every Student Succeeds Act)
20 U.S.C. § 7912 (Unsafe School Choice Option)
42 U.S.C. § 5121 *et seq.* (Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance)

Cross References: MSBA/MASA Model Policy 407 (Employee Right to Know – Exposure to Hazardous Substances)
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 413 (Harassment and Violence)
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 501 (School Weapons Policy)
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 506 (Student Discipline)
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 532 (Use of Peace Officers and Crisis Teams to Remove Students with IEPs from School Grounds)
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 903 (Visitors to School District Buildings and Sites *Comprehensive School Safety Guide*

Minnesota School Safety Center - Resources (mn.gov)

Resources: Love U Guys Foundation, *Standard Response Protocol* https://iloveuguys.org/The-Standard-Response-Protocol.html (012325)

Safe and Sound Schools https://safeandsoundschools.org/ (012325)

Faribault Public Schools
Faribault, MN

Buildings and Sites
Series 900

Capital Projects Policy
Policy No. 908

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to outline the procedures to be followed for all capital projects including construction and remodeling.

II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY

The policy of this School District is to comply with state laws and regulations related to capital projects. In addition, the District will implement an oversight plan for these projects that will ensure proper fiscal management and will provide for project supervision during the time of construction.

III. BIDDING PROCEDURES

The bidding process for District projects shall be consistent with applicable government laws and regulations.

IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Each capital project will be supervised by either the Director of Buildings and Grounds or a project manager appointed by the District. This decision will be recommended to the School Board by the Superintendent in consultation with the Buildings and Grounds Director and the Director of Finance & Operations. The project manager shall provide the Facilities Committee and/or the School Board with periodic updates on the progress of the projects.

Supervision and oversight of the financial processes of capital projects shall be the responsibility of the Finance Director & Operations in consultation with the project manager.

Change orders shall be recommended to the Superintendent by the project manager for approval. These change orders will be reported to the Facilities Committee and/or the School Board at a subsequent Board meeting or work session. When the cost of the change order(s) exceed(s) the amount of the awarded bid by $5,000.00 or 10%, whichever is greater and this amounts exceeds any contingency funds, the Superintendent shall bring the change

order to the Board for approval. In certain cases where the project would be delayed by this process, the Superintendent and Finance Director & Operations shall consult and upon their agreement, authorize the change order. All Board members will be notified of this change order in the event the contingency funds are exceeded either in writing or at the next meeting of the full Board.

Adopted: _9/19/11____
Revised: __10/30/23__

FARIBAULT PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Faribault, Minnesota

Buildings & Grounds
Series 900

ENERGY EFFICIENCY
Policy No. 910

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to address energy efficiency efforts.

II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY

The School District is committed to an energy-conscious environment through energy efficient building operation and behavioral strategies. A comfortable learning environment will be maintained and health, safety, and security will not be compromised. We believe that public education should provide leadership in developing an energy-efficient culture and support awareness about positive environmental impact and utility cost avoidance opportunities. All students and staff should learn and practice ways to reduce energy consumption on a daily basis by instilling lifelong habits for energy conservation.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. The District shall support energy efficiency efforts by providing training and leadership through an energy support program such as Schools for Energy Efficiency.

B. The Director of Facilities and Grounds shall be responsible for the development of a comprehensive energy plan that includes efficiency plans which address the following areas:

1. Lighting
2. Temperature Control
3. Ventilation
4. Scheduling
5. Computers and Other Electrical Equipment
6. Kitchens
7. Swimming Pools
8. Peak Control Energy Days
9. Water Heating
10. Water Conservation
11. Future Construction
12. Exemption Procedures
13. Educational Training for Students

14. Staff Training

15. An Evaluation System that provides Efficiency Data
16. Renewable Energy to include but not limited to solar and wind energy

Plans will be developed in consultation with appropriate District employees including the Buildings and Grounds Director, the Finance Director & Operations, the Food Service Director, the Activities Director, and Principals.

Date of Adoption: October 30, 2023

Faribault Public Schools
Faribault, MN

Staff Personnel
Series 400

Family and Medical Leave Policy

Policy No. 410

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

I. PURPOSE

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

II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY

The following procedures and policies regarding family and medical leave are adopted by the school district, pursuant to the requirements of the FMLA ~~and consistent with the requirements of the Minnesota parenting leave laws~~.

III. DEFINITIONS

A. "Covered active duty" means:

1. in the case of a member of a regular component of the Armed Forces, duty during the deployment of the member with the Armed Forces to a foreign country; and

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

B. "Covered servicemember" means:

1. a member of the Armed Forces, including a member of the National Guard or Reserves, who is undergoing medical treatment, recuperation, or therapy, is otherwise in outpatient status, or is otherwise on the temporary disability retired list, for a serious injury or illness; or

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

C. "Eligible employee" means an employee who has been employed by the school district for a total of at least 12 months and who has been employed for at least 1,250 hours of service during the 12-month period immediately preceding the commencement of the leave. An employee returning from fulfilling his or her Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA)-covered service obligation shall be credited with the hours of service that would have been performed but for the period of absence from work due to or necessitated by USERRA-covered service. In determining whether the employee met the hours of service requirement, and to determine the hours that would have been worked during the period of absence from work due to or necessitated by USERRA-covered service, the employee's pre-service work schedule can generally be used for calculations. While the 12 months of employment need not be consecutive, employment periods prior to a break in service of seven years or more may not be counted unless: (1) the break is occasioned by the employee's fulfillment of his or her USERRA-covered service obligation; or (2) a written agreement, including a collective bargaining agreement, exists concerning the school district's intention to rehire the employee after the break in service.

D. "Military caregiver leave" means leave taken to care for a covered servicemember with a serious injury or illness.

E. "Next of kin of a covered servicemember" means the nearest blood relative other than the covered servicemember's spouse, parent, son, or daughter, in the following order of priority: blood relatives who have been granted legal custody of the covered servicemember by court decree or statutory provisions, brothers and sisters, grandparents, aunts and uncles, and first cousins, unless the covered servicemember has specifically designated in writing another blood relative as his or her nearest blood relative for purposes of military caregiver leave under the FMLA. When no such designation is made and there are multiple family members with the same level of relationship to the covered servicemember, all such family members shall be considered the covered servicemember's next of kin, and the employee may take FMLA leave to provide care to the covered servicemember, either consecutively or simultaneously. When such designation has been made, the designated individual shall be deemed to be the covered servicemember's only next of kin.

F. “Outpatient status” means, with respect to a covered servicemember who is a current member of the Armed Forces, the status of a member of the Armed Forces assigned to:

1. a military medical treatment facility as an outpatient; or

2. a unit established for the purpose of providing command and control of members of the Armed Forces receiving care as outpatients.

G. “Qualifying exigency” means a situation where the eligible employee seeks leave for one or more of the following reasons:

1. to address any issues that arise from a short-notice deployment (seven calendar days or less) of a covered military member;

2. to attend military events and related activities of a covered military member;

3. to address issues related to childcare and school activities of a covered military member’s child;

4. to address financial and legal arrangements for a covered military member;

5. to attend counseling provided by someone other than a health care provider for oneself, a covered military member, or his/her child;

6. to spend up to 15 calendar days with a covered military member who is on short-term, temporary rest and recuperation leave during a period of deployment;

7. to attend post-deployment activities related to a covered military member;

8. to address care needs of a covered military member’s parent who is incapable of self-care; and

9. to address other events related to a covered military member that both the employee and school district agree is a qualifying exigency.

H. “Serious health condition” means an illness, injury, impairment, or physical or mental condition that involves:

1. inpatient care in a hospital, hospice, or residential medical care facility; or

2. continuing treatment by a health care provider.

I. "Spouse" means a husband or wife. For purposes of this definition, husband or wife refers to the other person with whom an individual entered into marriage as defined or recognized under state law for purposes of marriage in the state in which the marriage was entered into or, in the case of a marriage entered into outside of any state, if the marriage is valid in the place where entered into and could have been entered into in at least one state. This definition includes an individual in a same-sex or common law marriage that either: (1) was entered into in a state that recognizes such marriages; or (2) if entered into outside of any state, is valid in the place where entered into and could have been entered into in at least one state.

J. "Veteran" has the meaning given in 38 United States Code section 101.

IV. LEAVE ENTITLEMENT

A. Twelve-week Leave under Federal Law

1. Eligible employees are entitled to a total of 12 work weeks of unpaid family or medical leave during the applicable 12-month period as defined below, plus any additional leave as required by law. Leave may be taken for one or more of the following reasons in accordance with applicable law:

   a. birth of the employee's child and to care for such child;

   b. placement of an adopted or foster child with the employee;

   c. to care for the employee's spouse, son, daughter, or parent with a serious health condition;

   d. the employee's serious health condition makes the employee unable to perform the functions of the employee's job; and/or

   e. any qualifying exigency arising from the employee's spouse, son, daughter, or parent being on covered active duty, or notified of an impending call or order to covered active duty in the Armed Forces.

2. For the purposes of this policy, "year" is defined as a rolling 12-month period measured backward from the date an employee's leave is to commence.

   [Note: An employer is permitted to choose any one of the following methods for determining the 12–month period in which the 12 weeks of FMLA leave entitlement occurs: (a) the

calendar year; (b) any fixed 12–month leave year, such as a fiscal year, a year required by State law, or a year starting on an employee's anniversary date;(c) the 12–month period measured forward from the date any employee's first FMLA leave; or (d) a "rolling" 12–month period measured backward from the date an employee uses any FMLA leave. It is recommended, however, that school districts use the 12-month rolling measurement as it prevents employees from stacking 12-week leave entitlement that could occur if, for example, a calendar or fiscal year is utilized. Where a calendar, fiscal or similar period is used, an employee could use 12 weeks at the end of the period and then again at the beginning of the period, providing an entitlement to a leave of 24 consecutive weeks. If a school district changes its definition of a "year" in this policy, it must give employees notice of at least 60 days before implementing this change.]

3. An employee's entitlement to FMLA leave for the birth, adoption, or foster care of a child expires at the end of the 12-month period beginning on the date of the birth or placement.

4. A "serious health condition" typically requires either inpatient care or continuing treatment by or under the supervision of a health care provider, as defined by applicable law. Family and medical leave generally is not intended to cover short-term conditions for which treatment and recovery are very brief.

5. A "serious injury or illness," in the case of a member of the Armed Forces, including a member of the National Guard or Reserves, means:

   a. injury or illness that was incurred by the member in the line of duty on active duty in the Armed Forces or that existed before the beginning of the member's active duty and was aggravated by service in the line of duty on active duty in the Armed Forces and that may render the member medically unfit to perform the duties of the member's office, grade, rank, or rating; and

   b. in the case of a covered veteran who was a member of the Armed Forces, including a member of the National Guard or Reserves, at any time, during the period of five years preceding the date on which the veteran undergoes the medical treatment, recuperation, or therapy, means a qualifying injury or illness that was incurred by the member in the line of duty on active duty in the Armed Forces or that existed before the beginning of the member's active duty and

was aggravated by service in the line of duty in the Armed Forces and that manifested itself before or after the member became a veteran, and is:

(1) a continuation of a serious injury or illness that was incurred or aggravated when the covered veteran was a member of the Armed Forces and rendered the servicemember unable to perform the duties of the servicemember's office, grade, rank, or rating; or

(2) a physical or mental condition for which the covered veteran has received a U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs Service-Related Disability (VASRD) rating of 50 percent or greater and such VASRD rating is based, in whole or in part, on the condition precipitating the need for military caregiver leave; or

(3) a physical or mental condition that substantially impairs the covered veteran's ability to secure or follow a substantially gainful occupation by reason of a disability or disabilities related to military service, or would do so absent treatment; or

(4) an injury, including a psychological injury, on the basis of which the covered veteran has been enrolled in the Department of Veterans Affairs Program of Comprehensive Assistance for Family Caregivers.

6. Eligible spouses employed by the school district are limited to an aggregate of 12 weeks of leave during any 12-month period for the birth and care of a newborn child or adoption of a child, the placement of a child for foster care, or to care for a parent. This limitation for spouses employed by the school district does not apply to leave taken: by one spouse to care for the other spouse who is seriously ill; to care for a child with a serious health condition; because of the employee's own serious health condition; or pursuant to Paragraph IV.A.1.e. above.

7. Depending on the type of leave, intermittent or reduced schedule leave may be granted in the discretion of the school district or when medically necessary. However, part-time employees are only eligible for a pro-rata portion of leave to be used on an intermittent or reduced schedule basis, based on their average hours worked per

week. Where an intermittent or reduced schedule leave is foreseeable based on planned medical treatment, the school district may transfer the employee temporarily to an available alternative position for which the employee is qualified and which better accommodates recurring periods of leave than does the employee's regular position, and which has equivalent pay and benefits.

8. If an employee requests a leave for the serious health condition of the employee or the employee's spouse, child, or parent, the employee will be required to submit sufficient medical certification. In such a case, the employee must submit the medical certification within 15 days from the date of the request or as soon as practicable under the circumstances.

9. If the school district has reason to doubt the validity of a health care provider's certification, it may require a second opinion at the school district's expense. If the opinions of the first and second health care providers differ, the school district may require certification from a third health care provider at the school district's expense. An employee may also be required to present a certification from a health care provider indicating that the employee is able to return to work.

10. Requests for leave shall be made to the school district. When leave relates to an employee's spouse, son, daughter, parent, or covered servicemember being on covered active duty, or notified of an impending call or order to covered active duty pursuant to Paragraph IV.A.1.e. above, and such leave is foreseeable, the employee shall provide reasonable and practical notice to the school district of the need for leave. For all other leaves, employees must give 30 days' written notice of a leave of absence where practicable. The failure to provide the required notice may result in a delay of the requested leave. Employees are expected to make a reasonable effort to schedule leaves resulting from planned medical treatment so as not to disrupt unduly the operations of the school district, subject to and in coordination with the health care provider.

11. The school district may require that a request for leave under Paragraph IV.A.1.e. above be supported by a copy of the covered military member's active duty orders or other documentation issued by the military indicating active duty or a call to active duty status and the dates of active duty service. In addition, the school district may require the employee to provide sufficient certification supporting the qualifying exigency for which leave is requested.

12. During the period of a leave permitted under this policy, the school district will provide health insurance under its group health plan under

the same conditions coverage would have been provided had the employee not taken the leave. The employee will be responsible for payment of the employee contribution to continue group health insurance coverage during the leave. An employee's failure to make necessary and timely contributions may result in termination of coverage. An employee who does not return to work after the leave may be required, in some situations, to reimburse the school district for the cost of the health plan premiums paid by it.

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

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

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

~~B. Twelve-week Leave under State Law~~

~~An employee who does not qualify for parenting leave under Paragraphs IV.A.1.a. or IV.A.1.b. above may qualify for a 12-week unpaid leave which is available to a biological or adoptive parent in conjunction with the birth or adoption of a child, or to a female employee for prenatal care or incapacity due to pregnancy, childbirth, or related health conditions. The length of the leave shall be determined by the employee but must not exceed 12 weeks unless agreed to by the school district. This leave is separate and exclusive of the family and medical leave described in the preceding paragraphs but may be reduced by any period of paid parental, disability, personal, or medical, or sick leave, or accrued vacation provided by the school district so that the total leave does not exceed 12 weeks, unless agreed to by the school district, or leave taken for the same purpose under the FMLA. The leave taken under this section shall begin at a time requested by the employee. An employee who plans to take leave under this section must give the school district reasonable notice of the date the leave shall~~

~~commence and the estimated duration of the leave. For leave taken by a biological or adoptive parent in conjunction with the birth or adoption of a child, the leave must begin within 12 months of the birth or adoption; except that, in the case where the child must remain in the hospital longer than the mother, the leave must begin within 12 months after the child leaves the hospital.~~

B~~C~~. Twenty-six-week Servicemember Family Military Leave

1. An eligible employee who is the spouse, son, daughter, parent, or next of kin of a covered servicemember shall be entitled to a total of 26 work weeks of leave during a 12-month period to care for the servicemember. The leave described in this paragraph shall be available only during a single 12-month period. For purposes of this leave, the need to care for a servicemember includes both physical and psychological care.

2. During a single 12-month period, an employee shall be entitled to a combined total of 26 work weeks of leave under Paragraphs IV.A. and IV.C. above.

3. The 12-month period referred to in this section begins on the first day the eligible employee takes leave to care for a covered servicemember and ends 12 months after that date.

4. Eligible spouses employed by the school district are limited to an aggregate of 26 weeks of leave during any 12-month period if leave is taken for birth of the employee's child or to care for the child after birth; for placement of a child with the employee for adoption or foster care or to care for the child after placement; to care for the employee's parent with a serious health condition; or to care for a covered servicemember with a serious injury or illness.

5. The school district may request or require the employee to substitute accrued paid leave for any part of the 26-week period. Employees may be allowed to substitute paid leave for unpaid leave by meeting the requirements set out in the administrative directives and guidelines established for the implementation of this policy, if any. Employees eligible for leave must comply with the family and medical leave directives and guidelines prior to starting leave.

6. An employee will be required to submit sufficient medical certification issued by the health care provider of the covered servicemember and other information in support of requested leave and eligibility for such leave under this section within 15 days from the date of the request or as soon as practicable under the circumstances.

7. The provisions of Paragraphs IV.A.7., IV.A.10., IV.A.12., IV.A.13., and IV.A.14. above shall apply to leaves under this section.

V. SPECIAL RULES FOR INSTRUCTIONAL EMPLOYEES

A. An instructional employee is one whose principal function is to teach and instruct students in a class, a small group, or an individual setting. This includes, but is not limited to, teachers, coaches, driver's education instructors, and special education assistants.

B. Instructional employees who request foreseeable medically necessary intermittent or reduced work schedule leave greater than 20 percent of the workdays in the leave period may be required to:

1. take leave for the entire period or periods of the planned medical treatment; or

2. move to an available alternative position for which the employee is qualified, and which provides equivalent pay and benefits, but not necessarily equivalent duties.

C. Instructional employees who request continuous leave near the end of a semester may be required to extend the leave through the end of the semester. The number of weeks remaining before the end of a semester does not include scheduled school breaks, such as summer, winter, or spring break.

1. If an instructional employee begins leave for any purpose more than five weeks before the end of a semester and it is likely the leave will last at least three weeks, the school district may require that the leave be continued until the end of the semester.

2. If the instructional employee begins leave for a purpose other than the employee's own serious health condition during the last five weeks of a semester, the school district may require that the leave be continued until the end of the semester if the leave will last more than two weeks or if the employee's return from leave would occur during the last two weeks of the semester.

3. If the instructional employee begins leave for a purpose other than the employee's own serious health condition during the last three weeks of the semester and the leave will last more than five working days, the school district may require the employee to continue taking leave until the end of the semester.

4. If the school district requires an instructional employee to extend leave through the end of a semester as set forth in this paragraph,

only the period of leave until the employee is ready and able to return to work shall be charged against the employee's FMLA leave entitlement. Any additional leave required by the school district to the end of the school term is not counted as FMLA leave but as an unpaid or paid leave, to the extent the instructional employee has accrued paid leave available and the school district shall maintain the employee's group health insurance and restore the employee to the same or equivalent job, including other benefits, at the conclusion of the leave.

VI. OTHER

A. The provisions of this policy are intended to comply with applicable law, including the FMLA and applicable regulations. Any terms used from the FMLA will have the same meaning as defined by the FMLA and/or applicable regulations. To the extent that this policy is ambiguous or contradicts applicable law, the language of the applicable law will prevail.

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

VII. DISSEMINATION OF POLICY

A. A poster prepared by the U.S. Department of Labor summarizing the major provisions of the Family and Medical Leave Act and informing employees how to file a complaint shall be conspicuously posted in each school district building in areas accessible to employees and applicants for employment.

B. This policy will be reviewed at least annually for compliance with state and federal law.

Adopted: June 20, 2023
Revised: March 18, 2024
Reviewed: November 24, 2025

Legal References: ~~Minn. Stat. §§ 181.940-181.944 (Parenting Leave and Accommodations)~~
10 U.S.C. § 101 *et seq.* (Armed Forces General Military Law)
29 U.S.C. § 2601 *et seq.* (Family and Medical Leave Act)
38 U.S.C. § 101 (Definitions)
29 C.F.R. Part 825 (Family and Medical Leave Act)

Cross References: None

Faribault Public Schools
Faribault, MN

Educational Programs
Series 600

Use of and Reproduction of Copyrighted Materials

Policy No. ~~625~~ 699

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to provide direction for compliance with federal copyright laws.

II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY

It is the policy of the school board to ensure that copyright laws are adhered to by the School District, its employees, its students, and others providing services on the School District's behalf.

III. DEFINITIONS

A. Copyright is a type of intellectual property that protects original works of authorship as soon as an author fixes the work in a tangible form of expression.

B. Copyrighted Work is the expression of an original creative work and/or the recording, or fixing, of a creative work. Copyright begins with the expression of a created work.

C. Fair Use is the legal doctrine that allows for the use or reproduction of copyrighted works for the purposes of criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching, scholarship, or research.

D. Legitimately Owned Copy or Legal Copy is a legally obtained or legally archived copyrighted work from which the work can be perceived, reproduced, or otherwise communicated.

E. Public Domain Works are creative works that are no longer protected by

intellectual property laws such as copyright. Public domain works can be freely used without permission or restriction. Derivatives, additions, and/or new original elements added to public domain work are not considered public domain.

IV. FAIR USE STANDARDS

Only legal copies of copyrighted materials may be made on school equipment or used in or by the School District, its staff, its students, or others providing services on the School District's behalf. Copyrighted materials, whether they are print or non-print, shall not be duplicated without written permission from the copyright holder unless such reproduction satisfactorily considers:

1. The purpose and character of the use, including whether such use is of a commercial nature or is for nonprofit educational purposes;

2. the nature of the copyrighted work;

3. the amount and substantiality of the portion used in relation to the copyrighted work as a whole; and

4. the effect of the use on the potential market for or value of the copyrighted work.

V. EXCEPTIONS FOR SHOWING MOVIES OR FILMS IN A NON-PROFIT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

The Educational Exemption is a precise activity which allows the legal use of movies or film in certain types of teaching. The legal use of such media requires adherence to all the following criteria:

1. A teacher or instructor is present;

2. the showing takes place in a classroom setting with only the enrolled students attending;

3. the movie or film is used as an essential part of the core, required curriculum; and

4. the movie or film being used is a legitimately owned copy.

VI. REPRODUCTION OF COPYRIGHTED MATERIALS

Reproduction of copyrighted materials in a non-profit educational setting must meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. A work is in the public domain;

2. Fair Use for teaching applies;

3. reproduction is done by libraries or archives for publicly available, non-commercial preservation or distribution of the work for research; or

4. written consent is obtained from the copyright holder.

VII. SCOPE AND LIMITATION ON LIABILITY

All School District employees, students, and others providing services on the School District's behalf are responsible for complying with copyright laws. Any employee or student with a question regarding whether or not the use or reproduction of a copyrighted work is an infringement of copyright or should be considered fair use should contact:

District Media Specialist or
Director of Educational Technology and Innovation

The School District does not sanction illegal reproduction or any other violation of copyright laws. Employees and/or others providing services on the School District's behalf who knowingly and/or willfully disregard this policy or otherwise violate copyright laws are in violation of School District policy and assume all liability for such violations, including all legal costs and judgments.

The School District's insurance protection will not extend to employees or others providing services on the School District's behalf who knowingly and/or willfully violate this policy and/or copyright laws. Knowing and/or willful violations may also subject the employee to disciplinary action by the District.

Adopted: July 29, 1991

Revised: November 24, 2025
Replaces Policy 803.4

Legal References: 17 U.S.C. §107 (1992)
17 U.S.C. §108 (2005)
17 U.S.C. §110 (2005)

Adopted:_____

Revised:_____

MSBA/MASA Model Policy 721
Orig. 2016
Rev. 2026

721 PROCUREMENT POLICY
~~UNIFORM GRANT GUIDANCE POLICY REGARDING FEDERAL REVENUE SOURCES~~

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

I. PURPOSE

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

II. DEFINITIONS

A. "Compensation for personal services" includes all remuneration, paid currently or accrued, for services of employees rendered during the period of performance under the federal award, including, but not necessarily limited to, wages and salaries. Compensation for personal services may also include fringe benefits which are addressed in 2 Code of Federal Regulations, section 200.431 (Compensation - Fringe Benefits).

B. "Competitive procurement process" means a process for procurement by sealed bids or by proposals under Minnesota Statutes, section 471.345.

C. "Contract" means a legal instrument by which the school district~~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 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 200, does not include a legal instrument, even if the school district ~~non-federal entity~~ considers it a contract, when the substance of the transaction meets the definition of a federal award or subaward.

D. "Direct costs" are those costs that can be identified specifically with a particular final cost objective, such as a federal award, or other internally or externally funded activity, or that can be directly assigned to such activities relatively easily with a high degree of accuracy.

E. "Equipment" means tangible personal property (including information technology systems) having a useful life of more than one year and a per-unit acquisition cost which exceeds the lesser of the capitalization level established by the school district~~non-federal entity~~ for financial statement purposes, or $10,000.

F. "Federal award" has the meaning, depending on the context, in either paragraph 1. or 2. below~~of this definition~~:

1.

a. The federal financial assistance that ~~a non-federal entity~~ the school district receives directly from a federal awarding agency or indirectly from a pass-through entity, as described in 2 Code of Federal Regulations, section 200.101 ~~(Applicability)~~; or

b. The cost-reimbursement contract under the federal Acquisition Regulations that the school district~~a non-federal entity~~ receives directly from a federal awarding agency or indirectly from a pass-through entity, as described in 2 Code of Federal Regulations, section 200.101 ~~(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 (2~~b~~) of the definition of *Federal financial assistance* in 2 Code of Federal Regulations 200.1, ~~2 Code of Federal Regulations, section 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.

G. "Grants" includes

1. "State-administered grants" are those grants that pass through a state agency such as the Minnesota Department of Education (MDE).

2. "Direct grants" are those grants that do not pass through another agency such as MDE and are awarded directly by the federal awarding agency to the grantee organization. These grants are usually discretionary grants that are awarded by the U.S. Department of Education (DOE) or by another federal awarding agency.

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

H. "Non-federal entity" means a state, local government, Indian tribe, institution of higher education, or nonprofit organization that carries out a federal award as a recipient or subrecipient.

I. "Post-retirement health plans" refer to costs of health insurance or health services not included in a pension plan covered by 2 Code of Federal Regulations, section 200.431(g) for retirees and their spouses, dependents, and survivors.

J. "Severance pay" is a payment in addition to regular salaries and wages by the school district~~non-federal entities~~ to workers whose employment is being terminated.

K. "Travel costs" are the expenses for transportation, lodging, subsistence, and related items incurred by employees who are in travel status on official business of the school district.

. ~~"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.~~

III. PROCUREMENT METHOD OPTIONS

A. "Procurement by micro-purchase"

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

[NOTE: Minnesota school districts may choose to increase their federal micro-purchase threshold to $25,000, which would align with the Minnesota limit. School districts choosing to adopt this increase must annually certify the higher threshold. The annual certification must include a justification, clear identification of the threshold, and supporting documentation of any of the following: (1) a qualification as a low-risk auditee, in accordance with the criteria established in 2 Code of Federal Regulations, section 200.520 for the most recent audit; (2) an annual internal institutional risk assessment to identify, mitigate, and manage financial risks; or (3) a higher threshold consistent with state law.]

B. Procurement by small purchase procedures

This procurement method may be used when the value of the procurement transaction does not exceed the federal simplified acquisition threshold and is within the state threshold of $175,000.~~are those relatively simple and informal procurement methods for securing services, supplies, or other property that do not cost more than $175,000 (periodically adjusted for inflation).~~ If a small purchase procedure is used, price or rate quotations must be obtained from an adequate number of qualified sources. Unless specified by the Federal agency, the school district may exercise judgment in determining what number is adequate.

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

C. Procurement by sealed bids (formal advertising)

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

D. Procurement by competitive proposals

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

E. Procurement by noncompetitive proposals

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

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

IV. GENERAL PROCUREMENT STANDARDS

A. The school district must use its own documented procurement procedures ~~which~~ that reflect applicable state laws, provided that the procurements conform to the applicable federal law and the standards identified in the Uniform Grant Guidance.

B. The school district must maintain oversight to ensure that contractors perform in accordance with the terms, conditions, and specifications of their contracts or purchase orders.

C. The school district's procedures must avoid acquisition of unnecessary or duplicative items. Consideration should be given to consolidating or breaking out procurements to obtain a more economical purchase. Where appropriate, an analysis will be made of lease versus purchase alternatives and any other appropriate analysis to determine the most economical approach. Breaking up a procurement into smaller components to avoid the thresholds established in this policy is prohibited.

D. The school district must award contracts only to responsible contractors possessing the ability to perform successfully under the terms and conditions of a proposed procurement. Consideration will be given to such matters as contractor integrity, compliance with public policy, record of past performance, and financial and technical resources.

E. The school district must maintain records sufficient to detail the history of procurement. These records will include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following: rationale for the method of procurement; selection of the contract type; contractor selection or rejection; and the basis for the contract price.

F. The school district alone must be responsible, in accordance with good administrative practice and sound business judgment, for the settlement of all contractual and administrative issues arising out of procurements. These issues include, but are not limited to, source evaluation, protests, disputes, and claims. These standards do not relieve the school district of any contractual responsibilities under its contracts.

G. The school district must take all necessary affirmative steps to assure that minority businesses, women's business enterprises, veteran-owned businesses, and labor surplus area firms are considered.

H. Thresholds for Employee Purchases

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

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

1. Any school district employee may make a purchase for use in connection with school district operations when the expenditure is less than $1,000 and is consistent with this policy's requirements.

2. In addition to the foregoing, the following school district employees may execute a purchase or procurement that requires the expenditure of up to the following amounts:

a. Superintendent: Up to ~~(insert dollar amount)~~$175,000

b. Director of Finance and Operations~~(insert title)~~: Up to ~~(insert dollar amount)~~ $175,000

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

V. PROCUREMENT METHODS WHEN USING STATE FUNDS

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

A. Procurements for $25,000 or less

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

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

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

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

1. Sealed Bids or Direct Negotiation

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

2. Best Value Alternative

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

C. Procurements Exceeding $175,000

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

Procurement by Sealed Bids

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

1. bids must be solicited from an adequate number of qualified sources, providing bidders sufficient response time prior to the date set for opening bids;

2. the invitation for bids, which includes any specifications and pertinent attachments, must define the items or services in order for the bidder to properly respond;

3. all bids will be opened at the time and place prescribed in the invitation for bids, and the bids must be opened publicly;

4. a firm fixed price contract award will be made in writing to the lowest responsive and responsible bidder. Where specified in bidding documents, factors such as discounts, transportation cost, and life cycle costs must be considered in determining which bid is lowest. Payment discounts will only be used to determine the low bid when prior experience indicates that the discounts are usually taken advantage of;

5. any or all bids may be rejected if there is a sound documented reason; and

6. in order for a sealed bid to be feasible, the following conditions must be present:

   a. a complete, adequate, and realistic specification or purchase description is available;

   b. two (2) or more responsible bidders are willing and able to compete effectively for the business; and

   c. the procurement lends itself to a firm fixed price contract and the selection of the successful bidder can be made principally on the price.

D. Procurement by Proposals

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

1. requests for proposals must be publicized and identify all evaluation factors and their relative importance. Proposals must be solicited from an adequate number of qualified offerors. Any response to publicized requests for proposals must be considered to the maximum extent practical;

2. the school district must have a written method for conducting technical evaluations of the proposals received and for making selections; and

3. contracts must be awarded to the responsible offeror whose proposal is most advantageous to the school district, with price and other factors considered.

VI. PROCUREMENT METHODS WHEN USING FEDERAL FUNDS

A. Procurement by Competitive Proposals

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

1. ~~Requests for proposals 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~~ Requests for proposals require public notice, and all evaluation factors and their relative importance must be identified. Proposals must be solicited from multiple qualified entities. To the maximum extent practicable, any proposals submitted in response to the public notice must be considered;

2. Proposals must be solicited from an adequate number of qualified sources;

3. The school district must have a written method for conducting technical evaluations of the proposals received and for selecting recipients;

4. Contracts must be awarded to the responsible firm whose proposal is most advantageous to the program, with price and other factors considered; and

5. The school district may use competitive proposal procedures for qualifications-based procurement of architectural/engineering (A/E) professional services whereby competitors' qualifications are evaluated and the most qualified competitor is selected, subject to negotiation of fair and reasonable compensation. The method where price is not used as a selection factor can only be used in procurement of A/E professional services; it cannot be used to purchase other types of services, though A/E firms are a potential source to perform the proposed effort.

B. Procurement by Noncompetitive Proposals

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

1. The aggregate amount of the procurement transaction does not exceed the micro-purchase threshold;

2. The item is available only from a single source;

3. The public exigency or emergency for the requirement will not permit a delay resulting from competitive solicitation;

4. The DOE or MDE expressly authorizes noncompetitive proposals in response to a written request from the school district; or

5. After solicitation of a number of sources, competition is determined inadequate.

C. Competition

1. All procurement transactions under the Federal award must be conducted in a manner that provides full and open competition and is consistent with the standards of 2 Code of Federal Regulations, sections 200.319 and .320.

2. The school district must have written procedures for procurement transactions. These procedures must ensure that all solicitations:

a. are made in accordance with 2 Code of Federal Regulations, section 200.319(b);

b. incorporate a clear and accurate description of the technical requirements for the material, product, or service to be procured. Such description must not, in competitive procurements, contain features which unduly restrict competition. The description may include a statement of the qualitative nature of the material, product, or service to be procured and, when necessary, must set forth those minimum essential characteristics and standards to which it must conform if it is to satisfy its intended use. Detailed product specifications should be avoided if at all possible. When making a clear and accurate description of the technical requirements is impractical or uneconomical, a "brand name or equivalent" description may be used as a means to define the performance or other salient requirements of procurement. The specific features of the named brand which must be met by offers must be clearly stated; and

c. identify all requirements which the offerors must fulfill and all other factors to be used in evaluating bids or proposals.

D. The school district must ensure that all prequalified lists of persons, firms, or products ~~which are~~ used in ~~acquiring goods and services~~procurement transactions are current and include enough qualified sources to ensure maximum open ~~and free~~ competition. When establishing or amending prequalified lists, the school district must consider objective factors that evaluate price and cost to maximize competition. ~~Also, t~~The school must not preclude potential bidders from qualifying during the solicitation period.

E. ~~Non-federal entities are~~The school district is prohibited from contracting with or making subawards under "covered transactions" to parties that are suspended or debarred or whose principals are suspended or debarred. "Covered transactions" include procurement contracts for goods and services awarded under a grant or cooperative agreement that are expected to equal or exceed $25,000.

F. All nonprocurement transactions entered into by a recipient (i.e., subawards to subrecipients), irrespective of award amount, are considered covered transactions, unless they are exempt as provided in 2 Code of Federal Regulations, section 180.215.

~~M. The threshold for purchases by school employees that may be made without board approval is (**insert dollar amount**).~~
[NOTE: Thresholds are now set in Article IV.H above.]

G. Managing Property and Equipment and Safeguarding Assets

1. Property Standards

The school district must, at a minimum, provide the equivalent insurance coverage for real property and equipment acquired or improved with federal funds as provided to other property owned by the school district~~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 Code of Federal Regulations, sections 200.311, 200.314, and 200.315.

2. Managing 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:

a. Property records must be maintained that include a description of the property; a serial number or other identification number; the source of the funding for the property (including the federal award identification number (FAIN)); who holds title; the acquisition date; the cost of the property; the percentage of the federal participation in the project costs for the federal award under which the property was acquired; the location, use, and condition of the property; and any ultimate disposition data, including the date of disposition and sale price of the property.

b. A physical inventory of the property must be taken and the results reconciled with the property records at least once every two (2) years.

c. A control system must be developed to ensure adequate safeguards to prevent loss, damage, or theft of the property. Any loss, damage, or theft must be investigated.

d. Adequate maintenance procedures must be developed to keep property in good condition.

e. If the school district is authorized or required to sell the property, proper sales procedures must be established to ensure the highest possible return.

H. Cybersecurity

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

1. Personally identifiable information;

2. Information that the federal agency or pass-through entity designates as sensitive; and

3. other information that the school district considers sensitive and is consistent with applicable federal, state, local, and tribal laws regarding privacy and responsibility over confidentiality.

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

VII. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

A. Financial Management

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

Advance payments to the~~a~~ school district must be limited to the minimum amounts needed and be 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 school district~~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 align with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, or the "Internal Control Integrated Framework," issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

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

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

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

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

VII**I**. ALLOWABLE USE OF FUNDS AND COST PRINCIPLES

A. Allowable Use of Funds

The school district administration and school board will enforce appropriate procedures and penalties for program, compliance, and accounting staff responsible for the allocation of federal grant costs based on their allowability and their conformity with federal cost principles to determine the allowability of costs.

B. Definitions

1. "Advance payment" means a payment that a federal ~~awarding~~ agency or pass-through entity makes by any appropriate payment mechanism~~, including a predetermined payment schedule, before~~ and payment method before the school district~~non-federal entity~~ disburses the funds for program purposes.

2. "Allowable cost" means a cost that complies with all legal requirements that apply to a particular federal education program, including statutes, regulations, guidance, applications, and approved grant awards.

3. "Education Department General Administrative Regulations (EDGAR)" means a compilation of regulations that apply to federal education programs.~~–~~ These regulations contain important rules governing the administration of federal education programs and include rules affecting the allowable use of federal funds (including rules regarding allowable costs, the period of availability of federal awards, documentation requirements, and grants management requirements).
~~EDGAR can be accessed at:~~

4. "Omni Circular"~~ or "~~(also known as 2 Code of Federal Regulations, part 200~~s,~~" the~~or~~ "~~Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards," or the Uniform Grant Guidance~~)~~ means federal cost principles that provide standards for determining whether costs may be charged to federal grants.

C. Allowable Costs

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

1. Advertising and public relations;

2. Advisory councils;

3. Audit costs and related services;

4. Bonding costs;
~~4. Communication costs;~~
5. Compensation - ~~for~~ personal services;

6. Compensation – fringe benefits;

7. Conferences;

8. Contingency provisions;

9. Depreciation~~ and use allowances~~;

10. Employee~~ morale,~~ health~~,~~ and welfare costs;

11. Equipment and other capital expenditures;

12. Gains and losses on disposition of depreciable ~~property and other capital assets and substantial relocation of federal programs~~assets;

13. Insurance and indemnification;

14. Intellectual property;

15. Maintenance~~, operations,~~ and repair costs;

16. Materials and supplies costs, including costs of computing devices;

~~13. Meetings and conferences;~~

17. Memberships, subscriptions, and professional activity costs;

18. Organization costs;

19. Participant costs;

20. Plant and security costs;

21. Pre-award costs;

22. Professional service costs;

23. Proposal costs;

24. Publication and printing costs;

25. Rearrangement and ~~alteration~~ reconversion costs;

26. Recruiting costs;

27. Relocation costs of employees;

28. Rental costs of buildings and equipment;

29. Scholarships, student aid costs, and tuition remission;

30. Specialized service facilities;

31. Taxes;

32. Telecommunication and video surveillance costs;

33. Termination and standard closeout costs;

34. Training and education costs; ~~and~~

35. Transportation costs; and

36. Travel costs.

D. Costs Forbidden by Federal Law

2 Code of Federal Regulations, part 200~~s~~ and EDGAR identify certain costs that may never be paid with federal funds. The ~~following~~ list below provides examples of such costs. If a cost is on this list, it may not be supported with federal funds unless an

exception exists (review the specific part of 2 Code of Federal Regulations 200, subpart E for possible exceptions to unallowable costs). The fact that a cost is not on this list does not mean it is necessarily permissible. Other important restrictions apply to federal funds, such as those items detailed in the 2 Code of Federal Regulations, part 200, subpart E; thus, the following list is not exhaustive:

~~1. Advertising and public relations costs (with limited exceptions), including promotional items and memorabilia, models, gifts, and souvenirs;~~

1. Alcoholic beverages;

2. Bad debts;

3. Contingency provisions (with limited exceptions);

4. Contributions and donations

5. Entertainment (with limited exception);

6. Fines, ~~and~~ penalties, damages, and other settlements;

7. Fundraising and investment management costs (with limited exceptions);

8. General costs of government (with limited exceptions pertaining to Indian tribal governments and Councils of Government (COGs));

9. Goods or services for personal use;

10. Interest~~,~~ (except interest specifically stated in 2 Code of Federal Regulations, section 200.44~~91~~ as allowable);

11. Lobbying;

12. Losses on other Federal awards or contracts;

13. Selling and marketing;

14. Student activity costs;

15. Religious use;

16. The acquisition of real property (unless specifically permitted by programmatic statute or regulations, which is very rare in federal education programs);

17. Construction (unless specifically permitted by programmatic statute or regulations, which is very rare in federal education programs); and

18. Tuition charged or fees collected from students applied toward meeting matching, cost sharing, or maintenance of effort requirements of a program.

E. Program Allowability

1. Any cost paid with federal education funds must be permissible under the federal program that would support the cost.

2. Many federal education programs detail specific required and/or allowable uses of funds for that program. Issues such as eligibility, program beneficiaries, caps or restrictions on certain types of program expenses, other program expenses,

and other program specific requirements must be considered when performing the programmatic analysis.

3. The two largest federal K-12 programs, Title I, Part A, and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), do not contain a use of funds section delineating the allowable uses of funds under those programs. In those cases, costs must be consistent with the purposes of the program in order to be allowable.

F. Federal Cost Principles

~~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:

1. Necessary for the proper and efficient performance or administration of the program.

2. Reasonable. An outside observer should clearly understand why a decision to spend money on a specific cost made sense in light of the cost, needs, and requirements of the program.

3. Allocable to the federal program that paid for the cost. A program must benefit in proportion to the amount charged to the federal program – for example, if a teacher is paid 50% with Title I funds, the teacher must work with the Title I program/students at least 50% of the time. Recipients also need to be able to track items or services purchased with federal funds so they can prove they were used for federal program purposes.

4. Authorized under state and local rules. All actions carried out with federal funds must be authorized and not prohibited by state and local laws and policies.

5. Adequately documented. A recipient must maintain proper documentation so as to provide evidence to monitors, auditors, or other oversight entities of how the funds were spent over the lifecycle of the grant.

G. Program Specific Fiscal Rules

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

1. All federal education programs have certain program specific fiscal rules that apply. Determining which rules apply depends on the program; however, rules such as supplement, not supplant, maintenance of effort, comparability, caps on certain uses of funds, etc., have an important impact when analyzing whether a particular cost is permissible.

2. Many state-administered programs require school districts to use federal program funds to supplement the amount of state, local, and, in some cases, other federal funds they spend on education costs and not to supplant (or replace) those funds. Generally, the "supplement, not supplant" provision means that federal funds must be used to supplement the level of funds from non-federal sources by providing additional services, staff, programs, or materials. In other words, federal funds normally cannot be used to pay for

things that would otherwise be paid for with state or local funds (and, in some cases, with other federal funds).

3. Auditors generally presume supplanting has occurred in three (3) situations:

   a. The school district uses federal funds to provide services that the school district is required to make available under other federal, state, or local laws.

   b. The school district uses federal funds to provide services that the school district provided with state or local funds in the prior year.

   c. The school district uses Title I, Part A, or Migrant Education Program funds to provide the same services to Title I or Migrant students that the school district provides with state or local funds to nonparticipating students.

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

H. Approved Plans, Budgets, and Special Conditions

1. As required by the Omni Circular, all costs must be consistent with approved program plans and budgets.

2. Costs must also be consistent with all terms and conditions of federal awards, including any special conditions imposed on the school district's grants.

I. Training

1. The school district will provide training on the allowable use of federal funds to all staff involved in federal programs.

2. The school district will promote coordination between all staff involved in federal programs through activities, such as routine staff meetings and training sessions.

J. Employee Sanctions

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

K. Reduction in Aid

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

L. Property, Financial Investments, and Contracting

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

M. Mandatory Disclosures

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

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

IX. COMPENSATION – PERSONAL SERVICES EXPENSES AND REPORTING

A. Compensation – Personal Services

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

1. Is reasonable for the services rendered and conforms to the established written school district policy consistently applied to both federal and non-federal activities; and

2. Follows an appointment made in accordance with the school district's written policies and meets the requirements of federal statute, where applicable.

Unless an arrangement is specifically authorized by a federal awarding agency, the~~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 Code of Federal Regulations, section 200.447(d)); pension plan costs; and other similar benefits are allowable, provided such benefits are granted under established written policies. Such benefits must be allocated to federal awards and all other activities in a manner consistent with the pattern of benefits attributable to the individuals or group(s) of employees whose salaries and wages are chargeable to such federal awards and other activities and charged as direct or indirect costs in accordance with the school district's accounting practices.

3. Actual claims paid to or on behalf of employees or former employees for workers' compensation, unemployment compensation, severance pay, and similar employee benefits (e.g., post-retirement health benefits) are allowable in the year of payment provided that the school district follows a consistent costing policy.

4. Pension plan costs may be computed using a pay-as-you-go method or an acceptable actuarial cost method in accordance with the school district's written policies ~~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 school district 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's reimbursement policy.~~

E. Travel Costs

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

Travel costs may be charged on an actual cost basis, on a per diem or mileage basis ~~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~~ The method used must be consistent with those normally allowed in like circumstances in the school district's ~~non-federally funded~~other activities and in accordance with the school district's ~~reimbursement~~ established written policies.

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

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

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

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

2. Consistent with the school district's ~~documented travel~~established written policy for all school district travel; and

3. Only temporary during the travel period.

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

If the DOE or MDE determines that noncompliance cannot be remedied by imposing ~~additional~~ specific conditions, the DOE or MDE may take one or more of the following actions, as appropriate under the circumstances: (1) Temporarily withhold ~~cash~~ payments until the school district takes corrective action;~~pending correction of the deficiency by the chool 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~~ costs for all or part of the activity associated with the noncompliance~~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 Code of Federal Regulations, part 180 and DOE regulations (or, in the case of MDE, recommend such a proceeding be initiated by the DOE); (5) Withhold further federal awards (new awards or continuation funding) for the project or program; and/or (6) Take other remedies that may be legally available.]

X. SUBRECIPIENT MONITORING

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

A. The school district will:

1. Verify that the subrecipient is not excluded or disqualified in accordance with 2 Code of Federal Regulations, section 180.300. Verification methods are provided in section 180.300, which include confirming in *SAM.gov* that a potential subrecipient is not suspended, debarred, or otherwise excluded from receiving federal funds.

2. Ensure that every subaward is clearly identified to the subrecipient as a subaward and includes the information provided below. A pass-through entity must provide the best available information when some of the information below is unavailable. A pass-through entity must provide the unavailable information when it is obtained.

a. Required information includes:

(1) Federal award identification

i. Subrecipient's name (must match the name associated with its unique entity identifier);

ii. Subrecipient's unique entity identifier;

iii. Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN);

iv. Federal Award Date;

v. Subaward Period of Performance Start and End Date;

vi. Subaward Budget Period Start and End Date;

vii. Amount of Federal Funds Obligated in the subaward;

viii. Total Amount of Federal Funds Obligated to the subrecipient by the pass-through entity, including the current financial obligation;

ix. Total Amount of the Federal Award committed to the subrecipient by the pass-through entity;

x. Federal award project description, as required by the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA);

xi. Name of the Federal agency, pass-through entity, and contact information for awarding official of the pass-through entity;

xii. Assistance Listings title and number; the pass-through entity must identify the dollar amount made available under each Federal award and the Assistance Listings Number at the time of disbursement;

xiii. Identification of whether the federal award is for research and development; and

xiv. Indirect cost rate for the federal award (including if the de minimis rate is used in accordance with 2 Code of Federal Regulations, section 200.414).

(2) All requirements of the subaward, including requirements imposed by Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the Federal award;

(3) Any additional requirements that the pass-through entity imposes on the subrecipient for the pass-through entity to meet its responsibilities under the Federal award. This includes information and certifications (see 2 Code of Federal Regulations, section 200.415) required for submitting financial and performance reports that the pass-through entity must provide to the federal agency;

(4) Indirect cost rate:

(5) A requirement that the subrecipient permit the pass-through entity and auditors to access the subrecipient's records and financial statements for the pass-through entity to fulfill its monitoring requirements; and

(6) Appropriate terms and conditions concerning the closeout of the subaward.

3. Evaluate each subrecipient's fraud risk and risk of noncompliance with a subaward to determine the appropriate subrecipient monitoring described in 2 Code of Federal Regulations, section 200.332, paragraph (f). When evaluating a subrecipient's risk, a pass-through entity should consider the following:

a. The subrecipient's prior experience with the same or similar subawards;

b. The results of previous audits. This includes considering whether or not the subrecipient receives a Single Audit in accordance with 2 Code of Federal Regulations, part 200, subpart F and the extent to which the same or similar subawards have been audited as a major program;

c. Whether the subrecipient has new personnel or new or substantially changed systems; and

d. The extent and results of any federal agency monitoring (for example, if the subrecipient also receives federal awards directly from the federal agency).

4. If appropriate, consider implementing specific conditions in a subaward as described in 2 Code of Federal Regulations, section 200.208 and notify the Federal agency of the specific conditions.

5. Monitor the activities of a subrecipient as necessary to ensure that the subrecipient complies with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the subaward. The pass-through entity is responsible for monitoring the overall performance of a subrecipient to ensure that the goals and objectives of the subaward are achieved. In monitoring a subrecipient, a pass-through entity must:

a. Review financial and performance reports.

b. Ensure that the subrecipient takes corrective action on all significant developments that negatively affect the subaward. Significant developments include Single Audit findings related to the subaward, other audit findings, site visits, and written notifications from a subrecipient of adverse conditions which will impact their ability to meet the milestones or the objectives of a subaward. When significant developments negatively impact the subaward, a subrecipient must provide the pass-through entity with information on their plan for corrective action and any assistance needed to resolve the situation.

c. Issue a management decision for audit findings pertaining only to the Federal award provided to the subrecipient from the pass-through entity as required by 2 Code of Federal Regulations, section 200.521.

d. Resolve audit findings specifically related to the subaward. However, the pass-through entity is not responsible for resolving cross-cutting audit findings that apply to the subaward and other Federal awards or subawards. If a subrecipient has a current Single Audit report and has not been excluded from receiving Federal funding (meaning, has not been debarred or suspended), the pass-through entity may rely on the subrecipient's cognizant agency for audit or oversight agency for audit to perform audit follow-up and make management decisions related to cross-cutting audit findings in accordance with 2 Code of Federal Regulations, section 200.513(a)(4)(viii). Such reliance does not eliminate the responsibility of the pass-through entity to issue subawards that conform to agency and award-specific requirements, to manage risk through ongoing subaward monitoring, and to monitor the status of the findings that are specifically related to the subaward.

6. Depending upon the pass-through entity's assessment of the risk posed by the subrecipient (as described in 2 Code of Federal Regulations, section 200.332, paragraph (c)), the following monitoring tools may be useful for the pass-through entity to ensure proper accountability and compliance with program requirements and achievement of performance goals:

   a. Providing subrecipients with training and technical assistance on program-related matters;

   b. Performing site visits to review the subrecipient's program operations; and

   c. Arranging for agreed-upon-procedures engagements as described in 2 Code of Federal Regulations, section 200.425.

7. Verify that a subrecipient is audited as required by 2 Code of Federal Regulations, part 200, subpart F.

8. Consider whether the results of a subrecipient's audit, site visits, or other monitoring necessitate adjustments to the pass-through entity's records.

9. Consider taking enforcement action against noncompliant subrecipients as described in 2 Code of Federal Regulations, section 200.339 and in program regulations.

XI. CONFLICT OF INTEREST

A. ~~Employee~~ Standards of Conduct

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

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

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

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

C. Organizational Conflicts of Interest

If the school district has a parent, affiliate, or subsidiary organization that is not a state, local government, or Indian tribe, the school district must maintain written standards concerning organizational conflicts of interest. Organizational conflicts of interest means that because of relationships with a parent company, affiliate, or subsidiary organization, the school district is unable or appears to be unable to be impartial in conducting a procurement action involving the related organization.

D. Disclosing Conflicts of Interest

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

Legal References:
Minn. Stat. § 15.054 (Sale or Purchase of State Property; Penalty)
Minn. Stat. § 16C.28 (Contracts; Awards)
Minn. Stat. § 118A.01-.06 (Deposit and Investment of Local Public Funds)
Minn. Stat. § 123B.52 (Contracts)
Minn. Stat. § 471.345 (Uniform Municipal Contracting Law)
Minn. Stat. § 471.38 (Claims)
Minn. Stat. § 471.391 (Declaration Form)
Minn. Stat. § 471.392 (Penalty)

Minn. Stat. § 471.425 (Prompt Payment of Local Government Bills)
18 U.S.C. (Crimes and Criminal Procedures)
31 U.S.C. §§ 3729–3733 (False Claims)
2 C.F.R. § 180.215 (Which Nonprocurement Transactions are Not Covered Transactions)
2 C.F.R. § 180.300 (What Must I Do before I Enter Into a Covered Transaction with Another Person at the Next Lower Tier?)
2 C.F.R. 200 Subpart E (Cost Principles)
2 C.F.R. 200 Subpart F (Audit Requirements)
2 C.F.R. § 200.1 (Definitions)
2 C.F.R. § 200.101 (Applicability)
2 C.F.R. § 200.112 (Conflict of Interest)
2 C.F.R. § 200.113 (Mandatory Disclosures)
2 C.F.R. § 200.205(d) (Federal Awarding Agency Review of Merit of Proposals)
2 C.F.R. § 200.208 (Specific Conditions)
2 C.F.R. § 200.214 (Suspension and Debarment)
2 C.F.R. § 200.300(b) (Statutory and National Policy Requirements)
2 C.F.R. § 200.302 (Financial Management)
2 C.F.R. § 200.303 (Internal Controls)
2 C.F.R. § 200.305(b)(1) (Federal Payment)
2 C.F.R. § 200.310 (Insurance Coverage)
2 C.F.R. § 200.311 (Real Property)
2 C.F.R. § 200.312 (Federally-owned and Exempt Property)
2 C.F.R. § 200.313(d) (Equipment)
2 C.F.R. § 200.314 (Supplies)
2 C.F.R. § 200.315 (Intangible Property)
2 C.F.R. § 200.318 (General Procurement Standards)
2 C.F.R. § 200.319~~(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 (Financial Reporting)
2 C.F.R. § 200.332 (Requirements for Pass-Through Entities)
2 C.F.R. § 200.339 (Remedies for Noncompliance)
2 C.F.R. § 200.403(c) (Factors Affecting Allowability of Costs)
2 C.F.R. § 200.413 (Direct Costs)
2 C.F.R. § 200.414 (Indirect Costs)
2 C.F.R. § 200.415 (Required Certifications)
2 C.F.R. § 200.425 (Audit Services)
2 C.F.R. § 200.430 (Compensation – Personal Services)
2 C.F.R. § 200.431 (Compensation – Fringe Benefits)
2 C.F.R. § 200.447 (Insurance and Indemnification)
2 C.F.R. § 200.463 (Recruiting Costs)
2 C.F.R. § 200.464 (Relocation Costs of Employees)
2 C.F.R. § 200.474 (Transportation Costs)
2 C.F.R. § 200.475 (Travel Costs)
2 C.F.R. § 200.513 (Responsibilities)
2 C.F.R. § 200.521 (Management Decisions)
45 C.F.R. § 75.2 (Definitions)
45 C.F.R. § 75.317 (Insurance Coverage)
45 C.F.R. § 75.320 (Equipment)
48 C.F.R. Subpart 2.1 (Definitions)

Cross References: MSBA/MASA Model Policy 208 (Development, Adoption, and Implementation of Policies)
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 210 (Conflict of Interest-School Board Members)

MSBA/MASA Model Policy 412 (Expense Reimbursement)
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 701 (Establishment and Adoption of School District Budget)
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 701.1 (Modification of School District Budget)
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 702 (Accounting)
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 703 (Annual Audit)

Resources:

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

Policy Services
MINNESOTA SCHOOL BOARDS ASSOCIATION

Newsletter
February 2026

Policy 721 Update
Procurement Policy

In the past two years, Minnesota Department of Education (MDE) audits raised questions about Model Policy 721. Specifically, these audits maintained that Model Policy 721 needed additional provisions regarding conflict of interest, subrecipient monitoring, and other matters. In response, MSBA worked with MDE's General Counsel to resolve differing interpretations of whether federal law truly required *policy* language and, if so, whether current MSBA model policies sufficiently fulfilled these needs.

Recently, MDE completed a review an updated version of Policy 721 regarding conflict-of-interest requirements and mandatory disclosure. MSBA and MDE share an understanding of the choices that school boards can make on this provision (please see Article X).

As discussions with MDE occurred, MSBA decided to restructure Model Policy 721 to improve readability and use. These improvements include:

1. A clearer model policy title;
2. Replacement of broad legal terms (such as 'non-federal entity') with school-specific terms;
3. Updated references to federal laws and regulations;
4. New sections on Employee Purchase Thresholds (Art. III. H), Procurement Methods When Using State Funds (Art. V), and Subrecipient Monitoring (Art. X);
5. Alignment of allowable cost categories (Art. VIII) with current federal regulations; and
6. A new Resources section

One-Meeting Adoption

Updates 3 through 5 above draw directly from federal or Minnesota law. Updates 1, 2, and 6 are not substantive changes to the model policy. Therefore, a school board may choose to adopt updates in a single meeting pursuant to MSBA Model Policy 208. School boards may contact MSBA if questions arise regarding revisions.

Instructions to access Model Policy 721:

1. Please visit www.mnmsba.org

2. Go to the **Resources** tab and select **Policies**
3. Log into the Members area (access is limited to Policy Services subscribers) and select either *District Policies* or *Charter Policies*

These materials are for informational use only and are not to be construed as legal advice. If legal advice is needed, the school district's legal counsel should be contacted. While current at the time it was created, this document may be later superseded by legislative or other action.

4. Go to the 700 Series and click on Model Policy 721

5. A clean version and a redlined version can be found at the bottom of the policy page, below the Legal References, Cross References, and Resources section.

If you experience trouble viewing the redlined version, please go to the **Review** tab on Microsoft Word and ensure that "**All Markup**" is clicked in the Tracking section. If the "Simple Markup" box is checked, one cannot see the redlined changes.

If you have questions about Policy Services, how to navigate the online Policy Manual, or the content of the model policies, please contact Terry Morrow at (507) 934-8126 or (800) 324-4459 or by email at tmorrow@mnmsba.org

Jaymyson Sillman (jsillman@mnmsba.org) can assist if technological issues arise related to accessing the model policies or the revisions.

© Minnesota School Boards Association 2026. All rights reserved.